

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

VOL. XIV.

MARCH, 1892.

No. 6.

OFFICERS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

JOHN H. VINCENT, *Chancellor*. LEWIS MILLER, *President*. JESSE L. HURLBUT, *Principal*. *Counselors*: LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.; BISHOP H. W. WARREN, D. D.; J. M. GIBSON, D. D.; W. C. WILKINSON, D. D.; EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D. D.; JAMES H. CARLISLE, LL. D. MISS K. F. KIMBALL, *Office Secretary*. A. M. MARTIN, *General Secretary*. THE REV. A. H. GILLET, *Field Secretary*.

REQUIRED READING FOR THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

PAUL JONES AND THE CAPTURE OF THE "SERAPIS."

BY JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

OUR War for Independence was not without its heroic incidents at sea. While the patriot militia arose under the inspiration of the hour and faced the British soldiers from Lexington to Yorktown, the American sailors also braved the Mistress of the Seas and snatched glory from the pennon of St. George.*

Foremost among those who gave a name to the young American navy was John Paul Jones. Strange that his very name should be involved in obscurity! His father was John Paul, of Arbigland, parish of Kirkbean, Scotland; and there, on the 6th of July, 1747, the son was born. In baptism he was given his father's name, and as a boy was called John Paul. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a merchant whose ships were engaged in trade with the American colonies. The boy went to sea in these vessels, made several voyages to America, became a sailor, and while still in his teens acquired a passion for sea life, for adventure, and for war.

The elder brother of John Paul emigrated to America and established himself as a planter in Virginia. Meanwhile the younger son became an underofficer on a ship engaged in the slave trade with the West Indies. It was not long, however, before his moral nature revolted against the business in which he was engaged, and he left it, as the books say, "in disgust." On his way back

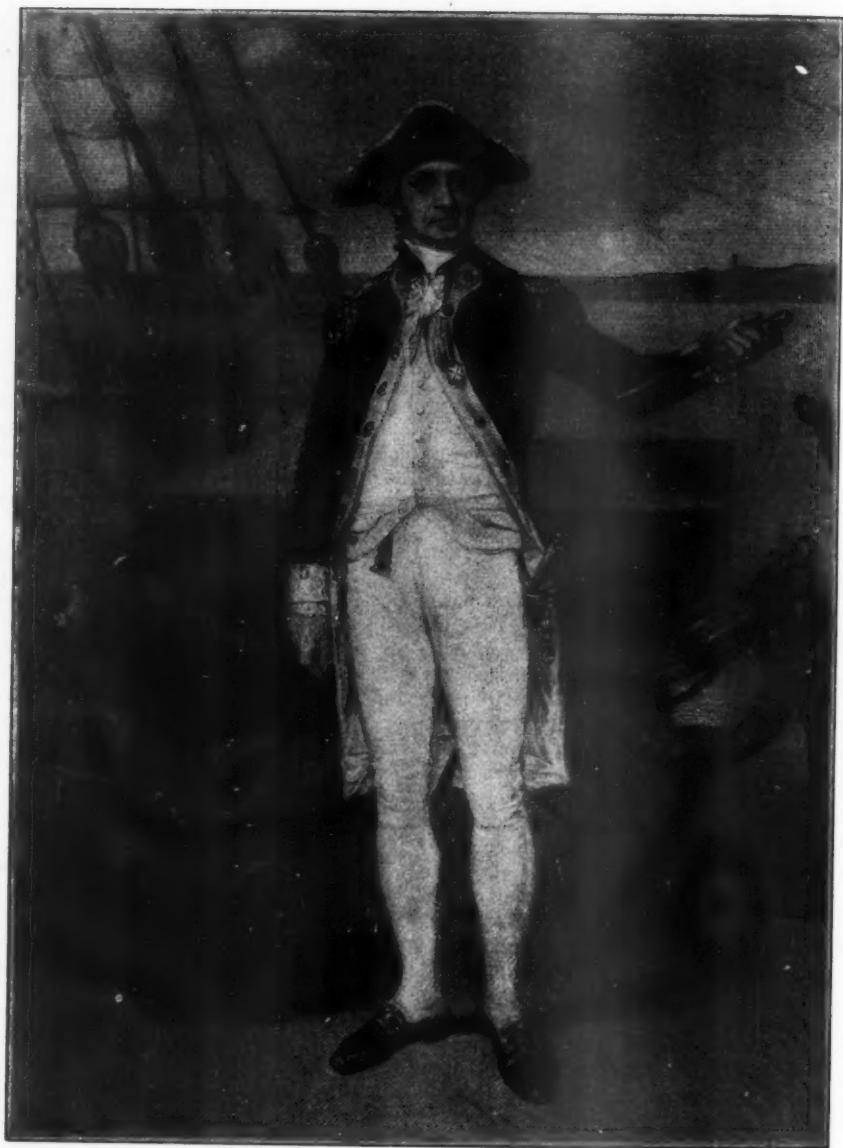
to England the captain and mate of the ship on which he was sailing both died, and the command of the vessel was given to John Paul, who brought her into port with so great success that the owners appointed him to the captaincy.

In 1773 the elder of the Paul brothers died in Virginia, and his estate fell to the younger. It was at this time that the latter took the name of Jones. His reason for doing so does not clearly appear, but I conjecture that Jones was the maiden name of his mother, and that the son, now twenty-six years of age, and fired with ambitions, determined to transmit *her* name rather than the father's to posterity. At any rate, he ever afterwards subscribed himself Paul Jones.

The War of the Revolution was already imminent, and this young sea captain left his Virginia property, and offered his services in the patriot cause. On the 22d of December, 1775, he was accepted and commissioned as lieutenant in the navy.

What the American "navy" at that time was may well be conjectured. The policy of the Mother Country had been systematically against the shipping interests of her colonies. True, the men of New England had learned to build ships, and had become to some extent expert as sea merchants and sailors; but this work had been effected in the face of every species of opposition and hostile legislation which England could devise. Nevertheless, Congress did undertake to create a navy, and during the Revolution seventeen men-of-war were constructed, of which five,

*The British pennon or ensign under which all English ships sailed. It always bore the cross of St. George, a red cross on a white field. St. George is the patron saint of England.



Paul Jones.

namely, the *Washington*, the *Effingham*, the *Virginia*, the *Congress*, and the *Montgomery*, never succeeded in getting to sea. Of the others, only two survived the conflict. The remaining fifteen were all sooner or later taken and destroyed by the British. Privateering, then as now, had not been put under the ban of international law, and there were many sea captains who were willing to convert their merchant ships into cruisers, and to take their chances in the contest with British fleets on the high seas.

The first ship given to Paul Jones was called the *Alfred*. It was the flag-ship of a squadron of eight vessels, under the command of Commodore Esek Hopkins. The *Alfred* and the *Columbus* carried each twenty-eight guns. The *Andrea Doria* and the *Sebastian Cabot* had sixteen guns each; the *Providence*, twelve guns. The other vessels were small ships from the capes of Maryland and Virginia.

The daring and originality of Paul Jones were first shown when this squadron put to sea. He is credited with having raised over the *Alfred* the first American flag. This was not of course the Stars and Stripes; for that emblem was not adopted by Congress until the summer of 1777. But Lieutenant Jones sent up a flag sufficiently significant. It bore in the field the Pine Tree of New England, with the words "Liberty Tree." Across the bottom of the field was inscribed "Appeal to God." Below the upper section was another field, with transverse stripes of red and white, thirteen in number. Across these lay a rattlesnake, and below it the daring words, "Don't tread on me!"

The first American squadron had been ordered by Congress "to annoy the enemy's ships on the coasts of the Southern States"; but Commodore Hopkins gave a too liberal construction to his papers, and made a descent on the Bahama Islands, where he captured the governor of New Providence, and secured a hundred cannon, besides military stores and other spoils of war. He then sailed to the coast of New England, ran down two British vessels near Long Island, and chased the ship *Glasgow* into Newport, where she became a prize to the Americans.

The expedition was sufficiently successful; but Congress was angered at the disobedience of the commodore, and he, together with Captain Whipple of the *Columbus*, was tried for insubordination. Whipple was acquit-

ted. Captain Hazard of the *Providence* was cashiered, and the commodore himself, who was commander-in-chief, was dismissed from the service. No other officer of like rank was appointed during the Revolution.

As for Paul Jones, he was now made captain, and transferred to the sloop *Providence*, carrying twelve guns and seventy marines. With this vessel he put out alone to the Bermudas, and in a cruise of six weeks made no fewer than fifteen prizes, which he brought safely to Newport.

The dormant energies of Jones were aroused into full activity by the perils and excitements of these first contests with the enemy. His courage and ability were recognized by Congress. In the latter part of 1776 and the beginning of 1777 we find him again in command of his old ship the *Alfred*, and also of the *Ranger*. With these he fell upon the British fisheries at Cape Breton and broke them up. Many prizes were taken at sea, and the name of the bold sea captain became a terror to English merchantmen.

With these successes larger enterprises were planned. The vessels at his disposal were not sufficient for his purposes, and the merchantmen of the enemy were no longer sufficiently plentiful on the American coast. In November of 1777 he obtained permission from Congress to sail for Europe, where he might take his chances in a contest with the enemy's ships in their own waters.

The friendship of France for the new Republic was now well known, and it was hoped that Paul Jones might obtain a large fleet and an important command against the British. In this, however, he was disappointed; but he nevertheless made a descent on the coast of Scotland, and attacked the port of Whitehaven, where he had been apprenticed in his boyhood.

Near by lay the large estates of the Earl of Selkirk, on the river Dee. With a view to forcing the British authorities into an exchange of prisoners, Jones attempted to capture the earl, and the crew of the *Ranger* despoiled and plundered that nobleman's residence. The captain, however, bought back from his men the silver plate and other treasures, and sent them as a present to Lady Selkirk! These attacks produced great excitement and animosity, and Jones was denounced by the British authorities as a pirate.

Not satisfied with his moderate successes,

Jones now undertook the capture of a British man-of-war. He discovered the *Drake* lying in the harbor of Carrickfergus, Ireland, and, notwithstanding the great disparity in numbers and guns, made her a prize. He then sailed into the harbor of Brest, taking with him his captured ship and two hundred prisoners. A treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, had now been made between America and France, and Jones might well hope that his services would be rewarded with the command of a fleet. Dr. Franklin on going to Paris had taken with him a number of commissions signed in blank by John Hancock, President of Congress, and there was therefore opportunity for American officers to receive promotion at the French capital.

On his arrival at Paris, Jones sought the command of an allied squadron to operate against the British. For several months he remained a petitioner at the French court. His ship, the *Ranger*, was sent back to America by Dr. Franklin; but Jones was detained with the promise of a command. It was not, however, till February of 1779 that the promise was fulfilled. M. de Sartine, the French minister of war, finally yielded to his solicitations, and assigned to him an old Indiaman called the *Duc de Duras*, which at that time lay in the harbor of L'Orient, off the coast of Brittany. Four other ships, the *Alliance*, the *Pallas*, the *Cerf*, and the *Vengeance* were added to make up the flotilla. All of these except the *Alliance* (which was an American vessel) were French ships; but the squadron was organized as an American armament, was placed under an American commander, and was ordered to be governed by the rules of the American navy.

Paul Jones assumed command with great spirit. Out of compliment to Dr. Franklin and with reference to his sobriquet of "Poor Richard," he changed the name of the *Duc de Duras*, his flagship, to *Bonhomme Richard*, or, as we should say, *The Poor Richard*. The *Alliance* was under command of Captain Landais; and the *Pallas*, of Captain Cotineau. It was not until the 19th of June, 1779, that the fleet was ready for sea.

Perhaps the history of naval warfare has not shown a more motley assemblage of marines than they who manned the vessels. The crew of the *Bonhomme Richard*, consisting at first of three hundred and seventy-five men, was a *mélange* of nearly all the nations of Europe—Irish, Scotch, French, Portu-

guese, Italian, Norwegian, a few Americans, and some Malays to complete the variety! The men of the other ships were likewise gathered from different races. It must be confessed that, though the organization of the squadron was according to the rules of war, the composition of the crews and the details of the armament were suggestive of piracy and buccaneers.

The first cruise from L'Orient was brief. A few prizes were taken and brought back in safety. A second expedition was made in August of 1779, when several additional British ships were captured. Captain Landais, of the *Alliance*, became insubordinate to Commodore Jones, but the latter continued to make prizes, and did not hesitate to attack three British men-of-war; but a storm arose, and ended the contest. By the middle of September he had already taken thirteen ships with little loss to himself. On the 23rd of that month the squadron, with the exception of the ship *Cerf*, was near the mouth of the Humber. The presence of Jones on that part of the coast was known or suspected everywhere, and consternation had seized the inhabitants. He was regarded as a pirate, and many of the people in their fright buried their valuables in the earth.

The commodore was, for the time, watching a British brig with an armed pilot-boat, when to his surprise he discovered the Baltic merchant fleet of forty vessels coming round Flamborough Head, under convoy of two men-of-war. The first of these proved to be the *Serapis*, carrying fifty guns, though listed at forty-four, and the other, the *Countess of Scarborough*, of twenty-two guns. The sight was of a kind to awaken all the stormy energies of Paul Jones' nature. He perceived at a glance that the occasion of his life had come—that critical opportunity without which even genius and courage and the spirit of daring are of little avail.

As soon as the character of the British fleet had been determined the American squadron steered straight into the midst. Among the merchantmen there was the greatest confusion. Each captain sought to save his ship. The two men-of-war immediately maneuvered to give battle, and the challenge was accepted by Paul Jones.

It appears that Captain Landais, of the *Alliance*, was both mutinous and cowardly; for he stood off with his ship, and left Jones with the *Poor Richard* and the *Pallas* to con-



Engagement of the "Bonhomme Richard" with the "Serapis."
From an old English print.

tend with the enemy's vessels. The maneuvering continued to nightfall, and it was already after seven o'clock when the two principal antagonists came within musket shot of each other, and began the battle. The conflict which ensued was perhaps the most desperate encounter ever known at sea. It was as the single-handed contest of two giants in the half-darkness of night, each maddened with the struggle and each determined to conquer or die.

The advantage was with the *Serapis*. The armament of the *Bonhomme Richard* was inferior. Early in the action two of the old eighteen-pound guns which had been mounted on the *Richard's* lower deck blew up, killing nearly all the gunners who were stationed about them. This part of the ship became indefensible. But a fierce cannonade ensued for nearly an hour, during which both ships were riddled with volley after volley, and the decks were strewn with the dead and dying. It was at length perceived by Jones that with the continuance of the cannonade his ship would be sent to the bottom. He therefore determined to run alongside, and grapple his enemy to the death.

The two vessels were run together. Jones in person, with a few assistants, succeeded in lashing them fast. Meanwhile the flashes of musketry illumined the scene with a constant glare. The muzzles of the heated cannon were jammed into each other's jaws, and every discharge tore frightful holes in the opposing ships. The hold of the *Poor Richard* was rent at the water line, and the sea rushed in like a flood. But the marines above continued to pour down a deadly fire on the British seamen. They also threw combustibles into the *Serapis*, and the ship took fire.

The sea was a cloud of smoke. The decks were literally a sluice of blood. At half past nine the moon rose red on the scene, and just at the same time an explosion near the mainmast of the *Serapis* blew all the officers and men in that part of the ship to death. The roar of battle began to die away. The men of the *Poor Richard* crossed over to the enemy's deck, and the fight was won. Just in the close of the contest, the *Alliance*, which (as is believed) had been hovering treacherously at a distance, drew near and delivered a broadside into the two shattered ships, by which eleven seamen of the ill-fated *Richard* were killed. Nor is the suspicion absent that Captain Landais, of the *Alliance*, hoped by

destroying both combatants in the close of the struggle to gain for himself the rewards of victory.

Captain Pearson at length struck his colors, and gave up his ship. Horror reigned on every hand; rage had possession of every breast. Of the three hundred and seventy-five men on board the *Poor Richard* three hundred were either dead or wounded, and the British loss was equally frightful. No such carnage had ever before been known in naval warfare. The living were reduced to a handful. Perhaps Paul Jones himself more nearly than any other man in the fleet kept his equanimity through the bloody storm.

Captain Pearson, in giving up his sword, said: "I cannot, sir, but feel much mortification at the idea of surrendering my sword to a man who has fought me *with a rope around his neck!*"

"You have fought gallantly, sir," replied Jones, "and I hope your king will give you a better ship next time."

The tradition runs that afterwards when Captain Pearson was knighted by George III., Paul Jones said of the event, "He deserves it, and if I ever meet him again *I will make a lord of him!*"

While the battle between the *Poor Richard* and the *Serapis* was on, the *Pallas* had engaged the *Countess of Scarborough*, and had won the fight. That ship also had been obliged to strike her colors, and yield to her antagonist. The sea round about was covered with the wreck. Jones saw that his own ship was in a sinking condition, and as soon as practicable transferred his crew, including the sick and wounded, to the *Serapis*. About noon the following day, the *Bonhomme Richard* sank to the bottom; but the American commodore, with the remnants of his fleet and his prizes, sailed from the scene of the conflict for the coast of Holland, which he reached on the 3rd of October, and anchored in the Texel. Sir Joseph Yorke, the British ambassador to Holland, immediately demanded that the prizes should be given up, and that Jones and his crew should be surrendered as pirates; but the Dutch authorities honored the commission of Congress, and permitted the victorious officer to reap the rewards of his triumph.

Great was the fame of this naval battle, both in America and Europe. The French king presented to Paul Jones an elegant sword in-



Commodore Jones capturing the "Serapis."

scribed, "Louis XVI., Rewarder of the Valiant Asserter of the Freedom of the Sea." Around the inscription were interwoven the emblems of America and France. Jones was decorated as a knight of the Order of Merit. On returning to the United States, in 1781, he was received with great honor. Congress afterwards ordered a gold medal to be struck, commemorative of his victory and fame. Washington wrote him an earnest letter of congratulation and compliment.

It seems, however, that the expectations and ambitions of the commodore were beyond the opportunities which his country was able to offer. He was at length sent back to Paris, to act as agent of the United States for all prizes taken under his command in European waters. While performing this official duty, he rose to high rank in French society. He became known as the Chevalier Jones. In

1788 he was induced by Catharine II. of Russia to become an officer of her navy in the Black Sea. He was commissioned as rear admiral in the war with the Turks. But it seems that the jealousy of the Russian commanders effected his downfall, and in less than a year his command was withdrawn. He returned to Paris; but the French Revolution was already on, and the polite society in which he had flourished was rapidly passing away.

For a while he strove by correspondence to recover his rank in the Russian navy, but the effort was in vain. He sank from affluence and honor to poverty, neglect, and oblivion. He died in Paris at the early age of forty-five, on the 18th of July, 1792, and strange to say no man knoweth his sepulcher to this day! The dust of John Paul Jones sleeps somewhere in an obscure tomb, without so much as a stone to mark his resting place.



Gold Medal Awarded to Paul Jones.

THE FIRST ANNEXATION OF CANADA.*

BY JOHN G. NICOLAY.

IN our day, when talk about the annexation of Canada to the United States has been so freely revived, it is interesting to remember that it is a question of American politics almost as old as American history.

More interesting still is it to recall that just one hundred years before the election of Abraham Lincoln to be president of the United States, Canada was actually annexed

to the American colonies under the sovereignty of England. This was brought about by decisive military conquest after a stubborn and bloody war of seven years' duration, ending in the capitulation by its governor at Montreal (1760), and his surrender of all the Canadian possessions and military posts.

It was the termination and destruction of French power, which, under the name of New France, had held Canada since its first settlement—more than two centuries before—and

*Special Course for C. L., S. C. Graduates.

covered, through the formal claims of her explorers, not only that part of North America lying in the valley of the St. Lawrence and along the great lakes, but also the whole of the then explored and unexplored country west of the Allegheny and east of the Rocky Mountains, drained by the Mississippi River.

In the first race of the adventurous navigators and explorers of the Old World to take possession of the New, it happened that the French occupied the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence and its adjacent islands, while the English and other European colonists planted a firm foot on the Atlantic coast between Mount Desert and Cape Hatteras; and underlying the battle of each with the wilderness and the savages, lay the long silent struggle whether the French colonies should ultimately conquer and absorb the English, or the English conquer and absorb the French; or, to continue our first phrase, whether in a territorial sense, Canada should annex the future United States, or the United States annex Canada.

The motive of the struggle lay primarily in the political rivalry of France and England; secondly, in the commercial rivalry completely to control the valuable fur trade; and thirdly, the religious zeal to secure a new continent for Catholicism on the one hand or for Protestantism on the other.

At first the fighting material for this conflict was found in the Indians, influenced and directed by traders and missionaries, but as time elapsed and the settlements grew, the hardy colonists filled companies and regiments, and gathered into armies; while additional armies of trained and equipped regulars were sent in ships from each mother country to join in the conflict.

Thus the contest rose from Indian skirmishes led or prompted by explorers and traders, to campaigns planned by European cabinets and led by experienced generals.

For fifty years after Champlain planted the first permanent French settlement on the rock of Quebec in the River St. Lawrence, the history of Canada is but a repetition of daring, exposure, exile, suffering, and misery, found in the early records of every new country. French missions and the beginnings of French trade, which at one time had extended to the eastern shore of Lake Huron, had been checked and driven back; but about the middle of the seventeenth century their

westward progress was resumed. French Jesuits planted new missions at Detroit, Mackinaw, the Falls of St. Mary, Green Bay, and La Pointe toward the western end of Lake Superior. Search was made for the Lake Superior copper mines; the Falls of St. Mary and all the adjacent region were formally taken possession of in the name of the king of France. The Mississippi River was explored to the mouth of the Arkansas by Marquette and Joliet; and not long after, the explorer La Salle descended that great stream to the Gulf of Mexico, and there, with impressive ceremony, claimed to take possession in the name of Louis XIV. of all the countries drained by the mighty river,—the whole immense territory lying between the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains.

Finally, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, Iberville, by direction of the government of France, began the occupation and settlement of Louisiana, which was followed by the founding of New Orleans in 1717; and French colonies gradually extended themselves up the Mississippi to meet those coming downward from the great lakes. It was as if a long, powerful arm of French ambition and enterprise, reaching from Quebec to New Orleans, half encircled the Atlantic colonies of the English, and threatened to constrict and crush them.

Gradually the line of communication between Quebec and New Orleans was shortened by successive explorations and the establishment of new posts. The outward route traversed by Marquette and Joliet had been from Quebec by way of Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Michigan to Green Bay; thence across Wisconsin to the Mississippi, and down that stream to its junction with the Arkansas. On their return, however, they shortened their route by passing directly up the Illinois River to Lake Michigan. This became the favorite route of La Salle.

But it was not long before the adventurous French established a still more expeditious one. At the western end of Lake Erie they entered Maumee Bay, ascended Maumee River, and crossing from its sources to those of the Wabash, followed that river to its junction with the Ohio, establishing a mission and fort at Vincennes (Indiana).

Simultaneously also with Marquette's journey there arrived in Canada a new governor, Frontenac, and under his vigorous administration begins the proper history of Canada

as a country and a people with an energy and a destiny of their own.

Thus before the American colonies had crossed the Alleghenies, the French, with the advantage of their favorable situation on the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence, had extended their trade, their missions, and their military posts, not only westward along the chain of the great lakes, but southward down the Mississippi to its mouth. Beaver skins and other peltries came from the west to Montreal, and French goods were sent in return to Fort Frontenac (Kingston, Canada), to Fort Niagara (Niagara Falls), to Detroit (Michigan), to the Island of Mackinaw (between Lakes Huron and Michigan), to Green Bay (Wisconsin), to Chicago (Illinois), to Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), to Fort Vincennes (on the Wabash, Indiana), and from these lines communication was kept up with the French settlements clustering about St. Louis (Missouri) and the colony at New Orleans, which received their supplies by ships direct from France.

The light Indian canoe of birch bark, impelled by the dexterous paddles of the savages and French *coureurs de bois** was the vehicle of communication over the immense distances; a medium of transportation as unique, as serviceable, as characteristic, as the camel of Sahara or the reindeer sledge of Lapland.

Against this advantage of commercial position the English-American colonies had the advantage of climate and numbers, and the military advantage of a position inside the circle of French possessions. They had easy intercourse by means of their coastwise commerce. They could readily concentrate their military strength at given points; they had numerous harbors in which to receive supplies from Europe. But these manifest advantages were again counterbalanced by a spirit of local jealousies, and a predisposition to quarrels over boundaries, trade regulations, and manifold questions of rivalry, which frequently made concert of plans impossible, or frustrated their execution when taken.

The French did not lose sight of this weakness. Even before Frontenac came to Canada, the intendant† Talon, had suggested to the

ministry the purchase or conquest of New York, which would divide the seaboard colonies and give to France the best harbor on the coast. At that time the scheme was plausible, perhaps possible, and if carried out would have secured French ascendancy in North America. Later a similar plan of conquest was adopted and ordered by the king of France, but the time for it had passed.

The idea was favored by a peculiar feature of topography, an element which so often shapes the formation as well as the limits of nations. An almost continuous water highway runs in practically a direct line from the harbor of New York to the St. Lawrence River. Midway between the two is the divide or table-land from which the Hudson flows to the south; and nearly interlocking with it is the head of Lake George, whose waters flow northward into Lake Champlain, and from Lake Champlain continue to flow northward through the river Richelieu into the St. Lawrence.

Had Canada and New York become united, that line of water communication, under then existing conditions, would have constituted a great highway of travel and commerce; but remaining divided, it was for a century a pathway of war and battle.

It is a curious coincidence that the seeds of hostilities were planted on this very route. The most powerful and savage nation of American Indians, the Iroquois, which had its homes and strongholds in Western New York, pursued with unrelenting war the savages who had their homes on the St. Lawrence and its tributaries. Champlain, who founded New France, showed the latter the wonder of European firearms, and they at once asked his assistance against their mortal enemies. He consented, and was guided by them in an exploration of the lake bearing his name.

As had been expected they met a war party of Iroquois at night. Next morning, as the parties were approaching each other for battle, Champlain, by the first discharge of his gun killed two chiefs and mortally wounded a third, the remaining Iroquois of course fleeing in terror before the white man's lightning. From that hour the whole Iroquois nation nursed an enmity to the French which had few intermissions.

public business. In a specific sense it was used as the title of the second officer in Canada under the French rule having jurisdiction over civil and maritime affairs.

*[Kou-reur de bwä.] Trappers.

†A word borrowed from the French. The name or title of one who has the direction or management of some

It would perhaps be a poetical exaggeration to say that that shot from Champlain's blunderbus changed the destiny of Canada; but a plausible theory might be built up to sustain it. The Iroquois became a terror not only to the French on the St. Lawrence, but along their line of westward communication. That powerful nation gave its fickle friendship and its trade to the Dutch and English merchants at Albany, and furnished them a redoubtable ally in their struggles with the French, which effectually counterbalanced the friendship and assistance they received from the Canadian and western tribes.

While the French easily outran the English in the extension of posts to the interior and claims to territory, the English quite as easily outstripped the French in the relative growth of population. Climate had an important influence upon this feature of the contest, for the bulk of the French settlements were on the St. Lawrence and the earlier frontier posts along the lakes; and both lay in a region of long and severe winters. This was very convenient for the fur trade, but extremely disadvantageous and uninviting to agriculture and immigration. Besides, in New France, growth was delayed, impeded, and choked by arbitrary centralized government, by burdensome monopoly, by official corruption, and by religious intolerance.

In the English colonies it was quickened by personal freedom of thought and action, by a large share of local representative government, and practical independence of English authority. A more favorable climate, greater productiveness of soil, and readier expansion of commerce had their play; and the special effort of Great Britain to promote the African slave trade, was an additional factor of no slight importance. New France was Catholic and conservative, the American colonies were Protestant and liberal; and it was the liberal and progressive spirit—fretting in restraint and unrest in Europe—which forced and found a new home, and room for expression and expansion in the seaboard colonies of the New World.

Even if the political rivalry of France and Great Britain had not precipitated the conflict, mere disproportionate growth, joined to antagonisms of language, religion, and inevitable friction between the spirit of conservatism and the spirit of progress, would before long have brought on the struggle.

By the middle of the eighteenth century the English numbered nearly a million and a half, and the French only about one hundred thousand. It was in vain that the French claimed the ownership of the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi, since the seaboard colonies had the surplus population to cross the Alleghenies and seize and occupy them.

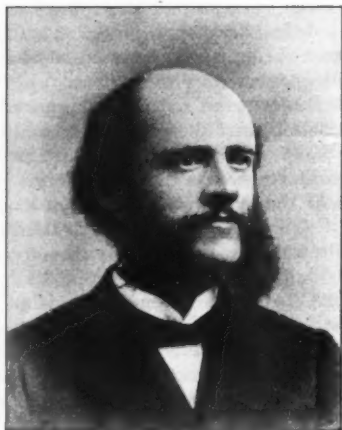
America, however, was not left entirely to her own destinies; the politics and military strength of Europe intervened to decide and direct the course of her history. The genius of the human intellect plays its part in the destiny of nations, as well as the forces of nature and the accidents of geography. As the accession of Colbert to the ministry of Louis XIV. energized French colonial policy and gave a strong impulse to the ambition and expansion of New France in the middle of the seventeenth century, so her sudden downfall was caused by the accession of Pitt to the ministry of England in the middle of the eighteenth.

He found in progress the fourth war which had taken place between New France and the American colonies. The first is known as "King William's War" (1689-1697); the second, "Queen Anne's War" (1702-1713); the third, "King George's War" (1744-1746), and the fourth, "the French and Indian War" or "Seven Years' War," which had begun in 1754 and which was now in the fourth year of its fluctuating and indecisive progress.

Nominally these wars had been caused by mutual depredations and encroachments. But in reality the chronic hostilities with open design and constant effort of the rival communities and territories to limit and control each other, could only have been fed by an unavowed but never-ending dream of conquest and annexation, nursed by the cabinets of France and England in the Old World and by the rival populations in the New.

As rapidly as he could, Pitt sent to America liberal supplies of money, large accessions of regular British troops, and several young, talented, and ambitious generals. Three vigorous campaigns accomplished the conquest of Canada, and in September, 1760, England received the surrender of all the possessions of New France. Three years later the Treaty of Paris confirmed the change of sovereignty, and Canada remained annexed to the future United States until the American Revolution and the success of the War of Independence.

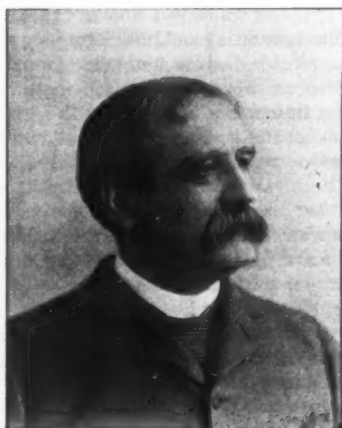
THE CHAUTAUQUAN.



J. M. Buckley, D.D., LL.D.
Editor of "The Christian Advocate."
Author of "Two Weeks in the Yosemite," "Oats versus Wild Oats," "The Midnight Sun, the Tsar, and the Nihilist," "Physical Culture," etc.



H. R. Chamberlain.
Managing Editor of the "Boston Journal."
Author of "Farmers' Alliance and Other Political Parties," "Modern Methods of Treating Inebriety," "American Morals," etc.



General Francis A. Walker.
Of the Boston Institute of Technology.
Author of "Annual Reports of the Bureau of Statistics," "Growth and Distribution of Population in the United States," etc.



C. M. Fairbanks.
Author of "Illustration and our Illustrators," "New York as an Art Center," "The Social Side of Artist Life," "Sichel's Ideal Portraits of Classic Beauties," etc.

A GROUP OF OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY GENERAL FRANCIS A. WALKER.

THE growth and the territorial distribution of population in the United States have gone on together from the very foundation of the government, in a manner which is, so far as I know, without a parallel in history.

Generally speaking, population increases within its traditional limits and upon its familiar seats, until repletion and pressure are felt, when, if vacant lands lie within reach of peaceful migrations, an overflow takes place, accompanied by more or less of privation and suffering. It was thus the Greeks led out their innumerable colonies to seek in new homes the room which was denied them in the old.

If, on the other hand, the regions lying around are all occupied, the inevitable movement, after perhaps a longer delay, takes the form of armed invasions, resulting in long and fierce struggles between the native and the stranger for the possession of the soil. It was thus the Aryan hordes moved, under fast-succeeding impulses, across the face of Europe from east to west.

The American migrations are, so far as I know, unique, in that they never awaited the day of repletion in the familiar seats of population. They were not due to pressure, but were always occasioned by the attractions of a new life in new lands farther to the west. So prompt and energetic was the disposition of the people that they never allowed population fairly to fill up the old fields. At times the migratory impulses led even to a partial, temporary depletion of the regions longer occupied and already well improved.

Between 1790 and 1800, while the population of the United States increased from 3,929,214 to 5,308,483, the average density of settlement increased only from 16.4 to 17.3 inhabitants to the square mile; and between 1800 and 1810, with a further growth of numbers to 7,239,881, the average density of settlement increased only to 17.7. During those twenty years population had extended itself, of course as yet very loosely, over 163,000 square miles of new territory.

The point which now specially concerns us is that this spreading out of population was one

of the essential conditions of that remarkable growth in numbers which was going on during this period. In order that the highest capability of reproduction should be attained and maintained, it was necessary that a large part of the increase of each decade should, as it were, be transplanted and set out in new soil. Had population allowed itself to become more dense within its traditional seats, it could not have grown so much in the aggregate. Sparseness of settlement was a condition under which alone a doubling once in twenty-two years was possible. Thus it is seen that the geographical distribution of which we have spoken was of the very essence of that extraordinary growth in numbers which attracted the attention and aroused the admiration of the world. Population was nowhere permitted to press upon itself; room for expansion existed on all sides; everywhere were maintained those open conditions of life which invite increase.

The movement to which we have referred had begun even before the Revolution, in spite of the restraint exerted by the French and Indians in the valley of the Ohio, and by the Creeks and their confederates at the south. The achievement of independence and the full establishment of the new nation gave to that movement an impulse which soon caused it to transcend the limits of any of the great migrations of mankind upon the old continents. The story of the geographical process of our national growth is among the marvels of our race; and it is to me a greater subject of admiration than any of the prodigies of human valor with which the history of other nations abounds, or even than the highest recorded achievements in arts, letters, and science.

From 1790 to 1800, the mean population of the country being about four and a half millions, 65,000 square miles, a territory four times as large as Switzerland, was first brought within the limits of settlement; covered, more or less, with bridges and roads; built up with houses and barns, schools and churches; much of it cleared of primeval forests.

In the next ten years, the mean popu-

lation being about six and a half millions. the people of the United States extended their settlements to include 98,000 square miles of absolutely new country ; and, after a fashion, subdued, improved, cultivated, and civilized it.

Did such prodigious achievements exhaust the vitality of the nation ; did subsequent history show that too great an effort had been made, that too much blood had passed into these transappalachian colonies ? Let the statistics for 1810-20 answer. In those ten years, in spite of a foreign war, the frontier was extended to occupy 107,000 square miles, or considerably more than the combined area of Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Portugal.

In the next twenty years 124,000 square miles, more than the area of Great Britain and Ireland, were redeemed from the wilderness.

Between 1830 and 1840 the mean population of the country being about fourteen and a half millions, the new territory taken in by the advance of the frontier amounted to 175,000 square miles, or more than all Japan, all Sweden, almost as much as that great historic kingdom of Spain !

I will not bring the story further down, for to the great nation with its vast numbers, with its command of machinery and artificial power, with its immense accumulated capital, nothing done in recent years can seem so marvelous as the achievements of our fathers, in their fewness of numbers and scantiness of means, with their primitive appliances and tools of hand. All that has been recorded was (practically) before the days of the railroad ; one half of it was (practically) before the days of the steamboat. It was with slow-moving ox-teams, in canvas-covered wagons, serving at once for freight and passengers, that the bulk of this giant migration took place. It was with hand tools, with ax and spade, that the first rude improvements were made, the forest felled, the cabins built, the land opened, the roads laid out.

Said I not well, that this great achievement has not been surpassed in the history of mankind ? Looking, now, not to the intellectual development of a few prodigies, but to the mind power and the will power of millions, I believe that mankind never before made so magnificent a demonstration of its greatness, its power over savage man and savage nature, its right to rule the earth, as

in this mighty geographical process of the American people between 1790 and 1840.

Any other of the great migratory races, Tartar, Slav, or German, would have broken helplessly down in the effort to compass one half such a field in such a term of years. No other people that ever dwelt upon the face of the earth could in so short a time have extended settlement over so vast an area ; opening it up to cultivation, fencing and ditching it, covering the land with roads and crossing the streams with bridges, dotting the plains and the hills over with houses and barns, schools and churches ; and, after maintaining the existing population in such abundance and quality of food and clothing, have had left for export so many millions of tons of vegetable and animal produce, in meats, fibers, and grains.

It was the peculiar genius of the American people which rendered it possible that this should be done : their inventive power, their quick insight into mechanical relations, their handiness in the use of tools, their resourcefulness in all the exigencies of pioneer life. I thoroughly believe that the mechanical genius which has since entered into our later manufactures, the engineering skill which has produced our greatest constructive works, were far surpassed in the first hurried improvements of pioneer life upon the frontier farms, in the housing of men, women, and children, live stock and gathered crops, against the furious storms of winter ; in the rough and ready reconnoissances which disclosed the lay of the land and the capabilities of the soil ; in the provisions made for the thousand exigencies of primitive agriculture in new and untried fields.

I have spoken of the geographical process of the national growth, from 1790 to 1840. What, meanwhile, had been the arithmetical process of that growth ? Partly by reason of the inherent vigor of the European race upon this continent, partly by reason of the economic and social conditions prevailing, partly by reason of the constant transplanting of population which has been described, our increase of numbers had gone on at a rate unprecedented in history. And this, it should be remarked, had essentially been all out of the loins of the population of 1790.

During the period we have under consideration, the accessions from abroad had been comparatively slight. Immigration had not yet set in like a flood. It was almost wholly

by the virtue of the native stock that our numbers had increased by from 32 to 36 per cent every ten years.

The following table shows the population at the close of each decade, in connection with the then settled area :

Date.	Population.	Areas Settled in Square Miles.
1790	3,929,214	239,935
1800	5,308,483	305,708
1810	7,239,881	407,945
1820	9,633,822	508,717
1830	12,867,020	632,717
1840	17,069,453	807,292

It was between 1840 and 1850 that a decided change in the conditions of life, as affecting the growth of numbers, appeared in the American people. Population than began markedly to deepen within the regions of earlier settlement; towns and cities sprang up with unprecedented rapidity; manufactures and trade engrossed a larger and still larger share of the labor of the country; and habits of living—more or less unfavorable to reproduction—spread among classes that had thus far maintained a singular simplicity.

Moreover, in this period began that gigantic movement of population from Europe to our more fortunate shores, which was destined in a single generation so greatly to change the character of our citizenship, for weal or for woe. Immigration set in like a flood; and, whether by accidental coincidence or as a direct effect of the foreign arrivals, the native stock began to withhold its increase. The higher the tide of foreign arrivals rose, the more rapidly the birth rate among the older elements of the population declined.

The westward movement continued; but it no longer amounted to a regular thinning out and systematic transplantation into new soil, of the increase within the older states. Vast as were the extensions of the frontier, subsequently to 1840, they fell far short of bearing that proportion to the numbers of the people which we have had occasion to note in our earlier history. Between 1840 and 1870, while population increased about 125 per cent, the occupied area increased but about 54 per cent, notwithstanding the settlement of the Pacific coast and the completion of the trans-continental railroads.

It is not to be hastily concluded that the nation had begun to decline in physical, intellectual, or moral energy. The objects

C-Mar.

which, during the earlier period, the nation had pursued with such singleness and eagerness of purpose were now to divide their thoughts and energies with other objects proper to a later stage of social development. The American people had entered upon a new era, in which the extension of the frontier and the conquest of the wilderness were to become subordinate to the upbuilding of cities, the growth of manufactures, and the introduction of the higher refinements of life.

Down to 1840 the real manufactures of the United States had been the production of a million freehold farms. The rare mechanical endowments of our people were now to be turned to the creation of a system of technical manufactures, which, in spite of much blundering and meddling, was, in a half century, to lead the United States to the proud position of the first industrial nation of the world. Moreover, as intimated, a different feeling had come to animate American society.

Our people had earned the right to give more time to enjoyment and less to acquisition. Attachment to home, a craving for refinements impossible under the conditions of pioneer life, something of the luxurious sense, even a certain enjoyment of leisure, began to impair the energy of the westward movement.

The force that had been expanding regularly and equably *in vacuo* now encountered an obstructing medium. It was the change from the simplicity of the early time to comparative luxury, including a rise in the standard of living, the multiplication of artificial necessities, the rapid extension of a paid domestic service, the increasing introduction of women into factory labor, and the substitution of the hotel and boarding house for the self-sufficing, self-contained family, which constituted the retarding force.

The popular notion that the relative decline in the national increase has been due to a loss of physical vigor, will not bear the test of evidence. At the time when our population was purest, when immigration was so slight as to be hardly appreciable, the American people had shown the capability of maintaining a rate of increase which should double their numbers in twenty-two years; and this, over vast regions and through long periods.

At the time the change noted took place, the general standard of health throughout the land was rising under the influence of a more generous diet, a better understanding of the

laws of health, and the introduction of modern medicine. There is not the slightest statistical or physiological evidence to justify attributing the effect we are considering to such a cause. It was all the natural result of the changed social and economic conditions under which the American people had come to live.

Decided, however, as was the reduction of the rate of increase, after 1840, the reproductive impulse of the population has been sufficient, aided by vast accessions from abroad, to achieve a gain of 6,000,000 between 1840 and 1850; of 8,000,000 between 1850 and 1860; of 7,000,000 between 1860 and 1870, a decade

which embraced four years of desolating civil war; of 11,500,000 between 1870 and 1880; and of 12,500,000 between 1880 and 1890.

In the one hundred years which this brief review embraces, the population of the United States has increased to sixteen times its numbers in 1790. This population covers more than eight times the territory it held with such a feeble grasp a century ago. The land has been filled with wealth far exceeding that of any other nation of the world. Such have been the fruits of a hundred years of free government, educated labor, and a popular tenure of the soil.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE,

BY SAMUEL M. DAVIS, A. M.

THE annexation of Louisiana by purchase in 1803 was of the greatest importance and significance to the United States. It united politically and historically the great valley of the Mississippi, the predestined field of Anglo-Saxon institutions and life. The original United States was bounded on the north by Great Britain, on the west and south by Spain, and on the east by the ocean. One of the most striking evidences of the value of this vast domain, and of its admirable position, is the remarkable growth of the United States. An area of eight hundred and twenty-seven thousand square miles has become an area of three million six hundred thousand. Parallel thirty-one degrees north and the Mississippi have given place, as boundaries, to the Gulf of Mexico, the Rio Grande, the Pacific Ocean, and British America.

Our marvelous territorial expansion and material development westward discourage prophecy; but at this time it does not seem probable that the territory acquired by the Louisiana purchase will soon, if ever, cease to be the most valuable part of our whole national domain, described by Mr. Gladstone as "a natural base for the greatest continuous empire ever established by man."

Our old ally, France, from 1793 to 1799 attempted at first to cajole and afterwards to bully us into taking up her quarrel with England. France had but lately become a republic and she even went so far as to demand money from us as the price of peace.

When we refused her demand she ordered our minister out of her territory, captured our ships and fired upon our flag at sea, without the formality of a declaration of war. After making several reprisals and capturing several of her frigates upon the high seas, France became more pacific, and again cultivated friendly relations with a power which neither bluster nor threats could frighten or intimidate.

In 1795 Spain had made a treaty which secured to the citizens of the United States the right of storing American goods at New Orleans, pending their shipment abroad. As far as we were concerned this provision made the river free for our commerce. In 1800 Napoleon I. had come to the head of the French nation. He was ambitious to restore the ancient sovereignty over Louisiana. He accordingly concluded the treaty of Ildefonso with Spain on the 21st of March, 1801, by the terms of which Spain ceded Louisiana to France in exchange for the province of Tuscany. Napoleon kept this treaty a secret because war with England was probable, and he wished to make his title good with French bayonets before England could know of it. But his implacable and ever-watchful foe, England, discovered his design and thwarted it.

It was at this point that some grave international questions arose. The rapid growth of the United States in the west gave Spain uneasiness. Her possessions were imperiled. As a consequence she exhibited such a

hostile spirit toward us as to keep the west in a chronic state of irritation and discontent. Plans were proposed for her separating herself from the east, and Spain gladly aided in disseminating and countenancing these proposals. Thus national unity, which was so essential to be kept alive in the republic, was being broken up and dissipated.

At this juncture of affairs, the Spanish intendant at New Orleans revoked the right of deposit. This act shut the only door by which the people of Ohio, Kentucky, and Illinois could get to sea. This so irritated them that they petitioned the general government to drive the Spaniards out of the valley of the Mississippi.

The cession of Louisiana to France did not long remain a secret. It was soon known in the United States. But instead of calming the people, it served only to arouse their fears and prejudices, since they felt that Napoleon would be much more difficult to deal with than Spain. By the terms and conditions of the treaty, however, the colony and province of Louisiana had gone into his hands. This dilemma was presented to him, either he must take possession of it and hold it, or see England become master of it.

Our government instructed our minister at the French court, Mr. Livingston, to bring the Louisiana question to Napoleon's attention, and to do so in such a way as to leave no doubt in his mind that the United States could not remain an idle spectator while New Orleans was being bought and sold. Mr. Livingston did not stop with the suggestion to sell New Orleans to us. He went further and proposed the cession of all Louisiana. He did it with the utmost republican frankness, never hesitating to press home upon Napoleon's advisers the dilemma which Louisiana must offer to their choice.

Pressed on every side at that time by wars and political complications, and well understanding it would endanger his power for him to undertake a grand American enterprise, he gladly opened negotiations with the United States looking to the cession of Louisiana to that government. Napoleon wanted money. It was true, national pride might be hurt by the sacrifice, but at this crisis it was most important not to make an enemy of the United States.

Napoleon clearly foresaw that no foreign power could long hold the mouth of the Mississippi and have peace with those states.

That conviction determined his decision. His declaration was as follows: "I will not keep a possession which would not be safe in our hands, which would embroil our people with the Americans, or produce a coldness between us. I will make use of it on the contrary, to attach them to me and embroil them with the English, and raise up against the latter, enemies who will some day avenge us."

The first consul could not even wait for Mr. Monroe to arrive, when he had once made up his mind, but sent at once for Mr. Livingston and opened negotiations with him on the spot. So little had our ablest statesmen, with the exception of Mr. Livingston, touched the root of the matter, that when Mr. Monroe did arrive with powers from Congress to treat for the cession of New Orleans and the Floridas only, Napoleon surprised him with this master stroke of policy, which not even Mr. Jefferson had anticipated.

While correspondence and conferences were going on between the Federal government and the French consul the people of Louisiana continued in a state of excitement and expectancy. Neither the government of the United States nor the first consul was willing that the king of Spain should suspect for a moment what was going on until it would be too late for him to interfere successfully. Both well understood that Napoleon had agreed with Spain that Louisiana should not be ceded to any other power. Each therefore sought excuse for their hasty and clandestine action.

On the part of the French the memory of the treaty of 1762 by which she had ceded Louisiana to Spain was hateful in the extreme. In their hearts they had never ratified the act, and had always regarded it as a piece of folly by which the honor of the French nation had been sacrificed.

To the United States, on the other hand, the accession of so great a territory, with the unlimited control of the Mississippi River, was not to be thrust aside for any merely technical reason.

It was not a very difficult matter therefore for diplomacy to surmount so small an obstacle as the promise made by the French to the Spanish government in the treaty of Ildefonso.

The first consul fixed a price and all the terms were arranged with the utmost dispatch. At last the territory of Louisiana

was about to find a permanent government and with it a permanent and lasting liberty. Out of her vast dominions were to be carved great and populous commonwealths, and Louisiana herself was to emerge from the mist of romance and uncertainty which had always surrounded her into the full rank and dignity of an American sovereign state.

The treaty of cession was signed on the 30th day of April, 1803, the government of the United States agreeing to pay France sixty million francs in money, and to retain twenty million francs as indemnity for damage done our commerce by the orders of the French Directory.

It was at this time that the principle was first laid down that free ships make free goods.

Thus for the paltry sum of fifteen million dollars the United States obtained more territory than was contained in the original thirteen states. At that day we had more than enough of land already, and there were few statesmen wise enough to forecast our

future national greatness. We had gained a vast domain whose internal wealth was as yet not dreamed of, and whose importance to the United States could not be overestimated. The Mississippi was ours in all its course, and the one question of paramount interest to the west was settled in our favor, settled beyond question and forever.

The great Napoleon was a grandiloquent man but he did not overstate possibilities when he remarked at the time of the transfer that he was granting to the American Union a greatness which was immeasurable, and whose maritime advantages would some day enable it to humble the great naval power of Great Britain. Never has it been the good fortune of any nation to make a finer bargain than that consummated by the United States. The supreme control of the Mississippi River and of all the great valley drained by it passed into the hands of the young republic, and insured to it at an early day, the control of the richest and most productive territory upon the continent.

SUNDAY READINGS.

SELECTED BY BISHOP VINCENT.

[March 6.]

THERE is a radical difference between Christian and unchristian souls. Unsatisfactory as the account we must give of ourselves may be, it will nevertheless show that fact. There is a regenerate family on the earth, and it shows its divine lineaments, though often sadly blurred; but the faults of Christians are habitually greatly exaggerated.

The aim of the Church in the matter of a ruling purpose is that its members should be blameless, should abstain from all known sin, and love and revere God constantly and perfectly. In these fundamental aspects it is a comparatively holy Church. Its ministers are pure men; its influence is for righteousness; its services are divine; it stands as the breakwater against the incoming floods of sin; it stands for God and with God; it is the only organized power on earth that seeks to suppress all wrong and to recover men from the corruptions which destroy them.

All this it does firmly, persistently, and with singleness of aim, at expense of labor and

sacrifice. What of redeeming agency there is for the world, what there is for the betterment of mankind, flows from beneath her altars. To decry her and exaggerate her faults is to begrime and cripple the only organized agency on earth which supports the sinking hopes of mankind. So much must be kept in mind while we deal faithfully with the defects of Christians.

Christians are not perfect. This is a general fact of all Christians. Let us bravely look at the facts as they are painfully known to ourselves and as they appear in the light of a common standard. Christians are men. They are quarried from the common rock. In estimating them it must be remembered what they were—their blood and stock and environments. There is marked diversity among Christians at the dawn of the divine consciousness and all the way along their after career. Some enter upon the Christian life with a clear and exultant experience, some with the simple consciousness of a desire and purpose to be Christians. This notes a great difference at the start. Some have an

intelligent understanding of what their new life requires. Some have but a confused idea, with a strong impulse. There is difference of temperament, difference of intelligence, difference of personal habits in all respects. These facts inevitably carry over and result in different types of character and expression throughout life. Nature determines these diversities. In the spiritual, as in the natural world there are occasional *lusus nature*.

Circumstances are influential, also—peculiarities of the people with whom the newborn soul finds itself associated; peculiarities of the sect notions and habits where its lot is cast; peculiarities of the pabulum on which it is fed; peculiarities of the ministry under which it is trained, the ideals which are set before it, and other things. There are general types which take on the denominational impress. It is not difficult to detect a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, a Congregationalist, a Baptist, a Methodist, on slight acquaintance. But under all these types and diversities there is a family likeness, and the general and cardinal facts of experience are identical.

[March 13.]

I note, first, among these common and cardinal facts of experience, beginning with regeneration and holding permanently throughout, a fixed desire and determination on the part of professed Christians to be true Christians—fixed, yet variable—stronger at one time than another. There are ebbs and flows in the spiritual tides. Sometimes faith becomes feeble and love grows cold, but they are not therefore extinguished. Doubtless many find their way into the churches without any profound spiritual experience, for one cause or another. They cannot be said to be Christians except in matters of external conformity with more or less strictness. Many such have been taught that this is all that is necessary. They aspire to nothing more. This is a grievous fault, but possibly many such derive some good and may even be led along to salvation.

There is continuity in Christian experience, and this is matter of experience. The defects which confessedly exist, while flaws and faults, do not wholly break up and abrogate the regenerate life. The will does not go over to unrighteousness. The relation between the soul and God is not dis severed. The branch is not plucked out of the vine,

and never can be until it tears itself out by absolute sin and the volitional determination of itself to evil. With its inexcusable defects God is patient and long-suffering.

Some souls from the moment of their regeneration suffer no abatement. Their fervor never wanes, their love never grows cold. They go from strength to strength. It is not the rule, it must be confessed; but, while there are exceptions, it is the rule that the divine life, once implanted, abides.

I note, second, as a common fact of Christian experience, that the ideal varies with the ebbs and tides of the soul. Sometimes it is high, sometimes low; and there are corresponding differences in the external manifestation. Now there is joyousness, warmth, zeal, earnestness, intensity, high endeavor, strictness; anon there is lukewarmness, lethargy, laxity approaching indifference, self-indulgence, worldliness. Now the soul is borne along on a crest of triumph; now it is down in a trough of despondency, weak, irresolute, unhappy, discontented. When the ideal is high and the soul in its divinest mood the graces shine and duty and sacrifices and trials are easy; when it is otherwise duty is irksome and trials and sacrifices an intolerable burden.

I note third, that dissatisfaction of the soul with itself is a common experience of all regenerate souls, varying from intense distress at times to mild regret. Its experiences are not satisfactory. It has a prevailing consciousness of inexcusable defects. It does not reach its ideal. It feels the chidings of the Holy Spirit. It lashes itself with reprovings. It often carries an unhealed wound because of its unfaithfulness, or failure to be what it feels it ought to be. There is the abiding consciousness that there is something better for it. When it is upheld and sustained in an average experience, and others think well of it, and there is no external failure visible to other eyes, it discerns inward poverties which grieve and distress it. It would love more, be more patient, more brave, more trusting, more cheerful, stronger, more robust; it would work more and do more and be more. There are holy yearnings in it after something higher and nobler. There is often a distressing sense of remaining evil in it. I think I am safe in saying this is universal experience subsequent to the experience of regeneration.

I note, fourth, that it accords with Christian experience that faithfulness keeps perennial sunshine in the soul. Watchfulness against the approach of evil, a habit of the soul of constantly looking to God, not simply at critical moments, moments of trial and temptation, but at all times; scrupulous and conscientious attendance upon the services of the sanctuary, resistance of all suggestions of wrong, pronounced allegiance to Christ, smooth the path and make it easy and delightful, while all attempts at compromise with questionable practices make the way rough and thorny. The Christian soon learns that he cannot travel alone. He must have Christ with him. To have Christ with him he must keep in the path. The way is straight and narrow—the King's highway of holiness through a world of sin. There are lures and snares; he must avoid them. If he will he may be great and strong; if he will he may be weak and vacillating.

[*March 20.*]

While there is a fundamental agreement in the phenomena of all soul regeneracy there is great and marked dissimilarity among Christians. One soul experiences and exhibits marked pre-eminence of some one or several graces, but no less marked defects as to other graces. Another soul reverses the order. Still another presents high or moderate attainments along the whole line of the graces. The mean average will perhaps not vary much except in extreme cases of either general defectiveness or general excellencies.

The course of Christian experience ought to be like "the path of the just, which shineth more and more unto the perfect day." There is every reason why it should be so—everything to inspire it. The cause he has espoused and the experience he has had deserve and demand magnificent manhood. It ought to be impossible that he should be less than sublime. Why is it that this result does not follow? Simply the remaining power of old ideas and the corruption of the affections and enslavement of the will by them.

There is still a contest carried on in the soul as to who shall reign. It tolerates the controversy. It says God shall reign. It will not entertain the idea of the dominion of its old and now dethroned master; but it has not faith or courage enough to determine on their absolute expulsion. It is confused as to how much indulgence may be allowed

them. They make constant encroachments.

There is schism where there ought to be harmony. Conscience illuminated by the Holy Spirit says one thing; desire of the flesh and the world say another. The will plays fast and loose between the opposing forces. It will not go over to unrighteousness, but it will not decide for ideal righteousness. It will not sin but it will dally. It is determined not to yield to temptation, but it often makes a weak resistance. It has burned the bridges, but at times it half inclines to rebuild them. It has not strength to push away from the borders of the enemy's country; but sometimes lingers with a half-craving look to the apples of Sodom and the fleshpots of Egypt. There is a pull both ways in it—with an occasional inclination to compromise. It despises gross sin, but it courts some indulgence. God wants the soul; He gives the larger half.

From all this it will appear that average Christian experience is not unalloyed. It is not the experience of an ideally perfect soul. There are none such on earth, and never will be. That estate belongs to the world to which Christian experience leads. It is the experience of an exile far from home with an intervening wilderness to pass; of a soul beleaguered by foes; of a soul in the furnace of trial; of a soul on the field of battle. It is not a perfectly happy experience. The actual experience has its griefs and sorrows and heartaches—its defeats with its victories. But its griefs are better than the joys of sin; it is better to suffer affliction with the people of God, if need be, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. It is better to lie wounded, and even to die, wrapped in a flag of loyalty, than to ride in a chariot with the brand of treason. There is happiness in the pursuit and aspirations after righteousness, despite all the trials, which must forever be unknown to souls under the bondage of sin. This happiness comes to every sincere soul in the conscious peace and safety of a life of faith—"the peace of God that passeth understanding."

[*March 27.*]

But is there not something better for the Christian soul than the defective experience I have described? I unhesitatingly answer yes. The possibilities of grace are not exhausted in an average experience. The common defects are not necessary, and they

are not excusable. They are defects—flaws and faults which may be and ought to be remedied. The soul is convalescent, with promises of perfect healing if it will, but the cure is not complete. The goal of perfect health has been reached. It is a forgiven soul, and so delivered from guilt. It is a regenerate soul, having in it initial restoratives to normalcy—the actual presence of the divine life in it—but it has remaining defects, flaws, and faults, that demand further care, and for the want of which it does not enjoy continuous sunshine, but often suffers chidings of conscience and reproof of the blessed Holy Spirit.

Now, I think any candid and intelligent Christian will admit that these facts are the general facts of Christian experience. What is the philosophy of these facts; that is, what is the rational explanation of them? To this question I must answer, first, it is not because a better experience is not possible. I think I am safe in saying that there is no Christian soul, whatever its attainments in grace, that does not feel that it has not exhausted the possibilities of grace. I think we must all agree that any remaining defect is not on God's part. His part of the work is not imperfect. The forgiveness is a perfect forgiveness. The seed of the divine life implanted is a perfect seed. He has furnished all the conditions requisite on His part for a perfect result—so far as a perfect result can be reached. His Spirit has come into the soul to restore it, and realize in it complete harmony with its law, if it will.

My second affirmation is, that any remaining defectiveness of experience is the fault of the soul itself. That fault is either a curable fault or it is not. If it is not curable, it must arise from the nature of the subject; that is, must be because the subject will not admit of anything more perfect.

There is a limit to the possibilities of the finite. But if this be the case, the defect cannot involve blameworthiness in any sense. For not to realize the impossible can violate no ethical obligation. But if it is a curable defect, it must be curable either by the soul itself, or by God, who is the co-factor, or by both conjointly. If it is curable by the soul itself, then the soul is at fault. If it is curable by God Himself, and if it ought to be cured, then God is at fault. This is an impossible thought. But if it is curable by God and the soul conjointly then the fault must fall upon both or upon one of the co-factors. It is impossible to think that God is at fault. Then the fault must still be with the soul for some failure on its part, which acts as a hindrance to God in doing what He would do for it if it were faithful to prescribed conditions. If God does not do all that He might do if the soul contributed its conditioning part the responsibility still falls on the soul. Its experience is defective because it will have it so, or because in some way, from an infirmity which it fails to overcome or which cannot be overcome, it does not furnish the conditions of a more perfect experience.—*From Bishop Foster's "Philosophy of Christian Experience."*

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

BY J. M. BUCKLEY, LL. D.

II.

OPEN AIR EXERCISES.

EXERCISE in the open air is a prime necessity. Men have survived to a hundred years in dens and caves of the earth and in prison dungeons; and some have maintained a feeble existence for half a century after being bedridden; but such instances give no light for the guidance of average human beings.

Pure air is life. An atmosphere deficient in oxygen, laden with the products of animal decay, and with the countless germs of dis-

ease generated in living rooms however well ventilated, is, in proportion to its departure from the normal standard, a vapor of death. For health purposes, one hour's active exercise in the vitalizing sunlight and air is worth three in a confined space. Hence the physician longs for the time when his patient can safely ride out or even sit upon the piazza. The stimulus to the mind and the body is a universal strengthener. For such exercises no gymnasium, not even the ideal, is an adequate substitute; though it has its use and is not to be disparaged except when

promising more than it can perform. This point needs to be emphasized; for fashion has led many to substitute indoor exercises, depending upon a health lift or a chest machine or some one of the ingenious contrivances which from time to time are put upon the market, fortified by a multitude of testimonials, most of which appear to have been given within two or three weeks after beginning the exercise. Such machines are often placed in the bedroom and hastily pulled for five or six minutes before breakfast and jerked irregularly for the same space of time or less before going to bed, the performer deluding himself into the belief that he is taking exercise and on the high road to health.

In the country healthy boys need no special care. Their ordinary games give them all and every variety of exercise they need. It is not so with girls. It would be so if parents and teachers had the wisdom to restrain the taunt of "tomboy"; and if long dresses and other impediments to free action were not ambitiously donned by little misses who desire to be called young ladies. In most cases, however, the parents are to blame. They put upon little girls of four or five years of age dresses that almost reach the ground, and where they can afford it, and often where they cannot, give them every article of raiment which would be seen upon the most fashionably dressed woman, sometimes even to the veil.

In cities, unless the family residence be near a park, neither boys nor girls have much opportunity for outdoor exercise. Therefore games are restricted to the few moments of recess in connection with the schools, or to appointed times and places, often at irregular intervals, and at a long distance from their homes. Still, boys may be trusted to find many opportunities for exercise, and from the remotest antiquity games have been handed down, some of which are not only excellent as mere exercise, but accomplishments of great importance in subsequent life.

Among these *running* and *leaping* hold an important place. They are contests of skill and strength very stimulating, liable to excess, but strengthening and developing to the whole man. John Wesley attributed the excellence of his health chiefly to his father's having told him to run around the Charter House Garden three times every morning

during the years that he spent there at school. Leaping, in all its common varieties, the standing, running, and high jump; the vaulting with the pole, the hop, skip, and jump, may be carried on until manhood with decided benefit.

An English professor has elaborated a system of exercises consisting entirely of running and leaping. They are as follows: An hour before the midday meal the student is required to run fifty yards at a moderate speed; rest ten minutes, and take three standing jumps; rest five minutes and take a running jump; rest five minutes and run fifty yards as rapidly as possible; then after a rest of five minutes take the pole and leap. These exercises with the rest periods require forty minutes, and according to the scheme the same is to be done in the afternoon an hour before the evening meal. If possible they are to be done in company. He claims much for the system; maintains that it will keep the lungs, heart, muscles of the abdomen, legs, arms, head, in the highest state of development; but he imposes very great caution in beginning. Also he admits that no person above thirty years of age should use the system, and that it is not suited to be continued after a person has reached forty years of age; he then has a graduated system of suitable exercises for a later period.

When I was preparing for college these exercises were very much in vogue. Their violence led to some excesses, notably in the case of a fellow townsman who, not having practiced for some years, was defied by an athlete to a contest in leaping. Knowing what he had been able to do some years before, he accepted the challenge, and surpassed his opponent; but was attacked with hemorrhages and died three days afterwards. Yet to those in constant practice they did no harm, and the effects in my own case were good, developing the muscles of the entire body, and giving a conscious strength and readiness for any emergency, in itself a priceless possession.

The late Henry Ward Beecher, at the Twin Mountain House, witnessing the sports of some young men, began to tell them what he could do in his college days. At last one said, "Mr. Beecher, how far do you think you could jump now?" "Well," said he, "I should think, as fat as I am, that if I could jump six feet it might be something." He came forward and made the effort and leaped

seven feet. The next day as he was moving slowly about, some one said, "How do you feel to-day, Mr. Beecher?" "One hundred and twenty years old," said he, "though I was only sixty-five yesterday."

Matthew Arnold the day before he died attempted to show his agility by jumping over a wall. The English papers more than intimated that this was the cause of the attack of heart disease which ended his life.

Few persons know how to run easily, and with the least expenditure of force and least strain upon the heart and lungs; in other words with the greatest ease for the speed attained. I asked a Russian, an amateur runner, son of a nobleman, who had never been beaten, and who on a visit to England astonished the people by outstripping the professionals, what the true principle of running is. He made this reply: "Every short-distance runner should run upon his toes, or at least upon the ball of his foot."

The running of women has often been ridiculed, but no woman who notices the way in which most men run, if they have occasion to do so unexpectedly, will lack materials for a reply in kind to those who satirize her sex in this particular.

The late Dr. John Mason Warren, of Boston, after a careful examination of a sedentary merchant, surprised him by saying, "You need to run a little every day." When the man had taken the prescription and been greatly benefited by it, Dr. Warren heard that he had recommended it to his friends, and said to him, "You may kill some of your friends by that recommendation; most men at your age are not in such a condition of heart and lungs as would justify it; I found that you were."

Football and *baseball* are games now very popular. Leaving out the danger of accident as pertaining to all games of vigor, there is nothing to be said against baseball as a game for vigorous persons if they keep in practice either by frequent participation in that or in other strong exercises. Football is more dangerous, and no young men should take part in match games with anything depending upon them unless approved in so doing by a conscientious physician. The scrambles for the ball on an ordinary school playground, in the contests in games arranged *pro tem*, the sides being chosen then and there at random, and only the players present, may not be specially perilous. But

where different schools are represented, great crowds attend, high rewards to be obtained or lost, championships at stake, university reputations involved, only a limited number of young men are competent to endure the strain without taking risks to which no person of prudence could submit. Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson of London, in a philosophical work, "The Field of Disease, a Book of Preventative Medicine," says:

"The game of football is another exercise which, violently carried out, leads to many dangers from muscular overwork and strain. It leads, perhaps, more than any other game to direct physical accidents from excesses, falls, and concussions; but apart from these accidents, it combines with the dangers incident to running, another danger which is very great, that of sudden cessation from active running in order to make the effort of kicking the ball. At the moment when the balance of the circulation and respiration is being or is established, there comes this sudden check by which a tremendous strain is thrown immediately upon the heart, in which that organ is for the moment checked altogether in its beat. The worst forms of heart disease I have ever known in the young, as produced by athletic strain, have sprung from this exercise."

Croquet is a mild game, now remanded chiefly to small children, ministers, and others of the *dilettante** sort, upon vacation. It has the advantage of keeping persons in the open air for a long time and of competition without the evils of several contending in one and the same action. Its chief disadvantage is much tiresome standing, and as usually played it requires the exercise of but one arm, with occasional walking. Unless the contestants have great skill, it is but a pleasurable form of social life in the open air.

Of *lawn tennis*, Mary Taylor Bissell, M.D., in her "Physical Development and Exercise for Women," a recently published volume, says:

"In its call upon the legs for activity, its exercise for hand and eye in aiming and placing the ball, in demand for agility and skill, it offers most of the qualities required both for pleasurable activity and for bodily training."

She adds that it has, in common with most

*[Dil-et-tân'te.] A word borrowed from the Italian language, derived from the Latin *delectare*, to delight. One who takes delight in the fine arts, especially one who follows art in a desultory manner for the sake of amusement; then a superficial dabbler in any art.

other sports, "the one-armed element which prevents its being an absolutely perfect exercise for the entire body."

Lawn tennis belongs to the class of vigorous, not to say violent exercises. It is well adapted to youths and young men, and suited to men in middle life. It is the opinion of some physicians that tennis requires too violent exercise for the majority of girls. Of this Dr. Bissell remarks :

"Inquiry often reveals the fact that the tendency to many serious pelvic difficulties which the aforementioned physicians claim were brought on by it, pre-existed with a weak muscular system, and was manifested after imprudence in the exercise ; and that, too, these girls often played in the most unhygienic costumes."

Dr. Bissell further says that it should be played in a loose and light dress, that excesses should be avoided, that it should not be indulged in by those who have pelvic diseases of a nature to be harmed by such exercise. She recommends young women who have not been accustomed to much muscular exercise before playing lawn tennis to strengthen the system by gentler methods, developing their supporting and resisting qualities by degrees. But in summing up the discussion she adds what we indorse, that the "general body exercise obtained through this game, is so much more comprehensive than that offered by most sports enjoyed by girls, that it would certainly be desirable that moderation and personal discretion should so guide as to make it possible to popularize it everywhere."

Why is not *archery* more popular with young women ? Girls have so few exercises in the open air. "It stretches the arm and chest muscles well, and trains the eye to precision."

English girls play *cricket*, and the game is modified for their special use. Dr. Bissell says of this that "even when badly played, it offers plenty of exercise for arms and legs, heart and lungs."

Swimming is an absolutely perfect exercise. It is an "open air" exercise only so far as the head is concerned, but it is by the head that the lungs obtain their supplies. Every part of the body is exercised. The joy of motion without peril in an element which at first is an object of fear ; the sense of buoyancy and rapid and rhythmical movement, and the consciousness of progression ; the ability to turn upon the back or either side when

weary of advancing by direct action ; the relief obtained by feeling the support of the spine and extension of the chest, blend in ideal physical exercise and enjoyment. For swimming in tanks I have no admiration, beyond the opportunity it affords to timid women and children for learning the art without risk.

But swimming cannot be relied upon as a permanent exercise in this climate, as the water is seldom warm enough before the middle of June and becomes too cold before the middle of September. In the south the period is somewhat extended.

Every young man and every young woman should learn to swim. The art is easily acquired. I have never seen a boy of fifteen or a man of any age who would go into the water, whom I could not teach to swim within fifteen minutes, and I have conferred the boon upon many. Confidence in the laws of nature must be inspired. Every living human body weighs a little less than the same number of cubic inches of fresh water, so that if all the rest of the body is under water, the head must be out. Support beyond that depends upon propulsion, occasional or permanent, except where the art of floating is so mastered as to make a perfect balance. To show the motions, to inspire confidence, to put the person where he knows he cannot drown, to place the hand underneath as he swims, gradually to withdraw it till he discovers that he does not sink, are all that is necessary. Men should keep in practice by swimming some every year.

A judge who must have been seventy-five years of age, was asked why he kept up the practice of swimming. He answered, "Because I love it ; because I have been saved from drowning twice by the knowledge of it ; because it has enabled me to save two lives, and because I want to induce younger persons to learn it."

Skating, a beautiful sport, exhilarating and healthful, does not need special description. It is a pleasure to see bankers, physicians, and ministers skating in Central Park. One of them said that so long as he could skate he considered himself in middle life ; and though he is at least sixty years of age, few young men are more graceful or swift than he. As a winter exercise where there are facilities, it justly holds an important place.

Rowing is an excellent exercise for both sexes. Dr. Bissell says : "Rowing can be recommended for almost all girls of any size who are strong enough to handle even one

oar." She claims for it plenty of exercise for the back and legs, and a certain steadiness and pliability gained at the waist. The professional rower in contests of time is liable to injury, from the fact that it calls parts of the muscular system irregularly into play. It is on this account that professional rowers are liable to various diseases of the heart and circulation. A medical writer with a reputation for accuracy says that "the fact that the lower limbs of the body are steadily fixed while the trunk is moved backward and forward with every alternate position and with great muscular exertion, subjects the thoracic and abdominal organs to special pressures." While this is true, as an amateur exercise I have never known any evil effects to follow it. Dr. Mark Trafton, the noted octogenarian of Boston, keeps up his canoe practice as a prophylactic.*

Carriage riding as an exercise, unless one drives a spirited horse, is not worthy of mention. As a means of healthful rest or of exposing an invalid to the open air and of relieving the mind and eye by a change of scene, it is valuable; but our theme is exercise.

Riding on horseback has for thousands of years been regarded as a healthful exercise, combining the necessary mental occupation, and affording that pleasure without which all work is drudgery. It is the best means of regaining health in most chronic diseases, though there are some which from their situation are not alleviated by it, and one or two that are seriously aggravated. This is a question for the physician.

To derive the greatest physical benefit from this exercise requires regular practice. One unaccustomed will soon discover what muscles are brought into action by it, if not during the first ride, when he arises the next morning.

"Doctor," said a man of wealth, "I will give you a thousand dollars if you will cure my dyspepsia."

"I will do it for ten dollars if you will take my advice. Buy a saddle horse, groom him, and ride him two hours every day."

But the merchant wanted a dose "to be taken after each meal," and was dissatisfied.

Dr. Cutler, for many years rector of St.

Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, shook off three attacks of consumption by riding on horseback two or three months. His account of his tours along the coast almost rival the famous travels of Dr. Dwight, one of the early presidents of Yale University, in the same way and for a similar purpose through New England.

It is even more important for women than for men, whose lives are generally so sedentary. While horseback riding for women with their strained position is less so than for men, it is the opinion of physicians that it is an exercise most wholesome and desirable, though in case of spinal disease pernicious. But women can never know its highest advantages until they learn to ride as men do.

I saw this illustrated in California when a party of twenty-three ladies and gentlemen attempted to ride nearly thirty miles into the Yosemite Valley on horseback. The contractor who furnished the horses recommended to the ladies to ride as Mexican women do. One asked "How is that?" "Just like men," he said. Most of the younger ladies after some laughter, arranged their dresses as well as they could and mounted. Two or three, shocked at the unfashionable idea, declined. The rate of speed, owing to the road, was little more than two miles an hour. Long before the Valley was reached every lady who had declined, seeing the ease with which the others rode, made the change. In such a way a woman is able to maintain her equilibrium in the saddle, keeping the abdominal and intercostal muscles in proper relations to the organs which they serve, and so sitting as to insure to herself slow but prolonged and deep inspirations, with such sudden and quick expirations as to insure the filling of every cavity of the lungs with fresh air.

Horseback riding, however, in this climate, like swimming, is restricted to a few months. It is dangerous to health to ride in cold, high winds, or faster than a walk over snow or ice. It must, therefore, become increasingly irregular after the middle of autumn and be entirely dispensed with until late spring, except by the hearty.

The bicycle and the tricycle afford many of the advantages of horseback riding, and when not used they do not require grooming or feeding; but while the horse can climb and descend mountains, and traverse many roads

*[Prof-i-lac'tik.] The Greeks used a verb similar in form to this word, to denote to guard against. Adopted into the English language it expresses the idea of preventing from disease.

which no carriage could pass, the bicyclist and tricyclist are liable to be reduced to pedestrians in such places.

Debate has arisen as to the value of *cycling* as a healthful exercise. It is undoubtedly stimulating, keeps a person in the open air, and exercises the muscles of the legs and thighs; but those of the abdomen, thorax, and back are of necessity used to a considerable extent, and in guiding, the muscles of the arms and shoulders must be employed. We cannot doubt that for most persons, including girls and women, a moderate use of the bicycle is beneficial. Its tendency must be to excess in speed and time; and I have observed that most riders upon the bicycle do not sit erect, and therefore doubt its being the best exercise for such as have weak chests, or are inclined to pulmonary disease.

Walking properly performed, is the most accessible, the most healthful, and the most useful of all open air exercises. The body should be erect but not so erect as to lean over backward; on the contrary a slight inclination forward, provided it be of the whole trunk from the hips to the top of the shoulders, and not a stooping of the shoulders or a bending of the neck, is the best position. The arms should swing freely from the shoulders, the chest should be thrown out, but not stiffly held, the dress loose, the shoes should be long and broad. Two hours a day of such walking, especially if a cane or heavy umbrella be carried and changed from hand to hand, is all the exercise that any person needs.

One rule, the same which wise men apply to their horses, is all that is necessary. Begin easily, increase speed gradually, and slacken during the last fifteen minutes. One may divide his two hours into three periods or two or take them all at once as suits his business or taste.

A constitutional with no other motive is proverbially dry work. A few artifices will relieve it. The best is a pleasant companion. Then comes selecting a hill at a distance which commands a fine view; the collection of flowers; nuts in their season; the connection with the walk of a swim at a distance of a mile or two from the starting point; the making of calls, arranging the distances; excursions from home by rail or boat, returning on foot, or reversing the process; doing household errands: all these can be employed, though a lover of nature in any of its aspects needs none of them. Practice causes the mere habit of walking to become itself a pleasure during which the mind is free and the sense of progress delightful. The ascent of hills twice or three times a week, where the climb requires from half an hour to an hour, will when combined with other exercise and a proper method of living, indefinitely postpone consumption and other diseases of debility.

Walking is a fine art, whether considered from the point of view of grace or ease. In skating, the muscles of the thighs are chiefly used; the great mistake of most walkers is the using of those very muscles too little and bending the knees too much: hence walkers will do well to skate in the season.

NATIONAL AGENCIES FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

BY MAJOR J. W. POWELL, PH. D., LL. D.

Director of the United States Geological Survey.

V.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

THE queen sold her jewels and Columbus discovered America. From that time to the time of the Declaration of Independence the history of the United States is largely the history of exploration. It is a marvelous story of wild adventure, of courage and cowardice, of triumph and disaster, of religious enthusiasm and cruelty to the natives. By these explorations the general geographic features of the eastern half of the

United States became pretty well known, but the western half was still an unknown wilderness, except immediately along the Pacific coast and along the Rio Grande del Norte, where Spanish adventurers had made some notable explorations.

For a generation after the Declaration of Independence the people of the United States devoted themselves to the development of the sparsely settled region of the east and to the establishment of free government. The country was very largely an unknown land. In-

exhaustible mines were unappropriated. In possession of a continent capable of supplying lead for all the world, we had obtained bullets for our soldiers by melting royal statues in New York and organ pipes in Boston. In the colony of Massachusetts Bay, iron was early smelted from the bog ore found in the bottom of ponds, but we had made no use of iron west of the Alleghenies except to hew out a cube of it as an appropriate pedestal for the bust of Thomas Jefferson.

In 1820 the first cargo of anthracite coal was shipped to Philadelphia; ten years earlier so little was known of coal in Pennsylvania that a wealthy and enterprising citizen who had caused a wagon load of excellent anthracite to be hauled from the valley of the Wyoming to Philadelphia at an expense of fifty dollars a ton, and had parceled it out among his friends as "fuel," was soon beset by the latter with rebuke and ridicule for attempting to palm off upon them "a heap of black stones that could no more be made to ignite than so much granite!" But at last attention was turned to the underground resources of America. Individuals and states entered into this field of exploration, and rapidly mining industries were developed. Then the people began to consider the great West.

In 1804 the memorable exploring expedition of Lewis and Clark was organized. They visited the headwaters of the Missouri and thence descended the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean. With this expedition was inaugurated a new class of explorations, on a much more scientific plan than any that had preceded. Since that time great pains have been taken to collect accurate geographic knowledge, to investigate the geologic structure of the region explored, to make collections in natural history, and to conduct researches in various other departments of human knowledge, and explorations carried on by the general government have been characterized by an ever increasing interest in scientific results.

Other military expeditions, characterized by the establishment of still more scientific methods, continued from time to time until 1820, when General Cass, superintendent of Indian affairs, conducted an expedition in upper Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. He was accompanied by Schoolcraft, who made examinations not only as mineralogist and geologist but also respecting the Indian tribes

inhabiting the regions traversed. Subsequently Schoolcraft made other explorations.

The rapid development of our coal and iron interests about this time, the increasing gold product of the Appalachian auriferous belt, and the growing importance of the lead mines of the upper Mississippi Valley led to a widespread interest in scientific research, and about the year 1830 several of the Atlantic states organized geologic surveys and began systematic explorations for the ores of the metals and for coal.

In 1839 David Dale Owen was employed by the General Land Office to investigate the geology of the region now included in the states of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. This expedition was more strictly scientific than any that had preceded, and the results of the Owen Survey gave to the world a knowledge of the wonderful fossil animals entombed in the geologic formations of what was then known as the Northwest. Between 1840 and 1850 various explorations were made west of the Mississippi River by Frémont, Allen, Franklin, Simpson, and others.

In March, 1853, Congress authorized surveys to ascertain the most practicable and economic route for a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, and made an appropriation of \$150,000 therefor, which was followed by other large appropriations. This was the inauguration of the great Pacific Railroad surveys, by which a number of routes were traversed from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. By them much accurate geographic knowledge was obtained. Geologists, naturalists, and ethnologists accompanied the surveying parties and made such collections in all these departments and pushed their researches so vigorously that the final report of the Pacific Railroad surveys, in thirteen huge quarto volumes, has come to be looked upon as a vast repository of scientific knowledge.

The discovery of gold in 1848 marked an industrial and social epoch in the history of the United States, and in 1849 commenced the great westward migration. Overland with teams and wains, across the Gulf of California and the isthmus and up the Pacific coast, and around Cape Horn, armies of gold hunters found their way to California. The sunny valleys, the smiling hills, and the towering mountains of the Pacific coast speedily became the theater of a host of prospectors, miners, and traders; for they swarmed over

the land, digging into its gravels and smiting its rocks in search of the precious metal. Thus a civilization was planted on the Pacific coast in a time so short that Fremont, the Pathfinder, was still in his prime. The earliest geologists of that land of gold were the prospectors, who with pick and shovel sought for the glittering *spicula* of fortune. Scores of thousands of men traveled about the country in great herds, searching for gold and ultimately for silver.

Although wonderful success attended this prospecting and many rich mines were discovered, its cost was enormous. A new system of exploration was therefore developed, and search for the precious metals is now largely based upon scientific geological surveys. These new researches, the results of which are just beginning to be shown, are of a threefold origin; first, great companies have employed scientific experts for the purpose; second, the states and territories themselves have to some extent organized geological surveys; and third, under the pressure of western sentiment the general government has entered the field with scientific expeditions.

This survey of the great West under the control of the general government was inaugurated by the authorization of four distinct organizations. One was placed under the charge of Clarence King, who had been a geologist in the state survey of California. It is known as the Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel. The territory surveyed comprised a belt 100 miles in width extending from the 104th to the 120th meridian, or from Cheyenne to the eastern boundary of California. It was both geologic and topographic, while natural history was not neglected.

The second organization, designated the Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, was under the charge of Dr. F. V. Hayden. At first but an exploration, it soon developed into a survey, including topography, geography, natural history, and ethnology. Surveys were conducted in Wyoming, Idaho, Minnesota, New Mexico, and Colorado, over an area of about 100,000 square miles.

The third survey began as an exploration, by the writer, of the Colorado River of the West, and was developed into the organization known as the Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region. It extended over a range of country on either

side of the Colorado in Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, and embraced an area of about 60,000 square miles.

The fourth organization was known as the Geographical Survey west of the 100th Meridian, and was conducted by Lieutenant (afterward Captain) George M. Wheeler, of the Army. This was extended over various regions of New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, California, and Wyoming, and researches were conducted in geography, geology, natural history, and ethnology.

In all of these surveys the government expended a little more than two million dollars. Maps of great regions were constructed on a larger scale and with a greater degree of accuracy than any before made on the continent except those intended for mariners along the coasts. A vast amount of geologic knowledge was acquired of especial value to the great mining industries where gold and silver are found, and reports were made and published on the natural resources of that region for agriculture. These reports now constitute a library of useful information.

The results of these surveys were of so much importance that there arose a popular demand for a survey of the entire United States. Its authorization was urged upon Congress by many interests, especially by people engaged in mining and agricultural pursuits. The four surveys above mentioned were organized to operate in particular districts of country, with the expectation that when such districts were examined the surveys would cease; but before they were finished, in response to a widespread call, a general survey of the United States was organized in 1879 under an act of Congress. This statute practically consolidated the four surveys into the present Geological Survey of the United States, with operations restricted to the work of geography and geology, and such accessory investigations in chemistry and paleontology as are necessary for the proper conduct of the work.

During the last fifty years a large number of state geological surveys have been organized, and much geological work has been carried on by them, especially in the region east of the Missouri River. The largest of these was that prosecuted by the state of Pennsylvania, spurred thereto by the development of its mining industries in coal and iron; but other states were not far behind. New York, interested to a less degree in mining opera-

tions, has supported a geological survey whose energies have been largely devoted to purely scientific research in paleontology, and by this special research all the states have profited. The history of all these state surveys and their achievements would make a long story.

The mineral wealth of the world is concealed in underground depths. The disintegrating agencies of the atmosphere and the growth of vegetation cover the surface with a mantle of soil, clay, sand, and loose rock that masks the subterranean structure and buries the wealth of the rocks from the sight of man. To discover the sources of these mining values, expert knowledge is necessary. This pressing demand has led to the development of a large corps of experts,—mining engineers, state geologists, and geologists of the national survey.

Experience has shown that a geological survey, to be most useful, must be conducted on a comprehensive plan, and from its nature must embrace a great variety of correlated researches. It has been discovered that the foundations of the earth are not built of a huge pile of miscellaneous rocks, but that these foundations are laid down in systematic order, by geologic formations, the building of which has extended through years that out-million the stars of heaven. The order and succession of these formations must be unraveled, and this is done by observing their actual succession one upon another, aided by a study of the fossil formations found imbedded in the rocks,—the medals struck from the manifold dies of creation. Then it has been discovered that the geologic structure of the earth, the succession of rocks or formations in which the valuable minerals are found, is largely expressed to the eye of the expert in the topographic forms which appear over the land—in its canyons, valleys, hills, and mountains. The physiognomy of the land expresses the soul of the earth.

Thus there are three methods of exploring the rocks that lie below the surface: One is, by actually observing them as they are exhibited in cliffs by river sides, in ledges by creeks and brooks, and in quarries, wells, and mines opened by the hand of man. The second is, to discover the relation which exists between these rocks, and the succession in which they were produced, by examining the life history of rocks and studying the fossils they contain. The third is, to trace these rocks

over the country by their specific features as they are expressed in topographic forms.

The comprehensive study of a great district of country like that of the United States requires for its successful accomplishment a great variety of investigations; and this is largely true of the study of its several parts as they are represented by states and counties. It was the realization of this fact that led to the demand for a national survey, which should be more comprehensive than the several state surveys; and so clearly was this understood that the state geologists themselves became the leading advocates for the general survey. By the experience of more than a decade it has been shown that the state surveys are greatly strengthened by the work of the general government in this field, and such surveys are being constantly multiplied and enlarged.

For knowledge is not a commodity, limited in its production by the laws of political economy. What one man possesses does not limit the possessions of another, but each man's knowledge is augmented by the knowledge of others. The knowledge which one man gains becomes more valuable to him if it is given away to the many, and the greater the number of his gifts the more valuable are his possessions. This is the miracle of science. The multiplication of agencies of research multiplies the product at a greater ratio. Double the power of the microscope and you multiply by thousands the objects that can be seen; double any of the agencies of research in the proper scientific way and you multiply many times the revelations made to the human mind.

The importance of geologic research is now practically recognized by all the nations of the earth, for they all provide for it. Such geologic surveys are a good index to the state of civilization reached by any nation, for those nations most highly developed have most abundantly and thoroughly provided for the surveys necessary to reveal the structure of the earth and exhibit the industrial values reposing therein.

The purpose of a geological survey is to discover the adamant structure of the earth and to reveal the mineral values contained therein, in order that the coal, iron, lead, zinc, copper, building stones, clays, and other minerals and rocks may be utilized with the greatest economy in the industries of the people. These industries are already of great magnitude in this country. The annual prod-

ucts of the mines of the United States now exceed seven hundred millions of dollars.

These mining industries are ultimately related to manufacture, agriculture, transportation, and finance. The powers used are largely derived from the fossil sunlight stored in the great formations of coal. A large part of the product of the mines is used in the manufactures of the country, and on these manufactures all civilized systems of agriculture are dependent. Railways are built of iron, and the powers which transport their trains are derived from the heat stored in the coal.

The commerce of the rivers, lakes, and seas is dependent upon the utilization of mining products. The basis of the financial system of the world is the gold and silver concealed in the rocks. To make these useful to man geology is studied. It is thus that this most profound and complex science is chiefly dependent for its development on the fact that the knowledge gained in its prosecution is directly useful to man by supplying his physical wants; but the results obtained have another value in assisting the intellectual aspirations of man to understand the marvelous works of creation.

As the anatomy of the earth is revealed in its physiognomy, expressed in mountain, hill, valley, canyon, fiord, coast-line, and island, the delineation of all of these features on maps is the first requisite of a geological survey. Then the courses of all streams, rivers, creeks, and brooks must be determined; and finally, the positions of cities, towns, highways, boundary lines, and other items of human culture must be shown on the maps. To do this work a topographic survey is made, and the relation of all portions of the land to the level of the sea is determined, so that when the map is finished every man may know the elevation of his home above the great base-level of the land, the ocean, and the relative altitude of all portions of the land.

With maps constructed in this manner geologists enter the field to examine the country in detail and to discover the rocks underlying the soils, examining all exposures of the same wherever they protrude through the disintegrated material at the surface. For this purpose they wander among the hills and examine especially the ground along the water-courses where the stream has cut through the soil into the solid rock. In some regions of country they examine the excavations made by man in quarries and wells. In these ways,

guided by the principles of geology, which are highly developed, they are enabled at last to indicate upon the maps the geological formations that lie immediately under the soil, and then, by constructing geological sections, to indicate the rocks which lie at a greater and still greater depth.

Having thus determined the rock formations themselves—traced the sandstones, limestones, clay beds, lava beds, granites, and other rocks in their geographical distribution—it becomes necessary to determine the deposits of value which are contained therein, to discover the beds of coal and iron, of copper and tin, and the scores of minerals valuable in the industries; the rocks must be studied. This is done in the following manner.

Many rocks contain fossils. The impressions of the leaves, flowers, and fruits of the plants that lived at the time the rocks were made are found therein. A large part of the rocks were made under water, and in them were buried the bones, shells, and shards washed from the land. They also contain the relics of the animals that lived in the sea. Minute fossils are found, the solid parts of animals that were of microscopic size. Many rocks contain great quantities of coral; others, innumerable shells, often of rare beauty; still others contain the bones of fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammals. The life recorded in the rock-leaved bible of geology is most wonderful. Fishes of strange forms appear, and monstrous reptiles and huge serpents, great crocodile forms sometimes scores of feet in length, monsters that vie with the dragons of mythology. Before me, as I write, the skeleton of a reptile is seen, looking in many respects like the horned-toad of the plains, but of a magnitude equal to that of the elephant. In these ancient forms strange birds are discovered, some of them with teeth; and mastodons are found in proportions that more than vie with the elephant. In this fossil record is read the age and origin of the rocks, and they are largely classified on these characteristics.

Then the rocks and ores must be studied chemically, that their constitution may be known. This involves a great system of laboratory work, wherein analyses are made.

Finally, the rocks are studied with the microscope, that their crystalline structure may be revealed.

To discover the great formations, their chemical constitution, their crystalline struc-

ture, and their age by means of the fossils which they contain, a corps of experts is necessary, each one working in a separate field.

The experts engaged in these researches must become familiar with like investigations carried on everywhere throughout the world. For this purpose a library is provided, constituting a part of the working tools of the expert. The library of the United States Geological Survey, devoted exclusively to its work, now contains about 70,000 books and pamphlets, an immense collection when it is remembered that all relate, directly or indirectly, to the constitution and structure of the foundation of the earth.

The publication of the results of the investigations of the Geological Survey is a task of great magnitude. Already one hundred and twenty-five volumes have been published, including four large atlases. Modern scientific publication uses graphic illustration to a very large extent; for by this method accurate and vivid presentation is secured and great economy attained. For this purpose a corps of draftsmen is employed, varying in number from fifteen to twenty, who make drawings of minerals, rocks, fossils, and geological sections designed to elucidate practically the writings of the scientific experts who place before the people the results of their work.

Finally, Congress has provided that the statistics of mining industries shall be collected and published annually by the Survey.

Each year a volume entitled the "Mineral Resources of the United States," is given to the people, in which the facts of production and utilization are set forth in a systematic and simple manner for popular use.

It is thus seen that the Geological Survey is another of the great agencies for scientific research organized by the general government, to be added to the list described in former articles. In the prosecution of this work several hundred men with their assistants are engaged, composed of experts in the various branches of knowledge relating to the subject. Rapidly the whole area of the United States is being examined by their trained eyes and submitted to the test of the crucible and the microscope. The continent is under process of dissection, and the characteristics of its anatomy are being revealed. With unerring fidelity the rock-leaved bible of geology is being translated from the language of nature—recorded in formations, fossils, crystals, and chemical elements and illustrated in many a mountain form, in many a billowy hill, in many a cliff, in many a valley, prairie, plain, and plateau—into printed tomes and charts.

When this translation is completed and the structure of the continent is explained, the origin of its rocks revealed, and its treasury of minerals set forth, a body of useful knowledge and a library of philosophic grandeur will be given to the people worthy of the greatest efforts of the greatest nation.

AMERICAN MORALS.*

BY H. R. CHAMBERLAIN.

I.
WHAT more difficult than to discover the real moral standard of a people? Easy enough perhaps to record their various professions of virtue; but, alas for human nature, how poor a guide to the truth would be the result of so superficial an inquiry! Our marvelous physical and intellectual progress as a nation has so filled us with self-satisfaction in these latter days that I fear we have not been quite honest and certainly not thorough in our moral introspection. Is the America of to-day a

country of purer or grosser public morals than was the America of our fathers?

Where shall the answer be sought? In literature, in politics, in statistics, in the churches? Unsatisfactory sources of information, every one. None furnishes a sure test of the public conscience. Who shall say that the best writers of this or any other generation have correctly represented contemporary morality? When did men fail to denounce the politics of their day as the most corrupt in history? What so misleading after all as statistics? In the records of the enforcement of statutory enactments against vice, statistics usually make the most virtuous commu-

*Special Course for C. L. S. C. Graduates.

nities appear the most vicious. The town that rigorously enforces the penalties of drunkenness, for instance, suffers severely in the records by comparison with its neighbor where intemperance is unrepressed. The church, while it usually maintains a clearly defined moral standard, furnishes no instrument to measure the abyss between profession and practice in the great landscape of national life.

The key to the ruling code of public morals lies in individual conscience. It will not be found in a statute book, in the creed of a church, in the newspapers, or in the textbook of a school of ethics. The wretchedness of poverty does not conceal it, neither is it hidden among the jewels of the rich. It is an open question which of the two extremes in society, measured by the standard of wealth, ranks lowest in the moral scale. I do not hesitate to declare my conviction that both classes are unworthy to be considered as representing the modern standard of public morality.

But what mortal is gifted with the power to probe the consciences of his fellows and to discover secrets which their possessors often conceal even from themselves? Who among us will willingly lay bare the main-springs of his ambition? Who will put in words even for his own ears the sophistries, the compromises, the special pleadings, with which self-interest has amended the general principles of virtue to which he subscribes? It is an ever-changing standard at best. The code of morals of the individual and of the nation is revised every day. Human nature we are often told is always the same. It is the same in this—it is to-day as it has been since the world began, the greatest of all mysteries, the most fascinating of all earth's marvels.

If an omniscient camera could catch for our eyes a composite face in which the virtues and the vices of sixty million human beings found true and unmasked expression, what should we see there? Intellect there would be, high-browed and keen-eyed, emphasizing with a fearful intensity the struggle of contending emotions. An honest face? Yes, according as it expressed loyalty to the ordinary laws governing the dealings of men. But there is a gleam of shrewdness too that is not altogether frank and candid. And these other expressions, lights and shadows signifying a thousand things, what are they

and who shall translate them? Courage, self-reliance, generosity, self-denial, flash out amid the shadows of weak indulgence, greed, and sensuality; and do the virtues or the vices predominate?

The mistake which many make in seeking to estimate the moral condition of a community or a nation is that they study the vicious side of the picture almost exclusively. A minimum of discoverable vice indicates to them a maximum of virtue. The conclusion is illogical in the last degree. The highest development of virtue may exist, often does exist, in direct contrast with the worst forms of vice. Still there is some interest and profit in even this superficial study of the problem. Naturally the inquiry turns to the great cities of the country where grosser vice—intemperance, gambling, and unchastity—may always be found.

Without opening any of the vexed questions of the legal suppression of vice, let me affirm that outward life in the large municipalities of the country is distinctly purer than at any time during the twenty years which my inquiries upon the subject cover. I am forced to make exception of the metropolis itself. Within scarcely more than two years vice in New York has become bolder and more defiant than in slandered Paris or in any center of civilization save one and that the greatest of all, the metropolis of the world.

Changes in this feature of city life are often sudden and radical. Cincinnati, which a few years ago had a deservedly bad reputation, has considerably improved. For several years vice was almost unrestrained by the authorities of Chicago, but there has been a change for the better in the last year or two. San Francisco is peculiar to itself, and license there is proportionately almost as free as in New York. St. Louis may perhaps claim a slight superiority in outward morality over her rival on the great lakes. Philadelphia maintains a demeanor of respectability with a steadier hand than almost any of her sister cities. It is not many years since Boston, cultured Puritan Boston, permitted more unrestrained indulgence in those forms of vice prohibited by law than any town of its size in the country. This has changed. Boston wears at least a cloak of virtue to-day.

But in searching for the true moral standard of municipal life, too much signifi-

cance must not be given to this outward seeming. The moral aspect of any city may be changed in a day. New York may be at heart the purest of American cities and Boston the foulest. Nowhere is the fact so well exemplified as in New York that vice protects vice. The disheartening feature of the situation in the metropolis is that a notorious system of police corruption protects the violators of the law. It is the most cunningly devised system that ever cursed a great community. There is no compromising of felony, and life and property are as safe in New York as in any city in the world. Public security naturally brings popular indifference. A carefully systematized assessment upon lawlessness is levied and relentlessly collected by the police.

The three forms of vice which I have named—violations of liquor laws, gambling, and unchastity—are those which yield tribute, and the last furnishes by far the greater proportion of the illicit tax. I had no difficulty in ascertaining even the details of the nefarious schedule and learning something about the enormous revenue which the system yields. In a single police precinct the returns for the year 1890 were stated to have been more than \$50,000. Of this sum the captain of the precinct was allowed to retain ten per cent. The balance was sent "to headquarters."

It would be easy to give further details of this unpleasant phase of the subject, but this is not the place or the time for it. I have spoken plainly that it might appear how misleading would be the outward signs to any investigator of the city's social and moral life. New York is not so much worse than her sister cities as she permits herself to appear to be. She might at a day's notice—she sometimes does when the newspapers become relentlessly outspoken—throw over her shoulders a mantle of virtue that is as much a disguise as the gaudy garments of vice.

This question of the duty of society to maintain a high standard of public morality in cities, is but a branch of the greatest problem which civilization must face in the next half century—the problem of municipal government. It is a subject strangely neglected by the great practical thinkers of the day. In fact one of the most serious indictments which may fairly be brought against the American people is that they are grievously lacking in comprehensive patriotism. The

virtue which ranked highest in the moral code of many ages is fast disappearing from the modern standard. The neglect of the duties of citizenship which true patriotism includes is shamelessly confessed by thousands who would resent an imputation of sympathy with vice and the vicious.

This change in the popular estimate of the relative importance of the once paramount virtue of patriotism in the moral code is but one illustration of the radical revision which time has made. The attitude of society as a whole toward vice is as I have said constantly changing. Sometimes the change is sudden and spasmodic, without apparent cause, and again it is the result of long-continued educational and other influences. Now one virtue assumes overshadowing importance in the popular mind, and again some particular form of vice gains a peculiar abhorrence in public estimation.

Who shall say what code of morals is symmetrical and complete? I doubt if any one who has intelligently studied American public sentiment will assert that the evils of society are being combatted with energy and resources proportioned to their respective dangers. For many years the great, engrossing feature of the war against vice has been the campaign so valiantly carried on against intemperance. I believe a previous article upon this branch of the subject in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* will acquit me of having any desire to minimize the importance of this struggle, when I suggest that it has been pursued without due regard to other great and growing dangers.

The rapidly developing popular crusade against lotteries is to be welcomed not only for its own sake, but as an evidence of a broader policy of militant virtue.

But how about the other form of vice which we would so gladly ignore if we could? Is not the very refinement of our latest civilization the explanation of the growth of the social evil to proportions which few suspect? A repulsive task becomes more dreaded the longer its performance is delayed and to the cultured it appears more hideous than to those of coarser sensibilities. But a great danger is not to be escaped by shutting our eyes to it. Neither can it be overcome by delegating to corruptible hirelings the duty of coping with it.

The whole question of the modern condition of American morals was put in a new

and significant way in the course of a debate not long ago at the session of the Protestant Episcopal Convention in Washington. The subject of "Diocesan Missions" was under consideration, and some one had said that country missions might as well be abandoned. The remark brought the Rev. Dr. Nichols of Hartford to his feet with the startling assertion that "country people are more wicked than city people" and consequently there was greater need of missions in the country than in the city. Those who know what radical changes have taken place in average country life in the last half century will be compelled to admit that Dr. Nichols' proposition deserves careful consideration. I recently caused to be prepared for the newspaper with which I am connected a symposium of representative New England opinion of Dr. Nichols' view of the situation. Following are a few words from that gentleman in defense of his position:

"I have," he said, "for years been a close student of country life. By 'country life' I mean the type of civilization one finds on the crossroads and in the back towns of New England. I have also been much in the slum quarters of the city, and I speak from deep conviction when I say that the type of wickedness found in the country is more revolting, so far as petty vices and immorality are concerned, than that found in the cities.

"Much that is good can, of course, be said of many country folks, but those of us who have studied country life closely have found it marred and polluted by vice. Did you ever think how frequently country people indulge in backbiting and personal abuse? I consider the gossip that one hears in a country store, at country sewing circles, and about country houses and barns most degrading. Children at a district school hear more degrading conversation and indulge in more petty vices, many times over, than do the city children at our city schools.

"The country of to-day is not the country of fifty years ago. Then singing schools, husking bees, surprise parties, spelling matches, etc., served to enliven country life and elevate it. Now, in the back towns, such things are almost unknown. Our city schools are models of educational progress. The mind of youth is constantly stimulated to better endeavor. In the back towns there has been little progress in educational lines. Thus the country boy grows up in ignorance, and vice clings to him and becomes a part of his nature."

The comparison does not pretend to be

complete. Dr. Nichols is silent about many vicious conditions peculiar to municipal life; but there is manifest truth in what he says. There is no doubt he is right in one thing,—country life, especially in New England, has very much changed within a few years. The character of the population is changing. Agriculture is to some extent falling into the hands of a lower class. The children of the sturdy, well-to-do farmers of a generation ago have in larger numbers than ever before turned to city life. Their places have been taken by less intelligent men and women, many of them foreign born. Some decadence in morals was inevitable in the country, but the cities have profited by the change.

But has the general average of virtue and vice been altered? Undoubtedly the moral superiority which we have been accustomed to credit to the rural population has been diminished, but has it disappeared? The most thoughtful opinions which I received from rural New England upon this point treated the question as an open one. I quote a few representative words:

President Buckham of the University of Vermont:

"It is my impression that character has a wider range in the city than in the country; that what we call environment, that is custom, associations, personal and social influences, opportunities, tend in the city to give character fuller development, to intensify wickedness and to enlarge and ennoble goodness; that country life tends to diffuse and equalize moral as well as mental characteristics; in fine, that humanity comes to its best and its worst in the cities, while in the country it is inclined to keep within narrower limits on both sides."

Col. S. H. Allen, warden of the Maine State Prison:

"The city furnishes the petty thief, pick-pocket, robber, defaulter, and forger, while the country furnishes the desperado, murderer, and man brute."

The Rev. Henry Blanchard of Portland, Maine:

"There is, indeed, more immorality in the country than is usually believed. The monotony of country life as at present needlessly lived, the lack of study and of high ideals, make conditions favorable to wickedness. But while saying this, and saying it emphatically, I do not believe that country people are on the whole more wicked than city people."

The Rev. George W. Phillips, of Rutland, Vermont:

"We know too little about the antecedent facts, but by a somewhat extended observation in city and country I am convinced that depravity exists on much the same scale in both places. A country store or tavern or even a district school may be, and often is, a more fruitful source of moral evil to boys and older idlers than the streets of a city. The apathy of country people to gross sin at their own door, as well as cowardice in assailing it, are facts that contrast with existing conditions in most cities to their credit. And there are plenty of remote neighborhoods in rural New England where moral degradation exists and no one seems to sense it, which it would be difficult to duplicate in the great cities."

The Rev. D. Sage Mackay of St. Albans, Vermont:

"While it may be true that country people are less wicked than their brethren in the city, it does not necessarily follow, paradoxical as it may appear, that country people are actually better than city people. The wickedness of country life is more insidious; it finds expression in sins of the soul rather than in sins of the body. People in the country not infrequently are self-centered, even in their virtues; people in the city are oftentimes unselfish, even in their vices. Accordingly, while returning a negative answer to the question at issue, I would add the qualification that, in spite of the preponderance of wickedness, the possibilities of goodness seem infinitely greater in the city than in the country. The story of human life begins in a garden, but it is perfected in a city."

Mayor Seneca Haselton of Burlington, Vermont:

"I believe the moral life of city people averages as high as that of country people. However country life may compare with respect to morality with city life, it is undoubtedly true that the moral life of cities is improving, just as the physical condition of city bred men is improving. The two tendencies are perhaps not without connection, as a healthy physical condition contributes to a healthy mental condition."

Oddly enough, the letters which were drawn out by the publication of several columns of varied opinion were all corroborative of Dr. Nichols' views in whole or in part.

But in the discursive discussion of a vast subject into which I have drifted, I have made no estimate of the real condition of the

social and moral structure of the nation. I shall attempt none. Two points only I have to urge: first, that our social and national welfare demands a broader, more comprehensive study of the subject; second, that we be not deceived by immaterial and untrustworthy evidence. We hear too much, I repeat, about the two extremes of the social arch. The keystone rises to the greatest moral height and upon its strength and stability depends the safety of the whole structure.

The greatest difficulty which the student of moral conditions encounters is in weighing his evidence. The experience of a single individual must necessarily be so limited that two equally honest observers may easily reach very different conclusions. The pessimist will find confirmation of his darkest forebodings if he looks for it, and the optimist will have no difficulty in arranging a bright array of facts to substantiate his rosiest dream. It is not easy to penetrate back of the outward lives of men, but when we do the surprises are confusing to any theorist.

A great editor once assigned me the unwelcome task of investigating the career and character of a man of many millions. I learned enough to convince me that he is not only a man of stanch integrity and sterling uprightness, but that he possesses in marked degree that neglected American virtue, true patriotism; also that he is an example of the fact that by neither riches nor virtue can we command happiness. Those who know him best rightly feel for him the sincerest pity. But is he a true type of American millionaires? Alas, no, and the most sanguine student of human nature would not dare to argue otherwise.

A similar analysis which I was directed to make of the life and work of one of the world's most prominent preachers resulted in a summing up which ended in these words: "His career has been one of almost unbroken prosperity; what would be the effect on him of a great reverse? If the stroke went deep enough it would uncover a new man. It would make of him either an infidel or a Christian."

I mention these examples merely to illustrate how impossible it is to draw general conclusions from individual cases.

The most revealing glimpses of the real moral nature of our fellow men rarely come in the course of everyday intercourse. It is

usually some extraordinary situation or emotion that lifts the veil. A time of grief or suffering, of great temptation or unexpected joy betrays the controlling moral impulses of a man's nature.

One of the keenest observers of human nature I ever met is a dentist, who has had a wider experience in the surgical branch of his profession than any other member of it. More than two hundred thousand persons have slept for a moment in his office chair during the last thirty years. He made this observation to me not long ago: "Give me a regiment of women and I will whip a regiment of men. No man can stand by that chair and watch day after day the effects of anæsthetics on human minds and bodies without learning that there is a God. In the unconscious moments of those who slumber in that chair are shown glimpses of every variety of human passion and predilection. Man is the inferior of woman in both physical and moral courage. Few men confess cowardice, few women profess the courage they really possess."

A queer place in which to study moral standards I admit, but somehow human nature drops all disguises when it sits down in a dentist's chair. In the most unexpected

times and places come the most valuable revelations of the moral purposes of our fellow men. A word or a look is often of greater significance than a sermon or a book on moral philosophy.

It cannot be denied that the general trend of thought in these days of rapid evolution must have an important effect upon the moral status as well as upon the physical and intellectual life of the nation. I see no sign of danger yet in the broader soul liberty which has come with the last years of the century. It is a liberty which does not mean license in any sense. It has driven out of the moral code all suggestion that pleasure as such is open to suspicion of a vicious taint. Asceticism has disappeared, but a higher recognition of our duties to our fellow men has taken its place.

With the tremendous influence of religious sentiment tending in this direction, the effect upon the moral convictions of the people at large cannot fail to be uplifting. We have scarcely felt or recognized yet the practical manifestations of this salutary influence. I believe they will be potent when developed and that they will reinforce abundantly some of the neglected divisions of the army of virtue.

End of Required Reading for March.

REST.

BY GEORGE NEWELL LOVEJOY.

It is found
In the heart of a friend,
Where abound
Those graces whose end,
Be it said,
Is Truth. And in tears
That are shed
In repentance; in tears
Rest is found.

It is found
In the thought we love best.
'Tis profound
In the joy that is tenderest.
In the deed
Of kind-doing,—here, too,
Lies the meed—
The reward; lo! here, too,
Rest is found.

It is found
In that which is more than a trust,
That the mound
Which hides the loved dust,
Doth not hide
Love! That even in death
Love doth abide!
In this faith—over death—
Rest is found.

It is found
In the thought ever dear,
That around
Us His care is, both here
And at last
When we go unto Him,
Having passed
Unto Rest! Lo! in Him
Rest is found.

THE HISTORY OF A DOLLAR BILL.

BY HAROLD W. GEORGE.

IF one visits the rogues' gallery at the Treasury Department in Washington, as the museum of the secret service is often called, he will see besides other things dozens of packages of counterfeit money. To the inexperienced it would seem that the money is as good as any. Long and weary weeks of labor have been devoted to their task before the counterfeiters could realize any returns from their wrong-doing, and in nearly every instance the criminals have been caught and imprisoned as soon as they began to pass the spurious paper.

It is almost incredible, but counterfeit money has been so cleverly executed that the experienced eyes of the Treasury officials have been unable to detect it.

There is one man who has made a great success in imitating a twenty-dollar bill with a pen and ink. He has never been caught. When it comes to the task of turning out bills of larger denominations than the "twenties" his work is not so well performed and has often been detected. And yet the time and labor given to the making of a twenty-dollar note in this way would, if turned to account in any honest calling, yield a much larger revenue, and the danger of detection in the committal of a crime would be avoided.

It is a strange infatuation that takes possession of so many counterfeiters. Their talents are generally of the first order and are sufficient to yield a good and comfortable living, but no sooner do the makers of spurious money secure a release from imprisonment than they go back to their former habits.

The Government claims a monopoly when it comes to the coining of money and the printing of bank notes. It guards this monopoly carefully, and keen bank officials readily detect the evil product and apprise the force of secret service agents whenever a new counterfeit makes its appearance. Even in the manufacture of the paper from which national bank and treasury notes are printed every step of progress is guarded strictly and every sheet of paper must be accounted for by the workmen employed.

The paper used is unlike any other kind.

Threads of silk and other sorts of fiber are inserted in the composition and the process thereby made more difficult of imitation by those not legally authorized to do so. Counterfeiters have been known to work for months, bringing into play an intimate knowledge of chemistry, in their efforts to discover the secret in the manufacture of certain kinds of paper used for United States currency.

The business of counterfeiting seems to be in the hands of specialists. The all-round imitator is rarely discovered. Sometimes the law-breaker is an adept in the making of paper; then again he is an expert engraver; while the forte of others still is to find a market and circulate the "goods." The most dangerous counterfeiters have been made and put into circulation by gangs or organized bands, women sometimes being included, who thus apportion the work among themselves.

The paper currency issued by the Government is printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, one of the subordinate branches of the Treasury Department at the National Capital. The paper used is manufactured expressly for the purpose at mills in Massachusetts and sent securely guarded to Washington. Every sheet is counted over and over again to insure against loss during the different stages through which it passes until it obtains circulation among the people as money.

Lest there might be a combination among employees to abstract a sheet now and then, those engaged in engraving or printing any particular part of the notes are separated from all the others. No one person completes more than a certain part, and the strictest rules govern intercourse among those employed. Every scrap of paper must be accounted for before any are allowed to leave the building. All strangers or visitors to the bureau are escorted in squads, and no straggling is allowed, lest the sight-seer might be tempted to lay violent hands upon a sheet of the much coveted "greenbacks." The employees in every department of the bureau are fenced in by high barriers of heavy wire-work,

In one large room are the presses—it would appear that there are hundreds of them—each manipulated by a muscular individual of the male sex, while girls attend to the work of carefully spreading the sheets over the plates and removing the same after the printing. All the machinery in this department is worked by hand. It is claimed that steam machinery is not capable of executing the good work that is required for making bank notes. At any rate steam presses have been discarded by the Government. Undoubtedly the influence of trades-unionism in its opposition to labor-saving machinery has had something to do with their abolition. Great pressure is necessary in printing the money, and the motive power is communicated to the movable bed of the press by long wooden arms that remind one of the old-fashioned windlasses used by well-diggers. The plate is heated slightly after each impression and, after being inked and before a new impression is taken, all but the ink in the crevices and interstices is carefully wiped off, the palm of the hand being dexterously applied to clean the plate properly.

The sheets are large enough to print three notes at a time, and these are not usually of the same denomination. Two "tens" and a "five" or two "twenties" and a "ten," etc., would be used for each sheet, so that if one were to go astray the finder, to complete the other side of the sheet, would have the more difficulty. After each sheet has been printed on both sides, there remain the consecutive numbering and the printing of the tinted seals, and each process is accomplished in separate rooms.

The very best of engravers are employed. The design is first cut in a die, from which it is transferred by powerful lathes to thin steel plates. If a plate should wear out it could easily be replaced by means of the die. Each engraver has a window to himself on the north side of the room—the light from that direction being considered the best for the work—curtains of white paper toning down the brightness of the rays, while dark side screens shut out the influence of neighboring windows.

Great vaults are used for the storage of the plates and dies, their ponderous doors being fastened by time locks which are set to prevent any opening of the doors during the night. Attempts have been made from time to time to steal sets of the plates and dies as

well as packages of newly-printed currency, but they have proved unsuccessful.

After the sheets have finished their course through the different branches of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing they are conveyed in a huge portable safe to the Treasury Building, guards accompanying the steel vehicle to prevent depredations from reckless highway robbers. Here another series of counting is begun. Six times, and by as many different persons in the division of issue, the sheets are counted, and when ready for shipment to the banks for which they are designed still another count is made. It is safe to say that in the course of manufacture and issue each bank note passes through the hands of three or four dozen people before it is given to the world.

The natural life of a bank note is estimated to be three years. The wear and tear of so much handling soon causes mutilation of the bright, crispy pieces of paper. Packages are received at the Treasury every day from banks, business firms, and other parties, who want worn-out currency redeemed.

Then follows another series of counting and assorting to get notes of the various banks together. Sometimes the notes are so torn that the name of the bank cannot be made out by the sorters; they are often partly burned by fire, or water-soaked, or the identification is rendered difficult from a number of other causes. It is here that the experts of the Treasury come to the front. If but a fragment of a note remains it can often be made to yield its secret to the sharp vision of the women employed in that particular branch of the work. In the task of identification women excel men.

For each mutilated bank note the owner is given a new one and the redeemed money put aside for destruction, the amount being charged against the bank which first issued the note, so that when it makes final settlement with the Government the bank will not receive the full amount of the bonds which it deposits with the Government as security for its circulating currency. The rejected notes are clipped and punched in such a manner as to make them useless for further circulation.

Not many months ago one of the Treasury employees hit upon an ingenious plan for swindling the Government. In clipping the redeemed notes she managed to retain for herself a narrow strip from a number of bills, and finally pasted the strips side by side on

transparent paper until pieces enough were secured to make a new bill. It should be said, however, in justice to the large number of clerks employed in this particular work, that while millions of dollars have been handled year after year the percentage of money stolen from the Government is extremely small, almost too little to take into account. There are any number of checks, and a dishonest person would not long ply his trade before discovery.

A huge machine, called the macerater, in the basement of the Treasury Building, does the work of destruction. So ponderous is the machinery that it is not set to work until the great army of clerks in the building have gone home for the day, lest the vibration might interfere with their labors. The ceremony of final destruction is more formal than one might suppose. It is performed in the presence of a committee of three, one representing the office of the secretary of the treasury and the United States treasurer, another representing the office of the comptroller of the currency, and a third member of the committee appears for the people or the banks whose money is put into the macerater. Each of the members of this committee is satisfied as to the accuracy of the count of money put into the machine and its verification before the actual work of destruction begins.

The machine does its work thoroughly. A number of sharp knives are so arranged that any paper, no matter how thin it may be, is soon ground into pulp so fine that it can be molded readily into articles sold to those who desire mementos of their visit to the National Capital. In store windows and on book stalls and news stands are often found imitations of dogs, cats, busts of public men, and a variety of other things fashioned out of the remains of the paper currency. Estimates of the amount of money destroyed to form these souvenirs are often displayed, the figures ranging up into the thousands. A hundred-dollar bill, as may be readily understood, requires no more paper for its manufacture than a one-dollar note. Sometimes the pulp is used for the manufacture of envelopes and other articles of stationery which the Government may need, but it would be impossible to get pulp sufficient to manufacture more than a very small fraction of the supply needed by the various departments, and what little is done, therefore, is by way of experiment.

Many an interesting story might be told of the manner in which bank notes are sometimes redeemed. They are sent to the Treasury Department in every conceivable form. Sometimes men will hide their money in chimneys, and the good housewife, ignorant of the whereabouts of the treasure, will build up a fire that heats the chimney and sets fire to the valuable contents. Mice and rats, particularly in stores and banks, steal the precious paper out of tills and carry it away to make nests. Dogs destroy and swallow it; and goats, which are said to exist at times on tin cans and back lot deposits, are on record at the Treasury as having tried to live on rolls of money which came in their way. In cases of this kind the animals are killed, unless thought to be more valuable than the money lost, and the little wads or pellets found in the stomachs of the offending quadrupeds rescued and forwarded for redemption. Babies have also been known to swallow valuable bank notes, but there is no record of one having been killed to make it disgorge what it had eaten.

It is a rule that no bank note can be redeemed unless at least three fifths of it are presented at the Treasury, or the loser makes affidavit that his money was lost under circumstances such as to preclude its recovery. The strongest kind of evidence is necessary to make the Government officials redeem lost or destroyed money when the notes in question are not forthcoming. It has happened that men have adopted the plan of the female clerk above mentioned and sent the redemption officers a note made up of slips or cuttings from bills. The offenders, knowing the three fifths rule, have by this scheme been able to so piece the money that more than the original amount has been produced, but, in every instance so far as known, the fraud has been readily discovered and the offenders handed over to the tender mercies of the secret service agents. There are instances where thrifty persons have gathered up the fragments caused by the handling of money in banks and counting houses and sent the same to the Treasury Department, but the trick was easily discovered for the reason that only a very small part of any bill could be culled from the mass.

In the office of the comptroller of the currency there are on exhibition large quantities of charred bank bills. Some of them are reduced so far to ashes that but very small

pieces remain intact. It is simply marvelous that they can ever be identified, but they are; yet, owing to the fact that in no instance is the required three-fifths of the note presented, redemption is not made. In the collection is a piece upon which may be read "The First National Bank of Springfield." It was found in the ruins left by the great Chicago fire. Yet as there are several cities of that name in the country, and all of them probably have a "First National Bank," the identification is rendered impossible. This note, or what remains of it, is to be framed and sent for exhibition at the coming World's Fair.

Another relic is a small tin box which was carried by an express messenger who lost his life in a recent wreck on the Pan Handle road. He was afraid of banks, and in this tin box he carried some five or six hundred dollars, the savings of himself and a sister for a lifetime. Instead of leaving the treasure in some safe place at home, he carried it with him on his trips for the express company. The fire which followed the wreck of the train enveloped the tin box, and, when it was found near the charred remains of its late owner, the contents were only a confused mass of paper ashes in which now and then traces of the engraving and printing could be made out. And yet, strange to say, all the money was identified after weeks of careful handling, and new currency was sent in its stead to the heirs of the messenger.

A pitiful tale was told in a letter received not many months ago. A Western farmer while plowing his field, lost his pocketbook containing a ten-dollar silver certificate and a ten-dollar national bank note. It had disappeared underneath the furrow at some

point in the field, but where he could not tell. He thought over the matter and finally concluded that the next time that field was to be plowed he would intrust the task to no one else but do it himself. It was all the cash he had, and the loss was keenly felt. The resolution was kept when the next season arrived, and carefully did the farmer plow the field this time, every clod of earth upturned by the plowshare being inspected until at last he was overjoyed to find the lost treasure. The wallet was rotted and worm-eaten. The condition in which the money was found may therefore be imagined, yet the expert eye of the lady upon whom much of this work devolves, speedily detected the names and denominations of the money found therein, and two crisp and new ten-dollar notes were sent to the farmer.

In another instance a man living near New Orleans sent to the Treasury a mass of bills that had become petrified. He did not claim to know how much money was contained in the package, since he had found it, but he supposed there was in the neighborhood of a thousand dollars. The mass was soaked for weeks at the Treasury until it was at last reduced to a condition from which pieces of different notes could be made out. The investigation resulted in the discovery of more than twenty-two hundred dollars as the contents of the package, and that amount of new currency was sent to the fortunate finder. He was not only gratified but surprised to find himself so much better off than he expected, and doubtless concluded that notwithstanding the uncharitable stories of dishonesty in Government circles his experience did not bear out any such charge.

GREAT SPEECHES BY EMINENT MEN.

BY E. JAY EDWARDS.

IN the winter of 1837 there collected in Faneuil Hall in Boston one afternoon a great company of excited men. The occasion was due to those riots in the far West in one of which Lovejoy fell a martyr while defending his press at Alton, Ill. It was a season of extraordinary and to-day incomprehensible excitement. Faneuil Hall had had many exciting gatherings but none up to that time since the days of the Revolution

which compared with this. An officer of the state of Massachusetts in the presence of that vast throng declared that "an American citizen who was put to death by a mad crowd of his fellow citizens for defending the right of free speech died as the fool dieth." This comment seemed to stun the audience. That hall had been called the cradle of liberty of speech and thought, and men looked about to see whether there was any one who had the

gift of eloquence who would come forward and make proper denial of this assertion.

In one of the galleries sat a young man who heard this utterance. He had been admitted to the bar only a year or two before. He had wealth, high family connections, social prestige, great ambition, and it was predicted that in him Massachusetts and Boston would some day find a citizen whom they would honor and the world admire. When this young man heard that state officer declare that Lovejoy died as a fool dieth, he seemed unable to restrain himself, and he unconsciously said aloud, "Such a speech in Faneuil Hall must be answered in Faneuil Hall."

A friend sitting by his side who overheard him whispered, "Why not answer him yourself?"

The young man replied, "Help me to the platform and I will," and in that determination the career of Wendell Phillips was begun, and hopes and ambitions which had possessed him before were cast behind him forever.

In a moment this young man of singularly handsome presence stood before that turbulent throng. He was greeted with a roar of hostile cries. But in his first sentence he revealed all his charm as an orator and a rhetorician. In a voice of silver sweetness, not loud but penetrating, like the clear notes of a cornet, he said, "Mr. Chairman, when I heard the gentleman lay down principles which placed the rioters, incendiaries, and murderers of Alton, side by side with Otis and Hancock and Quincy and Adams, I thought those pictured lips would have broken into voice to rebuke the recreant American, the slanderer of the dead"; and he pointed with exquisite gesture to the likenesses of those heroes of free speech and liberty which hung on the walls before him.

This speech of Phillips was a revelation of oratorical power and extraordinary graces of rhetoric which gave the young man instant fame. That fame he never lost. The characteristics of this first noble address were maintained for nearly half a century. In the opinion of the best critics and probably of all cultivated audiences Phillips stood pre-eminently the orator of highest charm. He has never been matched in this respect. His manner was always quiet. More than any man who ever spoke to an American audience he conveyed the sense of reserved

power. His voice was music, his epigrams contained a sermon, his rebuke was overwhelming and his power to concentrate in an epithet a description of the evils against which he inveighed was a marvelous gift.

Edward Everett during his life attained a reputation as an orator second only to that of Webster or of Rufus Choate, and yet although this gift was made to serve him well politically so that he was placed in exalted office and was the candidate of the Union party for vice president in 1860, his name suggests now tradition merely, and only students read his speeches. Everett's style of oratory was built upon the models of the classics. They were perfect in form, rich in diction, and impressive, and were delivered in the mechanical and artificial manner which was regarded in his day as the only model for the great orator. And Everett was not above the artifices, the acting, which serve so well the orator when he uses them with art.

He was to deliver a speech at a banquet in New York City, and the announcement of it gave to that occasion great attraction. He had labored for several months in the preparation of this address. It had been constructed in perfect accord with all the laws of rhetoric. Everett committed it, as he did all his speeches, to memory, and he practiced the delivery of it as was often his habit for many hours, and it is even said before a full-length glass. An hour or two before the company assembled at the banquet table, Mr. Everett found his way into the dining room and seeking one of the servants requested him to put an American flag in a certain position within easy reach of Mr. Everett's place at the table. This was done. Three hours later, Mr. Everett, delivering his speech, stopped of a sudden, as though seized with inspiration. His eye fell, as if by chance, upon the flag. He seized it and waved it aloft, and then delivered that apostrophe to the American flag which is perhaps the most famous of his utterances, and which the company who heard it supposed was the eloquent outburst of the inspiration of the moment.

Mr. Everett has left many noble orations. The one delivered at Gettysburg is a fine example of his power, although it has been overshadowed by Lincoln's immortal address. He was a man of medium stature, not so impressive in physical appearance as

Webster or Choate, not so handsome as Phillips, not so magnificently hirsute and of such scholarly look as Charles Sumner; but his oratorical power was sufficient to overcome comparative physical disqualifications, and when he once began to speak men forgot that he was not a giant in stature in their consciousness that he was a genius of oratory.

Reverdy Johnson declared forty years ago that the reply of Webster to Hayne "did more than make the name of Webster immortal. It fired the patriotic heart of the country." And last summer Chauncey M. Depew said of that speech that "it fixed an epoch, for it convinced the people that the United States are a nation."

The impression has always prevailed that this, the most famous of American orations was delivered impromptu, and the admiration it has always elicited for Webster's genius as an orator and thinker has been exceeded only by the amazement that such an intellectual achievement should have been inspired while Webster was on his feet in the Senate. Col. Hayne, however, did not regard it as wholly extemporaneous, for the brilliant South Carolina senator spoke of Webster's sleeping on his first speech. This Webster confessed to be true, but he said that as there had been no opportunity to reply on the day that Hayne delivered it, he "must have slept on it or not slept at all." This is just what happened before the second and the famous reply was delivered, for Mr. Webster was compelled to sleep on that or not at all, since the Senate adjourned for the day when Hayne took his seat.

Webster's reply was made on the following day, and if he arranged his line of argument or put his speech into skeleton, he must have done it after midnight, for he spent the evening at a dinner party. To this circumstance is probably due the impression that he gave no thought to his speech until he was on his feet in the Senate Chamber.

Yet Colonel Ingersoll, speaking of this impression to the writer, asserted that it was a false one. Webster, he insisted, had been a lifetime preparing that speech and waited only an opportunity to deliver it. He had given exhaustive study to the Constitution for twenty years, he had become profoundly learned in all matters relating to that instrument. He had pondered long upon the vexed questions that had arisen, and he had

determined them in his own mind with the precision of logic. Therefore when Colonel Hayne furnished the opportunity the champion was ready. He was no doubt able to sleep, and sleep well, on the night before its delivery, for he had no preparation to make excepting the gaining of physical rest. That, Colonel Ingersoll said, is the preparation which has been made whenever any great speech has been delivered, and it is only by such care that it is possible even for the greatest orators to speak so that men will hear and weigh their words.

John M. Clayton was one of those who dined with Webster on the evening before this momentous achievement of oratory, and years after when Mr. Clayton had himself won fame as a statesman and diplomatist he was always glad to tell something of his recollections of Mr. Webster as he appeared on the day of his speech. Webster, as Clayton described him to a gentleman who retold the description to some friends a few years ago, must have then been Webster the magnificent, the godlike Daniel. His noble gifts had then their fullest sway, and his physical presence was such as caused men to say to one another, "There is the body to contain such a soul." He was in his forty-ninth year. Not the faintest tint of silver was in his hair. His locks were of a raven black, and a splendid crown of beauty they were for such a head as his. With his eyes they made conspicuous contrast to the whiteness of a forehead that told the story of intellect behind it. If it be true that the greater orators must be of such physical impression as gives joy and admiration to men, then Webster at this time met that test.

Mr. Clayton used to say that Webster always arrayed himself when he was about to speak so as to add to his physical impressiveness, and on this occasion he seemed to the casual eye to have bestowed more care upon his dress than he had thought upon his speech.

He entered the Senate Chamber on that morning like one who was conscious that he was about to make history. The Chamber was thronged; the dignity of the senators was threatened, for many women, some of great beauty of face and all dressed with elegance, had usurped the senators' places upon the floor. Webster came in late. He walked with measured and almost pompous step to his seat. He seemed uncon-

scious of the tribute which that magnificent throng offered to him by its presence. His dark and singularly fascinating eyes were fixed upon the vice president whom he expected to thrust in the course of his speech with mortal insinuation and prophecy.

Clayton, who was Webster's intimate, went to him a moment later and after the greeting of courtesy whispered in his ear, "Are you well charged?" Without the change of a muscle, looking away with solemn glance as though he were living above that throng, Webster replied in a tone which though sepulchral had a hint of humor in it, "Seven fingers." Clayton knew well the meaning of that. Four fingers at that day was a heavy charge for a hunter's rifle; seven fingers,—that meant great game and the determination to bag it.

Senator Clayton and others who heard this speech were not so greatly charmed and impressed at the moment by its extraordinary power and lucidity as by an incidental circumstance, and that was the steady and superb flow of words; the exact words even in the most technical demonstration were used without the hesitation of an instant. Clayton once told a friend that Webster's elocution was the steady flow of molten gold. This speech was undoubtedly the climax of oratorical achievement in the Senate.

Although many comment-making speeches were delivered in the Senate after this, none can be truly described as one of the greater speeches which mark an epoch.

Twenty-eight years later, a self-taught man, bred in the rude culture of the Mississippi Valley, a man unfamiliar with statesmen, inexperienced in affairs, delivered another speech which may be truly described as an epoch-maker. On the 17th of June, 1858, Abraham Lincoln was nominated by a convention of representatives of his party as its candidate for the United States Senate. Stephen A. Douglas, then a senator, was nominated also by his party in convention, and it was the understanding that whichever party prevailed, the Illinois legislature would respect the wishes of its representatives, and elect the man nominated by them to the Senate.

Lincoln was well known in Illinois. Lying stretched out at full length on his lounge in his law office or upon the bare floor in the kitchen of his house he had drawn upon his mental resources and established an original

and inimitable style of oratory. It had, as Mr. Blaine once said, novelty and freshness, and the homeliness and yet force of his illustrations, his humor, and his sincerity had gained for him the confidence and admiration of the strong but uncultivated men who were the pioneers in that state.

Douglas was properly named a little giant. He had been curiously matched against Lincoln for many years. Both of them in early manhood had been suitors for the hand of the same woman and Lincoln lost. They had been rivals in the legislature. Douglas had passed Lincoln, for he was a man of education, of supreme self-reliance, of great personal charm, and he acted with the majority party. He had been sent to the Senate, and had even when scarcely turned forty years of age, been the candidate of his state for the presidential nomination. In some respects he was the most masterly debater ever developed in the Senate. His power over political gatherings was supreme and he had the capacity to lead a mob to riot.

These two men had come together again in 1858 and began a struggle of which Lincoln seems to have had a prophetic vision respecting the ending. After Lincoln was nominated for the Senate he appeared before the convention a strange, awkward, almost weird specimen of frontier development. His clothing sat awkwardly upon his person, he wore a linen duster, he spoke in a high, almost falsetto tone, and he had none of the graces of oratory as they were then understood. Yet he had not spoken for a single minute before he had uttered that which is now regarded as an epoch-making sentence. It was the now historic speech in which he declared that a house divided against itself cannot stand, and that utterance has been accepted as the first prophecy of that which was to come and as containing the truth as it was maintained under Lincoln's guidance seven years later.

Yet the speech filled the hearts of his friends with dismay. They thought that he had gone too far, that he had not only ruined his own chances but those of his party. As a specimen of oratory, this speech was among the first of those which revealed a tendency to break away from stilted forms and classical models. Lincoln wrote most of it while lying upon his back, his feet, which had no shoes upon them, being raised higher than his head, and he being otherwise unconven-

tionally attired in trousers and an unstarched shirt.

At the same time a scholarly man, one who had won the highest repute and was regarded as one of the founders and the exponent of the new party and its purpose, was, in the privacy of a library rich in books, writing another speech after the models of the classics which he purposed delivering in the Senate Chamber, and which he believed would be an epoch-maker. This was Wm. H. Seward, and the speech which he was preparing was designed to crystallize his party, as well as make his own nomination for the presidency assured.

Yet the scholar, the man of cultivation, of broad experience both as governor of New York and as senator, was beaten by this humble and untaught man of the prairies; for Lincoln in his speech had uttered in homelier, but perhaps more effective way the same thought which Mr. Seward contemplated expressing in the Senate Chamber. Seward had called it "the irrepressible conflict"; Lincoln had by a metaphor spoken of it as a house divided against itself which could not stand.

It has been said by some of the historians of Lincoln that he had no thought of receiving the presidential nomination himself, and his friends expected no more than that he would be nominated for vice president with Seward. Yet it is now accepted by critical students of Lincoln's life that some unuttered revelation of his future career had been made to him at that time, and it was because of this that he dared to give utterance to the sentiment in that speech which focused public attention upon him as a leader and not a subordinate. An incident which occurred about this time may be taken as proof of this view. He met Judge Douglas in joint debate soon after this speech, and he showed his friends a list of questions which he proposed asking the judge. To one of these questions his friends demurred. They said, "Douglas will so answer this question as to make him senator sure." Lincoln smiled with that manner of humor which always delighted his friends, and then he said, "That may be, but if he takes that shoot he never can be president." And this was prophecy which was afterwards justified.

In the winter of 1860, Lincoln, whose fame had been established by this 17th of June speech, was invited to deliver an address at

Cooper Union in New York. The occasion has become historic. It assured Mr. Lincoln's nomination. But what a spectacle it was! This unconventional man, who had what many deemed rude manners, stood in the presence of some of the most intellectual men of the time. The people's poet, William Cullen Bryant, presided; William M. Evarts, then in the first glory of his reputation, Governor Morgan, Horace Greeley, Thurlow Weed, and a host of men who were great in that day had gathered with curious intent that they might see and hear this unique product of western civilization.

For a day or two Mr. Lincoln had been wandering around New York in the most simple manner. He was dressed as he supposed well, but his garments lacked the elegance of men reared in New York. He sauntered up Broadway, a rather odd specimen in that busy throng, and he hunted up one or two old acquaintances, to one of whom he said that he was worth about \$7,000. "But if they make me vice president with Seward, as some say they will, I can save enough to look forward to old age without anxiety."

But if these distinguished New Yorkers went to see and hear a curiosity, they came away from Cooper Union bestowing upon the speaker those tributes which are paid by men of intellect to great intellectual achievement. Lincoln spoke in a shrill treble, and at first he seemed ungainly, but his manner was soon forgotten because the quality of his thought commanded the absorbing attention of the men of intellect who heard him. The pre-eminent intellectual ability displayed in this address was a matter of universal comment, and men marveled that an untaught man, whose whole life had been spent upon the malarial prairies of Illinois, could come to the center of culture and win the esteem and admiration of its ablest men.

After the oration was finished, Lincoln escaped as soon as possible from those who proposed to compliment him, and went to the office of the *Tribune*. There he sat beside a printer who read the proofs of the speech while Mr. Lincoln held the manuscript. This proof-reader is now a member of Congress, the Hon. Amos J. Cummings, and it has been a matter of regret to him all his life that he did not preserve this manuscript. He could not have known that within a year this man who sat beside him in

such unpretentious manner would become president of the United States.

Once again Mr. Lincoln delivered a speech which, though not exactly an epoch-maker, is universally accepted as the sublimest specimen of American eloquence, and one which the best critics have said would be preserved to the future as the classic of American oratory. That was the Gettysburg oration. Several accounts have been made public of the manner in which this speech was written. But Mr. Edward McPherson once narrated to the writer a version which seems likely to be the correct one. Mr. McPherson represented the Gettysburg district in Congress, and he rode with Mr. Lincoln from Washington to Gettysburg on the day of the dedication of the cemetery. He says that Mr. Lincoln took from his pocket on the train two or three sheets of commercial note paper upon which he had written with lead pencil what he said were the few words he should say at the ceremonial.

McPherson was a little surprised that no more elaborate address had been prepared. The orator of that occasion was Edward Everett, and he had labored for weeks over his address. Mr. Lincoln arose when his time came, holding the sheets in his hand, and reading from them in so low a tone as not to be heard very far from the stand. Very few of those who did hear him realized that they were listening to words destined to become immortal. Mr. John Russell Young has recently said that he and a number of gentlemen who were with him were profoundly impressed by this brief utterance. It was not, however, until the address had been printed and had had wide circulation that its sublimity of thought, its purity of diction, its melody and rhythm were appreciated.

Mr. Lincoln himself had no conception that he was upon that occasion rising to sublime heights of oratory and giving to future generations a classic.

Probably no man of his age had won a higher reputation than William M. Evarts enjoyed in 1860. He had inherited superb intellectual endowments, he had won a glorious distinction at the bar, his fame was widespread and magnificent, and he was by many regarded as certain some day to become president of the United States. He was just turned forty years of age when he appeared at the Chicago Convention as the champion of William H. Seward. Thurlow Weed, in

some respects the most adroit politician ever developed in the east, had charge of the politics in the interest of Mr. Seward, and Evarts, the intellectual giant, was his personal representative upon the floor at the convention. His work for his chief at Chicago has never been surpassed, perhaps never equaled.

Yet, although this was a time of intellectual triumph perhaps the greatest in his career, it was a season of failure for Mr. Evarts. Seward was not nominated, and a great and enduring sorrow entered Mr. Evarts' heart. It was the surmise of Thurlow Weed that had Mr. Seward been nominated and elected, Mr. Evarts would have been his political legatee, as Martin Van Buren was Jackson's. In one sense this speech, as well as that of Governor Oglesby, who in a glorious specimen of the eloquence of the prairies nominated Mr. Lincoln, marks an epoch, for it settled the supremacy of the west so far as the politics of the party to which these men belonged was concerned. But once since then has this party through its representatives in convention placed in nomination a candidate for the presidency from the east, and he was a native of the Ohio Valley who had spent some years of his early life in Kentucky.

Although Mr. Blaine has won splendid repute as an orator, especially upon the hustings, yet it is somewhat remarkable that the only speech of his which seems likely to become a classic, at least so far as illustrating oratorical power is concerned, was not political. Mr. Blaine was chosen to deliver the eulogy of General Garfield in the House of Representatives, and he prepared his address in a spirit of affection and sympathy which he did not allow to overshadow his critical estimate of the dead president.

A magnificent audience was before Mr. Blaine. The president and his cabinet sat directly beneath his desk. The silken-robed justices of the Supreme Court were there. Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Porter, and Worden in their brilliant uniforms were seated in the area. The members of the House of Representatives were crowded into the aisles, the senators occupying their seats. Not an inch of space was there in the galleries. Women who had fame by reason of their beauty and accomplishments or because of the prominence of their husbands, occupied the benches there, and stretching far out into the long corridors was a dense mass of

men who stood on tiptoe that they might catch a momentary glance at this spectacle and hear some word which Mr. Blaine was saying.

It was the peroration of this address which has become classic. The thought was sublime and the pathos of the picture Blaine drew brought tears to many eyes. President Arthur did not attempt to wipe away the tears which coursed down his cheeks, and the bluff and grizzled general of the army for a moment was overcome by his emotions. Blaine read this peroration with a voice exquisitely modulated, so that it suggested the pathos of the thought. The peroration has been used by professors of rhetoric and those who prepare text-books upon this subject, and is noted universally as a model. It has become historic, and it seems likely to be carried down to future generations beside Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

Some years ago William S. Groesbeck, who in some respects was the most brilliant orator of the classic type the west has produced, met the Hon. Thomas L. James who was postmaster-general in Garfield's cabinet, and the conversation becoming reminiscent, in some way the name of Senator Conkling was suggested. Mr. Groesbeck said, "The speech of Senator Conkling upon the proposed electoral commission of 1877 is one of the greater American speeches. It was the speech of that occasion. Every essential to the perfection of oratory, profundity of

thought, lucidity of argument, attractiveness of presentation, and charming grace of rhetoric, were in it; and if we measure oratory by its results it stands the highest test because it unquestionably carried the day with the Senate."

Mr. Groesbeck did not know that a day or two before its delivery Senator Conkling had met President Grant and had been informed by the president that it was his earnest desire that the Electoral Commission bill should pass the Senate. "If that is your wish, Mr. President," said Conkling, "I guarantee that it shall be done." And he went forthwith to his humble lodgings on Fourteenth Street, and with scarcely a moment's interruption during two days prepared this speech.

General James some time later met Senator Conkling and narrated to him those things which Mr. Groesbeck had said. Said Senator Conkling in reply, "It is a gratification which I cannot measure to receive such commendation from such a master of oratory, and I am the more greatly rejoiced to get it when I remember that it was the speech of Mr. Groesbeck before the High Court of Impeachment sitting to try President Johnson, which determined, in the opinion of every one competent to judge, the result as it stands recorded. Mr. Groesbeck's speech on that occasion made history, and it will compare with the finest examples of eloquence which Great Britain has furnished us."

OCEAN PERILS.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D.

THE director of a popular New England health resort recently invited his friends to take a look at an assortment of patent fire extinguishers, supplemented by a number of ingenious automatic alarm signals.

"If your list of such inventions continues to increase, they will soon make insurance companies superfluous," remarked one of the visitors.

"They would, indeed," said the doctor, "if they could be used by primitive communities; but the trouble is that the risk of conflagrations, too, is constantly increasing in a progressive country like ours."

A similar contingency seems fated to offset the improvement of marine life-preservers. The Washington Patent Office alone contains some fifty different models of swimming belts, cork jackets, life buoys, surf boats, life boats, and danger signals, and considering the elaboration of marine charts and safety arrangements in naval architecture, it seems rather strange that the number of shipwrecks for the northern hemisphere (not including the Gulf of Persia nor the China Sea) should reach the enormous average of 2,400 a year, involving a loss of 6,000 lives.

The fact is that new ocean perils turn up as fast as the contrivances intended for their pre-

vention, nay, often even as a consequence of such contrivances, the possibility of which result is illustrated in the risks attending the use of high-speed engines and of electric signal lights. A few months ago the excursion steamer *Sherlock*, the largest boat on the Ohio, swerved from its course during a night trip, and struck the pier of a Cincinnati suspension bridge with such force that the upper deck, pilot house and all, was completely knocked off its hull and hurled top-foremost into the surging water. The pilot, who had proved his competence on a hundred trips, assumed the sole responsibility for the disaster and attributed his mistake to a strange optical delusion. As he approached the bridge, the glare of an electric light, flashing suddenly into view, irradiated a circle of some fifty or sixty feet in diameter, flanked by what appeared to be empty spaces—in the present case the gaps between the two main piers and the shore bridge-heads. Toward one of those gaps he steered his boat and discovered his mistake only when a mass of masonry loomed up in the center of the apparent water gate, only ten yards ahead and too late to avert a collision.

Boat parties who visited the scene of the disaster the next night, confirmed the statement of the pilot. The delusion of light-effect was complete, especially whenever the electric glare flashed out after a momentary intermittence; and the same risk is a constant menace to ocean steamers, suddenly confronted by the glamour of an electric headlight, simulating with its fitful flicker the movements of a boat, which, in its turn, perhaps, is puzzled to avoid an imminent collision.

The very speed of first-class passenger-steamers increases the fatality of such disasters. In the main channels of the Zuyder Zee fishing smacks and lighters collide frequently without more serious consequences than the cracking of a few gunwale planks, if the warning shout of the helmsman has only been heeded in the nick of time; but the momentum of an iron leviathan, plunging ahead at the rate of eighteen knots an hour, cannot be checked in a second, and even the instant reversing of the engines may fail to prevent the crunching of bulwarks that would have resisted a considerable bombardment.

A few months ago (Sept. 5, 1891) the Grecian steamer *Thessalia* ran down an Italian corvette near Cape Colonna, and wrecked her so completely that she sank almost at once, E-Mar.

though both ships had sounded their alarm whistles, and the steamer had instantly veered sideways almost in a right angle to her original course.

The oceanic highways of the Atlantic are constantly becoming more crowded. Between the east coasts of North America and the west shores of Europe the number of steam ferries has more than doubled since 1860, and the intersection of their routes involves a peril which can no longer be obviated by the plan of letting east bound steamers keep a few degrees to the south of their returning sister boats, or *vice versa*. Nine tenths of our large ocean steamers carry sails as well as engines, and some of the worst disasters of the last twenty-five years, like the wreck of the *Gelderland*, were caused by the collision of ships running in an almost parallel course, slightly modified by the exigencies of adverse gales.

Another new element of danger has arisen from the fact that the civilization of the American continent is working its way farther and farther up north, involving the establishment of steamer lines across the drift of polar icebergs. In exceptional cases those visitors from the arctic regions have reached the gates of the tropics, and two years ago the appearance of four large ice floes in the vicinity of the Bermudas was published as a portentous phenomenon; but a thousand miles farther north whole mountain chains of drift ice have been seen again and again, and near Cape Race, Newfoundland, Halifax fishermen last winter were obliged to float sixty miles out of their proposed course before they could manage to escape from a circle of ice fields that seemed to have surrounded them between 3 p. m. and sunset of a short December day. At 2 p. m. only small floes of ice appeared to drift in the van of a sea fog; three hours later the eastward progress of the schooner was blockaded by a continuous wall of ice cliffs, some of them towering up to a height beyond the glare of a pitch-wood fire.

And that favorite zone of wanderers from the realm of eternal winter is now traversed by three different steamer lines: from Quebec to Europe, from Quebec and Montreal to Halifax, and from England to the western terminus of the great lakes. A flotilla of large grain-steamers starts every fall from the wharves of West Superior ("West Siberia," as the citizens of Duluth call it), and,

after passing scores of "locks" at Sault Ste. Marie and Niagara, make their way through the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the straits of Cape Breton, taking what luck they may find on their trip through the fogs of the North Atlantic. Many of these steamers have begun to carry both passengers and freight, and the rapid development of new cities on the shores of the northern lakes will probably lead to the establishment of rival lines (like those projected by the managers of the Canadian Pacific R. R.), all obliged to run the gauntlet of a danger which more than once has rivaled the horrors of the toppling mountains that threatened to terminate the voyage of Ulysses.

Among the five or six different methods suggested for detecting the vicinity of icebergs two have proved altogether fallacious, while the application of others is too often prevented by the necessity of retrieving the loss of time caused by fogs and unpropitious gales or by the dread of falling too far behind the record of a luckier rival.

For the interdiction of steamboat races is only nominally observed. The fastest steamers are naturally the most popular, and the achievements of successful ocean racers are vaunted in a way sure to stimulate the emulation of competing lines.

Ocean races, indeed, have become as unavoidable evils as storms and sea fogs, and a plurality of passengers may continue to accept them as preferable alternatives, but considering the protest of an influential minority it seems hard to understand why their risk

has not at least been modified in the way proposed by Prof. Marquard of Hamburg and Captain De la Gardie of the Belgian navy, viz., the use of "companion steamers." In nine out of ten cases the worst consequences of shipwreck could have been averted if more efficient help than that of frail lifeboats had been near at hand, and as the chance against the probability of both vessels being wrecked at the same time would be as a thousand to one, the popularity of the fleetest "ocean greyhound" could be eclipsed by the plan of letting passenger steamers start pairwise, and keep up communications by means of signal lights and fog bells.

In the wreck of the steamer *Asturias* and of the fine ironclad used as a schoolship of the British navy, the enormous loss of life was due to the difficulty of launching a lifeboat in the vortex of the sinking vessel; the suddenness of destruction (as by hidden reefs) may compel the crew to cling to spars and planks, but in either case the survivors of the first fateful minute could generally have been saved by the presence of a vigilant sister ship. Besides, the mere sight of a companion boat would tend to diminish the feeling of insecurity and loneliness incident to the solitude of the pathless sea. In calm weather steamers, as has been proved by numerous experiments, could run close side by side, giving the passengers an opportunity to interchange visits or even to exchange berths, if they should happen to find more congenial company on the other side of the coupling bridge.

THE OWNERSHIP OF LITERARY PROPERTY.

BY GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

IN his essay on Social Economy, Professor Thorold Rogers uses as an illustration of the division of industrial responsibilities, the origin and ownership of a loaf of bread. He points out that the payment made by the consumer must include compensation for all the persons who have taken part in the production,—the farmer, the miller, the transportation agent, and the baker. The co-operation of each of these workers is essential, and if (by reason of the inadequacy of the compensation or for any other reason) any one of them fails to do his part, the loaf will not be

produced and the consumer will remain unsatisfied.

An equally good illustration for his purpose would have been afforded by a book; only in the case of the book, the original collaboration is more complex and the number of co-workers to be compensated out of the payment made by the final purchaser must be greater. The producers of the book include the type-setter, paper manufacturer, printer, binder, and the bookseller, the term "production," in the economic sense, including transportation and distribution. These workers

correspond roughly to the several classes of laborers who have produced the loaf. For the book, however, is required also the action or collaboration of the publisher, who advances the capital required for the payment of the several people taking part in the manufacturing.

So far we have considered only the material portion of the book. The thought of the author may be termed the real or essential book, while what the printer and binder have produced is merely, so to speak, its material casing or outward semblance.

Though I have named the author last, it is evident not only that his labor is the most important in that it is the cause of all the others, but also that it must be the first to be expended. It is, nevertheless, as a rule, the last to be remunerated, while it shares with the investment of the capitalist the risk of not being paid for at all. The author and the publisher are the speculators in the enterprise.

Under the usual conditions of publishing, the author must wait for his returns until the printers and binders have been paid, and if the sales are not more than sufficient to cover the manufacturing outlays, the labor of the author may very frequently not be paid for at all. In the cases in which the publisher guarantees the compensation of the author, as well as that of the printer and binder (the latter guarantee being inevitable), the amount of this compensation goes to increase the deficiency (on unprofitable ventures) and comes out of the publishing capital.

There seems, at first thought, to be a lack of equity in a system under which of all the workers who have co-operated in the production of a book, the author's labor is the last to be paid for, and even runs the risk of being thrown away.

The grounds for such an arrangement are not far to seek. Neither literary productions nor productions of any kind can be compensated according to the amount of labor, skilled or unskilled, that has been expended upon it; the compensation depends upon the amount that the community is willing to pay for the result, that is upon the estimate of the value to itself of the service rendered by the author. If the public declines to pay more for the book (that is to buy more copies of it) than will suffice to return the first cost of putting it into shape to be read, the work of the author possesses no commercial value, and has (from a commercial point of view) been wasted.

This question as to its commercial value can of course not be determined until after the publication, and it is for this reason that the mechanics must be paid before the man who has written the book. The case would be paralleled if an explorer should expend much labor in getting out of a mountain side material which he believed to be gold, but which turned out to be only yellow mica. He would have to pay for the labor of his diggers and wagoners, but the loss caused by his own bad judgment would fall upon himself.

Whatever may be the value of the thought in the book, this thought, the product of his own brain, is the property of the author. He is entitled to secure not merely the satisfaction of such prestige and fame as the public may accord, but the further satisfaction of such compensation as the community may be willing to pay for the service rendered.

From this payment must of course be deducted the cost of presenting the book to the public, and also a return for the use of the publishing capital. The author is the sole possessor of the right to make copies of his production, and it is this that constitutes his "copyright."

That in which the author claims ownership is, however, not the ideas in his production, but simply the literary form in which he has presented them.

The opponents of copyright are apt to declaim against the injustice of creating what they term a "monopoly of ideas"; but such monopoly has never been given by any copyright law. The ideas that a writer has put into his book, whether original or not, are as free for the use of others after his presentation of them as they were before. What is not free, and the only thing that is protected by a copyright law, is the literary form.

This ownership is similar to that which would be vested in a miller who had by the construction of a sluice and a water wheel, brought into existence a certain water power. This power would belong to him, and any unauthorized abstraction of such power would be a wrong against him. The miller does not claim any ownership in the water, which having passed through his sluices, is as free for the service of others as before the miller utilized it.

While literary creation and the production of literature are as old as the invention of writing, the recognition of the right of the author to the control of what he has pro-

duced and to the fruits of his labor, has come slowly. In this respect the history of literary property has followed (though with a separation of some centuries) the history of all property, while the development of the property idea has itself followed the development of civilization and the organization of society.

In the earlier stages of mankind, before what may be called society existed, a man owned only what was within range of his club. Gradually the range of personal ownership was extended so as to cover the territory controlled first by the tribe and later by the state; and finally the world came to the point of admitting that property should not be limited by political boundaries, and that a foreigner's property rights should be protected in whatever territory he or his property might be. This has been the case for so many centuries in regard to material property, that it is now a truism to speak of an Englishman's watch being as much his in New York as in London, or of an American's overcoat being as much entitled to the protection of the law on Piccadilly as on Broadway.

The understanding that there could be property in things which are not material, in rights apart from objects, was, however, of slow growth. The great body of the literature which appeared in Greece was produced without the existence of any law for the protection of the authors, and it seems probable that these authors secured no returns from their labors excepting what came to them from the fees of students, or by means of lectures, or through the performance of their compositions as dramas. In Rome also there is no evidence of the enactment during the centuries covering the history of Roman literature, of any laws recognizing copyrights as property. There are, however, quite a number of references in the writings of Martial, Horace, Cicero, and others, showing that Roman authors did secure through their publishers certain receipts from their publications. It is the conclusion, therefore, that while there was in Rome no such a thing as a copyright law, there did grow up what may be called a copyright custom, which constituted a recognition of an author's ownership in literary property.

The earliest legal recognition of property in intellectual productions came only after the invention of printing. It took the shape of "privileges" issued by rulers for terms rang-

ing from one year to ten. The first of these "privileges" was probably that given in 1491 by the Republic of Venice to Peter of Ravenna, for the printing and sale of his work "Phoenix."

The first enactment of a general copyright law (irrespective of royal declarations and special privileges) was in England, in 1710, when the famous statute of Anne gave a statutory copyright of fourteen years. All later legislation has shown a steady tendency toward an increase in the terms of copyright.

The longest is that in force in Spain, the lifetime of the author and eighty years. The shortest is in Greece, fifteen years from publication. The term in the United States is for twenty-eight years, with the right of renewal to the author or to his widow or children for fourteen years more. This American term is, excepting that conceded by Greece, the shortest period of copyright in force. The term in Great Britain is forty-two years, or the life of the author and seven years thereafter, whichever period may prove the longer; in France the life of the author and fifty years, and in Germany, the life of the author and thirty years.

The first copyright law passed in this country was enacted in Connecticut in 1783. The first national law was that of 1790. This law as well as the several preceding state acts was largely due to the exertions of Noah Webster.

In France and in England there have been, since 1689, continued discussions concerning the nature and the permanency of literary property. It has been contended by a number of eloquent advocates that if intellectual production were property at all, there could be no equity in limiting the term of the ownership, and that such ownership should continue indefinitely for the producer and for his heirs, as would be the case for any other class of production.

As Tom Hood expressed it in his famous petition of 1837:

"Cheap bread is as necessary and desirable as cheap books, but it has not yet been thought just or expedient to ordain that after a certain number of crops all cornfields shall become public property."

This group of thinkers, which included in France such publicists as Lakanal and Cousin and in England such lawyers as Mansfield and Willis, took the ground that copyright existed at common law, and that the recog-

dition of copyright by statutes was simply a further protection extending for the terms named in the statutes. Their opponents, including in France writers like Renouard and in England jurists like Camden and Yates, insisted that copyright was the creation of statutes, and could have no existence apart from statute, and this is the view that has finally prevailed in England, in the United States, and throughout Europe.

The principal objection that has been urged against permanency of copyright has been that it would be against the interest of the community to create literary "monopolies" and aristocracies, and that the prices of the better and more important literature would through such monopolies be enhanced. It was also urged that the heirs of an author might sometimes desire to suppress a book, with the opinions of which they were not in accord. The descendants of Calvin, for instance, if converted to Romanism, might have concluded to withdraw from sale the "Institutes."

The decision of legislators, however, has been in favor of the conclusion that copyright was the creation of statute, and that the interests of the community required a limited term. This will probably remain the policy of the world, while it is also probable that the terms of copyright in the United States and Great Britain will be lengthened.

We have seen that the laws for the protection of authors in their own countries date back for nearly two hundred years. The interstate recognition of immaterial property, such as a literary production, is, however, little more than half a century old. The first agreements for interstate copyright were arrived at in 1837 (at the instance of Prussia) between North and South Germany.

These were followed by conventions between England and Würtemberg and England and Prussia, and from 1837-87 similar conventions were arrived at between nearly all the literature-producing states of Europe. For a number of years Belgium and Switzerland refused to take part in such conventions, and Brussels and Geneva were the centers for the production and distribution of "pirated" editions of European literature.

In 1887 at the instance more particularly of the French society of authors and artists, the Berne Convention was formulated, under which nearly all the states of Europe, together with Tunis and Liberia of Africa, and

Hayti representing the Western Hemisphere, agreed to give the same copyright protection to the authors of all the convention states that they gave to their own authors.

In 1889, at a convention held at Montevideo, the states of South America entered into a similar compact between themselves. Up to 1891 the United States stood alone among the literature-producing and the literature-consuming nations of the world in its refusal to recognize the property rights of any authors but its own, or to take any steps to protect its own authors in foreign territory.

In March, 1891, the efforts which had been going on in this country since 1837, to bring the United States into accord with the other civilized nations of the world in its recognition of the rights of literary workers were finally successful, in the passage of what is known as the Chace-Platt-Simonds copyright bill.

Under this act, foreign authors are conceded the same term of copyright in this country as that enjoyed by American authors. This concession is coupled with three essential conditions: First, that the country of which the foreign author is a citizen, shall accord copyright protection to American authors; second, that the foreign book securing American copyright be entirely manufactured in this country; third, that the publication in the United States be not later in date than the publication in the country of origin, thus necessitating simultaneous publication.

The first condition is in accord with the similar provision of the Berne Convention. It is the manufacturing condition which constitutes the essential difference between the American act and the European convention, and it was the belief on the part of the majority in Congress that such a provision was necessary, which made it impracticable for the United States to become a party to the Berne Convention. This provision is in line with the principles of the protective system at present in force as our national policy. Its purpose is to ensure for American printers, paper-makers, and binders, the manufacturing of all books securing American copyright.

The provision was accepted by the advocates of international copyright, as it became evident during the five years' contest in Congress that without it the opposition of the typographical unions and of the trades associated with them, would be sufficient to defeat the measure. But it is believed that the

American book-manufacturing trades are very well able to take care of themselves without any such special enactment in their favor, and that at no distant period, they will themselves recognize this, and will oppose no objection to a removal of these limitations. When this has been done, there will be nothing to prevent the United States from following the example of Tunis, Liberia, and Hayti, and joining the Convention of Berne. The recognition of the rights of authors will then be complete throughout the civilized world.

The principal objections urged against the copyright bill were that international copyright would raise the prices of books by foreign writers, and would constitute a tax upon American readers; that the benefit of such a tax would accrue to foreigners; that in case American publishers were stopped from appropriating foreign literature without payment, the supply of the reprints of such literature would be diminished, to the detriment of American readers.

It was also objected on the part of a certain group of protectionists that the bill as framed did not give sufficient protection to American book manufacturers; and on the part of a number of the free traders, that there was no logical connection between copyright to authors and protection to manufacturers, and that the provision of the bill which necessitated manufacturing in this country all books securing American copyright, was an improper application of the protective system.

It is to be noted that this provision constitutes a new restriction upon American authors, who, before the passage of this act, were at liberty to have their works printed on either side of the Atlantic.

In answer to the objection concerning the increased prices of books, the supporters of the measure showed that in all the states of Europe there had been, since the enactment of interstate copyright arrangements, a steady decrease in the prices of books. Cheap reprints of the most popular books had been issued in increasing quantities. It was also shown that it was the better grade of books of which the price had been cheapened and of which the sales had increased.

The publishers whose evidence was given before the committees, testified that in the absence of an international copyright, they were unable to produce American reprints of many important European books well suited for American readers, and that with a copyright protection, encouragement would be given for the production of many international undertakings that would prove of no little service for the American public. It was also in evidence both from the publishers and the authors, that the competition with unauthorized and unpaid-for reprints of foreign books, was a serious detriment to the production of American books and the development of American literature. These arguments, backed by the strong popular conviction which had been aroused, that the United States should no longer stand alone in legalizing piracy, proved sufficient, after a hard contest, to secure the enactment of the bill.

Throughout practically the whole of the civilized world, the rights of authors to the control of their productions are now recognized. An English author in Broadway or an American author in Piccadilly has now substantially the same protection for his manuscript that he has heretofore had for his watch.

LYCEUM ATTRACTIONS OF TO-DAY.

BY W. H. STENGER.

THE object and end of the platform everywhere is the culture of the higher possibilities of man's nature, morally and intellectually. Seeking only to benefit, it merits the support of the thoughtful.

Certain elements which enter into the platform give it a leverage over other educational institutions. The lecturer more than any other teacher seeks to entertain; his audience

includes toilers and brain workers, weary enough to want amusement and too earnest to be satisfied without instruction. Neither pulpit, college rostrum, or business forum supplies these polaric needs. The pulpit dare not indulge in humor; other educators have not time. The lecture lyceum is the only field in which all humanizing forces while being developed are held in equilibrium.

The best lecturers of to-day as a rule are the great pulpit orators. Their lectures are sermons, not of hasty preparation, but comprising the warp and woof of their life-experience; many of these afford secular glimpses of things divine. Many people who are wary of pulpit orators as such, when brought under the teachings of that class in the guise of lyceum lecturers, are brought unconsciously to a knowledge of self and a desire for soul growth, impossible to attain through other means.

The lyceum affords a rare remedy for the man submerged in business or the woman narrowing from domestic monotony. The annual lecture and concert course cultivates a popular taste affording every individual a keener enjoyment of profitable conversation, a stronger desire for good literature, and a general gravitation toward a higher plane of living.

Leaders of the university-extension movement which originated in this country at Chautauqua and has taken wide root have availed themselves of the immense opportunities afforded by the platform. Popular courses of lectures on instructive subjects have been delivered by scholars at the Chautauqua Assemblies and before Chautauqua circles. By this means a revival has been experienced in the platform, which since the death of Wendell Phillips, Gough, and Beecher has suffered a great loss.

The demand for high class entertainments must precede their production. A town which patronizes Talmage poorly, places itself on the black list in a lecture bureau, and shuts out its own chances for higher development. In this work there is a co-operation between lecturer and people necessary to success. In sustaining a lecture course, every individual in a community has a responsibility whose exercise either develops a higher standard of character and intelligence in the community, or retards the common growth of his fellows.

Hitherto charitable organizations, private citizens, fraternal organizations, or college faculties have conducted local lecture courses, rendering a service worthy of the heartfelt thanks of their communities. The development of the lyceum to its full possibilities demands a more expert handling of the profession and people than is possible under such disconnected efforts. A field laid out in such a way as to lead naturally from town to town,

without any long gaps and expensive distances to be paid for either by lecturer, people, or bureau, enables many places to secure talent of a standard not possible without systematic co-operation. A man can afford to lecture in a half dozen neighboring towns at a much smaller rate than if applied to by an isolated lecture committee.

Proper management of a lecture course also demands at present that popular prices be maintained. The dollar lecture course has been generally the most profitable on the same principle that many of the most flourishing mercantile establishments are maintained by selling at a small margin of profit.

A season course of lectures can be secured for from \$300 to \$1,000. A very small community can thus support a course whose success depends upon the discretion of its managers.

First, the beginning should be humble. The best known lecturers are paid from \$300 to \$500 a night. Good ones can be had for \$100. Others of merit and originality who have not yet won their spurs can be secured for a less sum. Humble beginning on the part of a lecture committee by securing those who are not yet trading upon their reputation, will insure a commendable enterprise from failure.

Second, quality rather than quantity in a lecture course should be the aim. A smaller number of entertainments of superior merit to begin with, places a bureau upon a solid footing with the people and secures better patronage the second season, than double the number of mediocre attractions. In this feature lies the real success of a local platform. A bright, meritorious entertainment may be depended upon to win in the long run.*

Third, season tickets should be placed at an advantage over single night tickets, putting the course on a solid basis and insuring a good audience however stormy the night.

A small place can secure a course comprising many popular lecturers and readers for from \$250 to \$300. Many noted lecturers are generous enough to visit small towns for \$50. Such visits are economical in the end for by educating taste they loosen purse strings and increase future outlays for lectures.

There is a demand in the lecture field for new men. Audiences take kindly to fresh talent. It is usually the new men who make a "hit." Pulpit, bar, professorships, and medical ranks are crowded. The platform almost echoes the voices of its great dead, be-

cause of present emptiness. Nowhere is there a wider field for talent, originality, and ambition.

There are many good orators living, but a dearth of great ones, who hold, sway, instruct, and uplift audiences. The most conspicuous of these to-day are drafted from other professions, from the pulpit, seats of learning, politics, and bar. The profession of lecturing is a sufficiently worthy one to absorb the whole time and talents of an able man if rightly pursued.

The majority of people are occupied in secular pursuits to the exclusion of liberal investigations. For that reason, one who imparts to them the choicest fruits of his life's study, the loftiest sentiments and emotions that impress themselves upon the sensitive plate of his soul, deserves honor and a distinctive rank.

In recent platform development the demand for music forms a leading feature. Formerly lectures and concerts were in the ratio of four to one; now they are about equal in season courses. The probable cause for this fact is that music is striding ahead of oratory, and popular demand calls for what is done best. Patient application and vigorous study of masters are rapidly placing the musical profession of this country on a basis of lasting worth. Honest labor wins its reward in the rapt attention paid to harmonious, sympathetically rendered musical works. An equal development in oratory is the duty of those endowed with the gift. Music and oratory should, like twin spires of a cathedral, rise in equal grandeur. The human voice more powerful in persuasion than a thousand printed arguments, should regain its power

to touch and stir into rhythmic emotion the deeper chords of the soul.

In the patronage of lecture courses the New England and Middle States have for many years taken the lead. Pioneer work is being done in the South. One bureau gives exclusive attention to this territory. Throughout southern states concerts are much more in demand than lectures. Chautauqua Assemblies are doing much to bring the latter into public favor. The far-away Pacific States are evincing growing activity in lyceum work. They are giving large guarantees annually to attractions, exhibiting liberal western hospitality to lecturers. Canada is yet largely an undeveloped field. Outside of Toronto and a few larger cities, taste yet lacks formation.

The greatest ally of the lecture lyceum is the iron horse whose sweeping strides are fast carrying the educational forces of the platform into the remotest inland hamlets. No surer pulse of the intellectual life of a community can be felt than through its patronage of lecture courses. Those interested in science, economics, literature, art, or progress are liberal patrons. The lecturer forms a human link between them and the great progressive world, whose best advances cannot be deciphered from daily prints.

Never should the day arrive when the human voice shall have lost its power to lead, teach, and win its way to hearts to elevate. Should that day come, a large element preserving the fraternal spirit among men will have disappeared. The lecture lyceum has in it power to revive a generation of Websters, Clays, and Sumners, and rouse mankind to loftier purposes.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.

BY REV. CHARLES ALEX. RICHMOND.

THE development of church music in this country has not proceeded with the sweet spirit of harmony which one might naturally associate with the subject. Instead of a concord of sweet sounds, there has been a chorus of debate if not of discord, scarcely intermitted from the time the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock with their Ainsworth psalm books in their hands.

At first it seemed to be a doubtful question whether there should be any music at all in the church. Some maintained that Christians should make melody only in their hearts, instead of with the voice "squeaking above or grumbling below." Others did not object to singing, but thought it wrong to sing the Psalms, and opposed to them were those who would have no hymns in the worship, but only the Psalms of David. Some would al-

low only members of the church to sing, the assembly joining in the Amen, and others still argued that as women were enjoined by the Apostle to keep silence in the churches, they should preserve a modest and discreet silence in the singing of the Psalms.

A little later the contest was between the old manner of singing, where each man, according to his own sweet will indulged his little tendency to improvise, throwing in a shake here and a flourish there as it pleased his ear, and the new way of singing by note.

By the year 1725 we find quite a literature growing up out of these discussions. John Symmes and Cotton Mather and John Eliot, the son of the famous Indian missionary, wrote tracts and discourses in favor of "Decent Singing." They ridicule "the old way of drawling and howling and quavering and tittering up and down the scale." They lament that "music which is in itself concord, harmony, melody, sweetness, the terror of evil spirits, the delight of holy angels, should be an occasion of strife and debate, contention, quarreling, and all manner of discord," and they exhort Christians to "endeavor sincerely to exercise grace in singing and to perform the vocal part in the best manner they can." And so the discussion went on.

The question of instrumental music was the next. The Scotch Presbyterians refused to be reconciled to the organ. A "kist o' whistles" was the contemptuous name they applied to it, and vigorously and with true Scotch persistency they fought against this diabolical innovation. There were the two parties, the "Fiddlers" and the "Anti-fiddlers," stoutly maintaining their respective opinions and making out "a case of conscience" on the smallest provocation.

The echoes of this battle, waged for several centuries, have hardly died away from the ears of the present generation.

The question of the appropriateness of music in church worship is no more raised. The church organ has vindicated its right to be. Congregational singing, choir singing, and organ music are all but universally practiced in our non-liturgical churches. But there is so much that is bad in the general understanding of the theory and practice of church music that a word in the direction of improvement cannot be out of place.

The power of sacred music I need not stop to discuss. The necessity of good and ap-

propriate music in church worship ought to be as evident. We cannot afford to trifle with the sacred emotions which the prayers, the reading of the Scriptures, and the sermon have awakened by permitting a thoughtless organist or a heartless choir to perpetrate upon us some musical abomination which shall scatter our religious thoughts to the winds. A sensational organ piece or the trilling of a prima donna has often stolen away the seeds of religious truth like the winged thieves in the parable of the sower.

Now, of course, a good organ, a good organist, a good choir, and hearty congregational singing are all indispensable in a church musically well equipped. All churches cannot have these. We can only do our best with the material we have. But one question should be the test of all music which has a place in religious service. Namely: Does it help us to worship? Does it express or induce religious thought or feeling?

Taking this as the standard we say that two principles ought to govern in the field of church music. First: music must possess a religious quality which makes it suitable for the expression of religious emotions. Second, the music must be rendered for the purpose either of giving utterance to religious feelings or of awakening the spirit of devotion in others. These principles we apply to congregational singing, to choir singing, and to organ music.

Professional musicians often shrug their shoulders at congregational singing. They say there is no future for Protestant church music as long as congregational singing is made the basis of it, for congregational singing cannot be developed into a true art form.

We reply, music is not employed in our churches for artistic purposes but for religious purposes. And in the genius of our non-liturgical form of service, congregational singing is a very useful form of worship, if not a useful art form, and we hold it as one of the most valued possessions of our protestantism.

In Luther's struggles for religious reform, one of the main elements was the bringing of the people back into the service, and he popularized the reading of the Bible by translating it into the language of the common people, and he popularized church music by writing and adapting hymns and tunes and establishing the custom of congregational singing.

What Luther did for Germany in this, the Wesleys accomplished for England and America and no form of worship has adapted itself more perfectly to the genius of the Reformed Churches, no form has been richer in spiritual results than this congregational singing.

Of course, elaborate music is out of the question here. Plain chants or simple hymns are the only appropriate forms for a large number of untrained voices. And yet within this narrow field, there is room for much excellence. There is room; too, for a good deal of bad work.

Applying our first principle, we say that the music to our congregational hymns ought to be religious in its character as music.

One thing the editors of our hymn books find it hard to learn, and that is that there is an intrinsic quality in music. Different combinations of tones are adapted to produce different kinds of emotions. It is always a question just how exactly musical sounds can express particular emotions, but we may classify broadly. One kind of music is religious music, another kind is secular, and between these pronounced types there is a wide region of debatable territory. Within this region it is to a certain extent a question of taste, as Burton says, "*ut palata sic judicia*," "our judgments vary with our palates."

But there is a general line which can be drawn between music which is religious and that which is not. We may fairly say that music which for the ordinary hearer arouses or expresses religious emotions is religious music, and music which fails in this is not religious music. We have a right to demand that hymn tunes shall have a distinctly religious quality.

In our hymn books we find a good many tunes that ought to have no place there. In Dr. Robinson's latest and best hymn book, "*Laudes Domini*," we find a beautiful little theme of Haydn's, full of a spirit of mirth and playfulness, adapted to the deeply devotional words,

"How sweetly flowed the gospel sound
From lips of gentleness and grace."

A theme of Mozart's, with a light dancing movement, is set to the words of the Eighty-first Psalm: "Sing to the Lord, our Might"—and again to the hymn,

"Stand up and bless the Lord
Ye people of His choice."

These are instances of good secular tunes badly adapted. It would be easy to multiply examples of poor secular tunes, even in this excellent book.

The purpose of church music in any form is very lofty, but it is limited. Almost any emotion may be aroused,—joy, sorrow, triumph, penitence, but the joy must be religious joy, the sorrow must be religious sorrow, the triumph and penitence must be the triumph of faith and the humility of spirit of the Christian penitent.

The habit of singing any hymn tune to any hymn of the same meter is distinctly bad. Some tunes express religious joy, some are adapted for the expression of religious courage and confidence, and some for peace or for penitential prayer. It is not because they are played loudly or softly or quickly or slowly. These qualities are intrinsically in the music itself.

In the hymn book mentioned before, "*Laudes Domini*," some of the most cheerful airs are set to lachrymose words and the neutralizing effect of words and music of contrary meaning is often painful enough. Think of setting Gottschalk's sentimental "Last Hope" to "Hark! The Herald Angels Sing." I question the appropriateness of adapting the Bridal Song in "Lohengrin" to a Christmas hymn. The tune we call "Christmas," adapted from Handel is set both to, "Awake my Soul, Stretch every Nerve" and to a quiet "Bethlehem Hymn." These hymns call for very different sentiments.

Again Beethoven's "Hymn of Joy" from the Ninth Symphony is set to an Easter hymn, it seems to me, with doubtful propriety.

In hymn tunes that occur in the book twice, the hymns are often of an entirely opposite spirit. A prayer for forgiveness and a paean of sacred joy are sometimes sung to the same tune. But it is evident that no one arrangement of tones can express two such opposite things. The best hymn tunes are written expressly for the words of the hymn and they should never be separated. The hymns, "Savior, Again to Thy dear Name we Raise," to the tune "Ellerton," "Abide with Me," to "Eventide," Neal's "Christian, Dost Thou See Them," to the tune "Crete" (Dyke's), "Art Thou Weary," to "Stephanos," Whittier's "We May not Climb the Heavenly Steeps," to the tune, "Serenity," Addison's "The Spacious Firmament on

High," to Haydn's "Creation," are examples of good tunes set to good hymns, music and words mean the same thing, and the beautiful sentiments expressed in the lines are made more beautiful and impressive by the musical setting.

The old German hymns have made a warm place for themselves in the religious affections of the German people because the hymn and tune are wedded, joined together for better or for worse. One always calls up the other and the tune is known by the first line of the hymn, *Ein' Feste Burg, Nun Danket Alle Gott, Christus ist mein Leben*, etc.

Of course it may be said that many tunes can be composed to a hymn which will fit the metrical construction as closely and express the general sentiment as well, but even if that be true, we cannot afford to disregard associations which an old hymn set to a familiar tune and always sung to it, gathers to itself. Religious impressions are always deepened by tender associations. We have seen the tears streaming down the cheeks of old men as they sang, "Rock of Ages" or "Jesus Lover of My Soul."

The familiar tune to "Rock of Ages" was written by Thomas Hastings in 1830. The tune "Martyn" to "Jesus, Lover of my Soul" was composed in 1834 and in every hymn book since then they have appeared, words and music together. They have grown into the religious life of the people, and although better tunes have been written for both of these hymns, the old setting has remained. The people love these old tunes. It is the music they learned to sing when they were too young to carry the tune with their childish voices. They remember the many times they have sung it in the old church of their boyhood. They have heard it sung in the well-loved voices at family worship.

And so when the old man sings with quivering voice,

"Let me to thy bosom fly,
While the nearer waters roll,
While the tempest still is high,"

there is more to him in that old tune than there could be in any other, however beautiful. The memory of all the sacred associations of earlier years is called up and influences of the tenderest kind begin to work, moving his heart to a deeper penitence and a holier love than could be awakened by the richest music which the artist's skill could possibly devise.

Besides all this, there are certain practical points to be considered. There are other things which may fairly be demanded in the hymn tunes for congregational use. They ought to have no intricate passages, but strong, simple harmonies after the choral form. The melody should move easily without sudden skips or long intervals. It should not go too high nor too low for a voice of the most ordinary compass. The tunes "Hamburg" and "Olmütz" taken from the old Gregorian chant are fine examples of good hymns. In these the melody does not go below f nor above c.

These are points of practical importance, but most important is the application of the principle that the music of the hymns shall be religious in character and that it shall be suitable for the expression of the particular religious emotions which the words of the hymn call for.

There remains another principle to apply to congregational singing. The music may be of the best, it may possess the religious quality, it may be perfectly adapted musically to express the particular religious emotions of the hymn, and yet its sacred office may fail through a thoughtless or heartless way of singing. And we say here as we said in the matter of the music itself; the underlying thought must be the expression or awakening of devotional thoughts and feelings. Nothing can take the place of the spirit of devotion in church worship.

The fault of congregational singing is not so much a want of skill as a want of true devotion. When we remember that the whole object of congregational singing is expression, it will appear at once that there must be something to express. There is no audience to hear the singing, for every worshiper is bearing a part in it. There can be no other object than expression.

The philosophy of congregational singing then is that the people have within them feelings of devotion which they want to express and so they sing them out. And yet from the slovenly, heartless singing we hear in many churches, it would be fair to suppose that there were no religious feelings to express. Words of the sweetest, holiest meaning which would tremble upon the lip if spoken, are shouted out in a boisterous way or slurred over listlessly, we should say almost profanely. I have heard such hymns as, "When I View My Savior Bleeding," and "Father, in Thy Mys-

terious Presence Kneeling," and "Asleep in Jesus, Blessed Sleep," words that express the most sacred longings which the human heart can have, thrown from the lips with the careless, easy-going flippancy of a college song.

It is bad art of course, but what shall we say of it as an act of Christian worship? Water cannot rise higher than the source, and congregational singing will always rise or fall in excellence, in proportion to the fervor and sincerity of the spirit of devotion.

A high degree of musical skill is not the aim. It is not necessary. Who has not heard at some time or other a great congregation singing with sincere religious enthusiasm, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," or "Praise God from whom all Blessings Flow," until the whole place was filled with an atmosphere of praise. It is clear, of course, that this was not the result of an unusual assemblage of good voices, nor a mark of especial proficiency in music, but the spontaneous breaking forth of a spirit of praise which already existed in the hearts of the people, and which demanded utterance.

The greatest hymns in the language were the product of times of great religious fervor. Congregational singing was a great feature of the Reformation in Germany. The Wesleys carried everything before them with their fervid preaching, and as soon as the people were awakened in spirit, they broke forth in those great hymns of Charles Wesley. The good singing in the revival services of Mr. Moody and in Mr. Spurgeon's church in London is a mark of religious earnestness and not of musical cultivation.

We want more skill in music, we want a more general interest in singing, but most of all we want a deeper spirit of devotion in our congregational singing. Let the man who adds to his singing in church a peculiar twang or flavor that makes his voice heard above his neighbor's, ask himself whether it adds to the devotional effect of the singing as a whole. Let the tenor who indulges himself occasionally in a little improvised solo to the gratification of his own vanity and the distress of the worshipers; or the bass who bellows out his strong notes till he drowns the singing of a score of adjacent pews, or the brother who jerks the notes out like the discharges of a gun, or the sister who slides and quavers from tone to tone as if she did not dare to relinquish her hold on one note until she had a firm grip on another; let all these and any others who are conscious of hearing their own voices conspicuous above the general volume of sound, ask themselves if it would not tend more to general harmony and to a more decent form of worship if they should soften down the asperities and quiet the self-assertiveness of their singing and be content that their voices should be lost in the great volume of united song.

Let every worshiper endeavor to fit the words of the hymn to his own heart's utterance, let him be attentive and earnest in giving his tones as good a quality as he can, let him be diligent in learning the tunes of the hymns, and let him always be conscious of his duty and his privilege of joining heartily in the praise and worship of the Lord's House.

DON CARLOS IN HISTORY AND IN POETRY.

BY G. VALBERT.

Translated for "The Chautauquan" from the "Revue Des Deux Mondes."

LEGENDS are the joy of poets, while the joy of historians is to destroy legends. If Schiller could return to the world, he would be disconsolate on learning that the history of William Tell is now only a fable; and he would experience still deeper dejection on discovering that no one believes any longer in his Don Carlos. History has proven that such a character never existed, and that the true Don Carlos resembled him as a raven resembles a swan.

The tragic destiny of the son of Philip II.; the mystery in which his death was enveloped; the terror excited by that cold man, his father, who according to Granville, "knew how to be silent and dissimulate, but never forgot anything"; the interest which the adversaries of this "demon of the south" took in imputing to him a new crime,—all gave birth to strange rumors which having passed from mouth to mouth, were finally spread throughout Europe.

The historian of Henry IV., Mathieu, collected these reports and published them in his history of France. He stated that Don Carlos, having had sympathetic and friendly alliances with heretics, was himself declared a heretic by the Inquisition; that having placed himself in open revolt against his father, he was thrown into prison and strangled by slaves.

But this representation was not romantic enough. It was then insinuated that Queen Elizabeth of Valois, who had been promised in marriage to this prince and whom his father instead of himself had espoused, had inspired in the son a violent passion. There is nothing improbable in this. Elizabeth was beautiful, charming, infinitely gracious. She survived Don Carlos only a few months. He died in July, 1568; she in the following October, of a very singular malady. These two sudden, mysterious deaths, following one upon another so closely, were enough to arouse imagination. How could one fail to recognize in them the double vengeance of an offended father and a jealous husband?

It was Saint-Real who undertook to paint after his style, Don Carlos the lover. He represented him as a most amiable prince, more charming than handsome. It is necessary to read this most commonplace historical novel in order to learn how much a great poet can make of senseless documents and wicked models. Schiller found in this insipid and nauseating romance, the characters, the situations, the intrigues, and the catastrophes of his drama, and his genius changed the vile lead into the pure gold of literature.

Ranke was the first who undertook, sixty years ago, to unravel the legend of Don Carlos and to separate the true from the false. But he did not get hold of all the threads in the process. It is necessary to count among the most important of these threads the diplomatic correspondence of Fourquevaux, the ambassador from France to Madrid, and that of Baron Dietrichstein, ambassador from the court of Vienna. The one received most of his information from the queen whom he saw often; the other sustained close relations with the principal personages of the court and besides was by marriage allied to a noble Spanish family.

These two witnesses of great authority are in accord upon all essential points, although in this affair their interests were directly opposed to each other. The French

ambassador saw the advantages which his country could derive from the misfortunes of Don Carlos, that this prince once put out of the way, they might hope that the succession would fall to one of the daughters which the queen, Elizabeth of Valois, had borne to Philip II.

Dietrichstein on the contrary was thrown into consternation by the event. It had been thought at Vienna that Don Carlos would marry one of his cousins, the archduchess Anna of Austria, and great importance was attached to this prospective union. They could only be consoled when after the death of the prince and of Elizabeth, Philip II. himself married the princess who had been regarded for some time as the *fiancée* of his son. In other respects Ranke's history is trustworthy.

Passing by the well-known works of Gachard, we notice the life of Don Carlos written by Max Büdinger, professor of history in the University of Vienna. However defective it may be in composition, its author is so scrupulous a critic, he has taken so much pains in clearing up doubtful questions, and his conclusions seem so logical, that great weight must be accorded to the work.

"At the beginning of their friendship," wrote Saint-Real, "the extreme youth of Elizabeth did not permit her to conceal her esteem for Don Carlos, and the pity she felt for him. But time having rendered her wiser, she understood that those testimonies of affection, innocent as they were, which she had given him, must be discarded. She represented to him the evil consequences to which this friendship exposed them." This charming woman, who added to her refined grace of manner a reputation above reproach, then busied herself with various occupations and undertakings at Madrid in order to prevent Don Carlos from compromising her by his asiduities.

According to Mr. Büdinger, Elizabeth was obliged in all things to use the greatest circumspection. She passed her life in receiving orders from her imperious mother, Catharine de Medici, and in fearing that in executing them she might give offense to her vindictive and passionate husband. So, as Brantôme tells us, it was always with great trembling that she opened the letters she received from France.

What were the sentiments which this beautiful woman felt for her stepson? She showed

herself always infinitely gracious toward him. But this was, perhaps, a system of conduct conformed to the teachings of her mother. During the religious wars, Catharine de Medici endeavored to hold the balance of power without committing herself to any party. When the affairs between Philip II. and his son Don Carlos came to an open rupture, Elizabeth took upon herself the difficult task of trying to displease neither. After the imprisonment of the prince, Fourquevaux wrote to Catharine congratulating her on the happy consequences which the disinheriting of the prince promised to her, and boasted of the wisdom of her daughter, who gave no sign of joy over the occurrence.

Her sweetness perfectly conquered the violent heart of Don Carlos. The more he felt the hatred toward his father increase, the greater became his affection for his step-mother. Having, like Philip II., a passion for writing, he had made out, with comments attached, a list of persons whom he hated and of those he loved. At the head of the first appeared the name of the king, his father; at the head of the second, that of the queen who had always been so charming to him.

But the affection he manifested for her did not resemble that of a lover. After having aspired for some time to the hand of Mary Stuart, he conceived the idea of marrying his cousin Anna. Since fortune had condemned him to live under the rule of an authoritative and exacting father, he thought it would be well to have as father-in-law an emperor who could on occasion become a useful ally.

Documentary history has thus done justice to Don Carlos as a lover; Don Carlos the heretic, the liberal, the sworn enemy of the Inquisition, has not received as much favor. Fourquevaux says that in early life the prince mortally hated Protestants. He was fourteen years old when in May, 1559, at Valladolid he assisted at an *auto-da-fé*, or a burning of Protestants, as the representative of his father who was then in Belgium. After the sermon he swore upon the altar to protect the Inquisition and to denounce heretics. Some months later he assisted at a second *auto-da-fé* in company with the king, and no one suspected that he was not in hearty sympathy with it. Who could doubt his devotion? He wrote his will in 1564. He spoke there of the famous accident on the staircase of Alcalá; he had received in his fall a wound in the head which was thought to be mortal, and the

king had even given orders for his burial. It was generally thought that his recovery was due to the illustrious physician Vésale. But he himself declares that he was saved by the miraculous virtue of a relic. This confession bears witness that he had always been a fervent Catholic.

Is it necessary to believe, either, that out of the goodness of his soul, he felt sympathy or compassion for the Flemish, or that he blamed his father for wishing to stamp out their rebellion in blood? Assuredly he interested himself in them, and he would have been delighted had he been chosen to conduct their affairs. But Spain was for him a prison. He was devoured with a desire to travel, to breathe a freer air. The cortes had asked that if Philip went in person to Flanders he would confide the regency to his son. Don Carlos reproached them vigorously for their impertinent indiscretion. What right had they to meddle with what did not concern them?

When the duke of Alva was named as lieutenant of the king in the Netherlands, the prince had a violent altercation with him and threatened him with his sword. The prince did not harbor any ill will toward the duke personally, but he could not forgive the latter for being chosen to go on a mission which he coveted for himself. He wished to marry and he wished to leave Spain. What did he care for the liberty of the Flemish people? He sought to gain his own freedom by putting rivers and mountains between himself and his father.

Even had he obtained his wish he must always have been the most unhappy of men. He was sickly and ill-formed and ungainly. His right leg was much shorter than the left; his mouth was always open; his voice feeble and shrill. He had been subject during his infancy to a kind of intermittent fever which had a fatal action on his brain. A celebrated professor of the faculty of medicine in Vienna told Mr. Büdinger, that after a close study of all the recorded circumstances of the case he did not hesitate to class Don Carlos in the list of feeble-minded persons. Who could have foreseen that this man, a glutton, careless in all his habits, would be transformed one day into a hero of romance and of the stage?

Don Carlos always possessed a violent temper, and his irritability increased from year to year. When he became convinced that his father had decided that he should not marry

and that he should not leave Spain, he resolved to escape by flight. His project having been discovered, he became furious, and, although Philip always denied it, the son planned to assassinate the father.

On January 13, 1568, King Philip asked that prayers be offered in all the churches and convents of Madrid that God would direct him regarding a great design which he had formed in his secret heart. On the 19th of the same month, at 11 o'clock in the evening, taking with him four chosen friends, he went into his son's room. Don Carlos was asleep. The noise awakened him, and leaping from the bed he exclaimed, "What is the matter? Does your majesty intend to kill me? Well, kill me or I will kill myself!" "Such is not my intention," replied the king, "calm yourself." There was a bright fire in the grate; the unfortunate man wished to throw himself into it. He seized a torch; it was taken from him. He knelt before his father; he stretched himself out on the floor, repeating, "Kill me, then!" While they were bolting the windows, he cried, "I am not a madman, but I am desperate." He spoke truly, but desperate persons are sometimes as dangerous as mad persons.

He was kept for some time in irons, after which it was thought best to assign him to quarters more easily guarded, and he was transferred to the tower which had served as a prison for Francis I. He was placed in a room without a fireplace, with high barred windows. Ruy Gomez, prince of Eboli, was made his jailer. The prisoner was allowed neither knife nor fork; his food was all prepared for him beforehand. They left him his jewels but took away all money. His grandmother, the queen dowager of Portugal, offered to go to Madrid and care for him as a mother, but Philip declined her offer. He announced that the prince, recognized now as unfit to reign, was no longer his successor.

Some time after that the strongest enemy of Philip II. declared in an official letter to the emperor, Maximilian II., that the king of Spain had arrested and imprisoned his son in order to punish him for the interest he had shown in the Flemish people and for the horror with which the cruelties of the duke of Alva had inspired in him. Later still in 1581 he accused Philip of having caused the death of his wife and his son in order that he might marry his niece Anna. The Prince of Orange can

be pardoned for seeking to calumniate a man who had set a price on his head. But it is necessary to look on all sides of this question. Philip was convinced that his son had a diseased mind, and he did not intend that his vast kingdom should descend to the control of a lunatic.

Ruy Gomez said to the ambassador of France, in 1568, that for three years the king had despaired of his son's competency to reign. No one was left in doubt as to his intentions, when having brought from Vienna his two nephews, he rode with them one day through Madrid, having at his right hand, the archduke Rodolphe then eleven years of age. He wrote to the emperor of Germany that for a long time he had judged inevitable the cruel resolution which he had taken regarding his son, that he felt the gravity of the situation, but that he was seeking to avoid the great misfortunes which would accrue to Spain if governed by one who was incapable of governing himself.

It is certain that Philip had serious reasons for imprisoning Don Carlos, and it is almost certain that he did not have him poisoned in prison. So much history has revealed. But he seemed to encourage suspicion and to authorize calumny by the impenetrable mystery with which he loved to surround all his actions. It is known that Don Carlos sought death in his prison. His wants were well supplied, but he determined to starve himself and for a long time refused to eat. One day he swallowed one of his rings, which bore a large diamond. Before retiring one night he spread snow in his bed.

He fell gravely ill, and his malady grew rapidly worse. On July 24, after having received the last sacrament and extreme unction, and having sought pardon of God for his sins, he expired. The king took pains, it seems, to prove that the death of his disinherited son was a natural death. After he had been embalmed and placed in a metallic coffin, his body was exposed in the church of a Dominican convent.

Mr. Büdinger is the most scrupulous of critics, and his conclusions seem logical and trustworthy. But the portrait he has drawn of Philip II. seems singularly flattering. He represents him as an exemplary father. It must be admitted that he loved his daughters and his sister. It is possible that Don Carlos was incurable, but was any attempt to cure him ever made? Mr. Büdinger not only

ascribes a feeling heart to Philip, but he also regards him as a great sovereign and a true sage.

But he was not a great king, this solemn pedant, this eternal scribbler, who flattered himself that he could govern the world without leaving his own home. He owed his prestige to his theatrical impassibility. Great as was his faith in his august mission, this representative of Deity upon the earth felt himself that his personal ability was not proportional to his insatiable desires. A Spanish statesman described Philip II. as "an absorbed mediocre who passed his life in trying to square the circle."

It was after this manner that Schiller pre-

sented him, and this was in the main nearer the truth than Mr. Büdinger's presentation. Schiller's Don Carlos is not the historical character, but who shall dare say that his drama is wholly false? He knew how to embody in representative characters all the ideas which possessed the consciences of men in the time of Philip II., and from act to act, from scene to scene, in his great drama, he found words with which to paint an age and a country. The documentary historian attaches too much value to minute exactness as to facts, and, occupied entirely with details, the great general truth sometimes escapes him. This fact serves as a revenge for the poet.

METEMPSYCHOSIS.

BY HELEN G. HAWTHORNE.

THERE must be truth in the superstition
That people of Eastern lands believe,
They say that the soul must end its mission
Ere heaven's rapture it can receive.

They speak of the spirit's transmigration,
Life after life, while the ages run,
Till dawns the day of its consummation,
Till toil is over and heaven is won.

The soul may rest, for the high ideal
For which so long it has vainly yearned,
Is won at last, and become the real,
And all the lessons of life are learned.

"This world is a school," explain our
preachers;
"The prize is in heaven and not on earth."
So be it; still, with the best of teachers,
How fares the learner blind from his birth?

Nay, what if the Master, in tones of kindness,
Pronounce his name at the last roll call,
Forgive his dullness, pity his blindness,
And give him the richest prize of all?

What then? Is the problem solved? Ah,
never!
Though robed and crowned and by angels
kissed,
He must lament, forever and ever,
The earthly joy that his blindness missed.

Can he who has failed and yet been for-
given,

Though even in heaven, enjoy the prize,
Like one who has manfully toiled and striven
And won, at last, with triumphant eyes?

His soul would moan thro' the years eternal,
"Would God I were back upon earth again,
Give me, instead of this sight supernal,
Only the common eyes of men.

"But let me once, in the world I knew not,
Stand with the foremost ones abreast,
Some task before me, to do, or do not,
Only so could I prize my rest."

Ah, well, I will silence my heart and speak
not
Of things too deep for the mind of man,
Obey the teachers, have faith and seek not
To know the secret of God's great plan.

Yet still, in spite of the mind's resistance,
The thought unruly has never ceased
To haunt me still, with a strange persist-
ence,
This old belief from the time-worn East,—

That only they who in full completeness
Have drained life's wine to its very lees,
With all its bitterness, all its sweetness,
Can joy completely in God's great peace.

SICHEL'S IDEAL PORTRAITS OF CLASSIC BEAUTIES.

BY C. M. FAIRBANKS.

GERMAN art, as we have learned to know it, is chiefly the art of story-telling; it is, so to speak, the anecdote without words. The painters of Germany do not appear to be as strongly drawn to the fields for their inspiration as to the pages of romantic history; and their most familiar works record pictorially the loves and tragedies of all times; the pomp and circumstance of royal courts; the humors of the tavern and the monastery; and the simple, pathetic annals of peasant life.

It is the purpose of this article to describe

in somewhat meager detail the life and work of one of the painters of the North German school, who, while holding a high place in the estimation of his countrymen, seems to have escaped the observation of the lexicographers, even of his own country, and to be little enough known in the United States, except by an occasional photograph of some minor work. Indeed it is a curious fact that in spite of his achievements, the name of Nathaniel Sichel does not appear in any of the standard lists of painters of the nineteenth century; and is unfamiliar to many



Egyptian Slave.

so-called authorities on German painters, even while copies of some of his pictures are currently sold by dealers of European photographs.

Nevertheless Nathaniel Sichel has achieved eminence as a painter, and has produced many notable pictures, some of which hang in the famous galleries of Europe. He is not yet an old man, and his powers should be in their prime at the present day.

He was born at Mayence, Germany, January 8, 1844. Practically nothing has been recorded of the details of his boyhood. He was un-

doubtedly distinguished from his fellows, however, by a bent for drawing that was early made manifest. He was still a boy, in fact, when he entered the shop of a lithographer, where he had his first systematic instruction and practice in drawing.

Before he had reached his twentieth year the boy Sichel determined to begin the serious study of art, to which his brief experience in lithography had been a stepping stone. The modern movement in art that has made the North German school pre-eminent, even above the schools of Munich and Dresden, had not yet begun when the young artist began his studies under the direction of Jules Schrader, Professor of Painting and a member of the Senate, of the academy of Berlin.

Here the young man's mind began to expand, and his taste to develop. He was imbued with the sentiments of his master, and so faithful was he as a pupil that he not only adopted his preceptor's style of subjects and treatment, but, following in his footsteps, went to Rome and Paris, as Schrader had



Sappho.

done before him, achieving honors and distinction in the same field.

Jules Schrader studied at Düsseldorf for seven years and won a prize of three years in Italy. He became a professor in the Berlin academy in 1848. It was in 1844, the date of the birth of Sichel, who was afterwards to become his pupil, that he won the Grand Prize of Rome, and while in Rome, in 1848, that he was chosen a professor at the Berlin academy for his painting, "Capitulation of Calais." As a painter of historical subjects and portraits, his work is characterized by

a profound knowledge of color, a great talent in the drawing of the nude and of draperies and fabrics, and a really wonderful familiarity with the details of the costumes of all times.

These qualities Schrader imparted to his capable and receptive pupil, and it is largely by reason of these technical attributes that his works are distinguished. From the same friendly source the young Sichel derived a taste for dignified subjects, in the treatment of which he combines a simplicity of composition with an energy of characterization and strong and charming color. Indeed from Schrader, who had painted for a time under the influence of the Belgium colorists, Sichel, too, received something of the same impulse.

The first picture painted by Nathaniel Sichel which attracted general attention was "Philip the Bold at the Grave of his Wife." This was done in 1864 when the young painter was but twenty years of age. It now hangs in the Darmstadt gallery. In that same year Sichel exhibited his painting of



Ophelia.



Hero.

"Joseph Interpreting the Dreams of Pharaoh," for which the Grand Prize of Rome was awarded to him.

It will be seen by these examples that the young artist had begun his career as a historical painter with lofty themes; and his choice of impressive subjects for his paintings distinguished the work of the next two years in Rome, where he painted his picture of the "Imprisonment of Don Carlos by Philip II. of Spain," and "Mary Stuart taking leave of Melville."

From Rome, Sichel went to Paris for a while and afterwards painted portraits in several towns in Germany. The attractions of the gay French capital drew him back there presently, however, and for several years he continued to devote himself largely to portraiture, in which difficult field of fine art he achieved a considerable fame. At this time, too, being much engrossed with problems of rendering flesh, for the solution of which he seemed to have an especial gift, he painted many fancy heads and decorative figures and panels, some examples of which are herewith reproduced.

Sichel's most famous, and as it is generally agreed by his critics, his greatest picture, is his "Francesca da Rimini," painted in Paris in 1876. Somewhat later he exhibited his "Cardinal de Guise in Rome."

The considerable success which rewarded the work of Sichel in Paris caught the shrewd commercial eye of Goupil & Cie., the picture dealers and publishers of high class art works, and it was upon commissions from that firm that many of the fancy heads and characters of romantic story were painted. Their beauty of color and grace of figure made them readily salable, and they have been reproduced in photograph and photogravure and widely circulated. It is by such publications that some of Sichel's minor pictures have become perfectly familiar in the shops of the picture dealers in this country, while his name has at the same time escaped anything like familiarity away from Paris and Berlin.

Sichel became almost as much a French



Tambourine Girl.

as a German painter by this means, and it is an interesting circumstance in his career that he was the first German painter to exhibit again in Paris after the memorable war that has left the relations of the two neighboring people unpleasantly strained even to the present day.

In 1881 Sichel returned to Berlin, the city of his earliest triumph, where he has since remained, devoting his talents largely to portrait painting and to the painting of these richly draped female figures of which excellent examples are here given. In fact, in the past ten years, Sichel seems not to have done anything to fulfil his early promise as a painter of historical subjects, no doubt



Vestal Virgin.

finding a readier and more profitable demand for the decorative odalisques and other eastern types in which there is such fine opportunity for the display of skill in the painting of flesh and textile fabrics.

Of the works of this artist in the ideal representation of characters of history and romance, a very good idea may be had from the reproductions of photographs of his paintings here presented; but the charm and richness and brilliant combinations of color with which his canvases are illuminated, especially in his oriental characters and eastern types, cannot be indicated except in so far as one may evolve them in fancy from the velvety blacks of the printed picture.

As an illustration, his "Egyptian Slave" is an example of splendid color harmonies, to be found in the oriental hanging which forms a background, against which the olive flesh of the face and arms, the silken drapery,

and the spangling jewels that adorn the hair and neck, stand forth with brilliant effect. A creature of a curious social state, in which her slavery is no irksome bondage but merely a matter-of-course devotion to a fondling master, she is the picture of voluptuous contentment. The subject in its treatment is strikingly like that of Richter's well-known "Reverie."

In the "Fellah Woman and Child" is shown a voluptuousness in the young mother's figure quite in keeping with the character of the subject; and the flesh of the face, neck, and arms, and of the infant cherub that sits up aloft, is beautifully fleshy in its rendering.

The "Tambourine Girl" is less interesting, perhaps, as an example merely of a certain decorative prettiness, lacking in character and individuality and of a sort that is likely to be more popular than impressive.

In all of these subjects, however, as in the others yet to be considered, the black and white reproductions give a very good idea of the splendid contrasts and of the graceful poses and arrangement, especially in the disposition of the arms and hands. Sichel's clever management of strong lights and shadows is particularly striking, as is, also, his manner of preserving the beautiful, if sometimes characterless, faces quite free from obscuring shadows.

As in the paintings of "Francesca da Rimini" and "Mary Stuart," so in these decorative figures, Sichel seems to delight to represent the heroines of disappointed love. His "Sappho" which shows evidence of the influences of the French master, Lefebvre, can hardly be regarded as successful however. There is a palpable absence of truth in picturing this sweet-faced, demure, ladylike and self-possessed young person as the realization of that fervid and passionate Sappho who sang somewhat wildly of love as a "bitter-sweet, impracticable violence." This may be Sappho in Sichel's painting, as he fancied her, but it is something tamer and paler than the image that will come to most minds at the mention of the first "poetess of passion."

Our artist's "Medea" is more like. Here, indeed, is "Medea, the imperious Colchian enchantress, beloved and at the last deserted by the adventurous Jason, terrible in her love and her vengeance." Of all his heroines of unrequited or unending passion, she alone



Fellah Woman and Child.

shows something of the fire of tragedy in her dark eyes and darkling brow and in the drawn corners and set lines of her fair lips.

Of the other pictures here printed, that of "Hero" claims attention by its loveliness,

"Hero, the fair,

Whom young Apollos courted for her hair."

She is a statuesque beauty according to Sichel's conception of her, but showing nothing in her gentle face of that "tragedy divine Musæus sang." She looks, indeed, like a heroine out of Wagner, as she stands, well-posed and graceful, and holding, as a priestess of Venus, the significant dove. It is easy to find in the sweet face some justification for the ardent young Leander's foolish and reckless and finally fatal exposure to the strong current of the Hellespont, in order that he might be with his idol.

Just why Sichel should have painted Pandora with butterfly wings is not clear to me, but certainly the artist has emulated the graces who attired this beautiful creature, this "fascinating mischief," whom Jupiter let loose into the world, the heathen prototype of Eve in the orchard, as the cause of all the hopeless evils of mankind. She is lovely as Venus meant she should be, as she holds her urnful of fatefulness, and one is moved to ask, with Longfellow:

"Sweet Pandora!
dear Pandora!
Why did mighty
Jove create thee
Coy as Thetis, fair
as Flora,
Beautiful as young
Aurora,
If to win thee is to
hate thee?"

If the first ten of the thirty years of service to which the Vestal Virgins were bound was passed in earning their

duties, then surely this fair maid whom Sichel has painted with her constant lamp must have been a sweet girl graduate from this preparatory course. In her demure face is pictured a young-womanly sense of the honorable obligations, responsibilities, and dignities which Rome put upon her and her sisters. Here in his treatment of this graceful figure, the artist has shown his mastery of the details of drapery, his skill in composition and arrangement, and his happy faculty in the realization of ideal maidenly beauty.

The "Ophelia" of Sichel is a portrait of a beautiful young woman strewing flowers. As a representation of the distracted maiden, "of ladies most deject and wretched," the picture is without character. A pensiveness and wide-open fixedness of the eyes is hardly sufficient to indicate the madness which possessed the poor girl as she scattered rue and rosemary and went presently to her death in the lake.

Sichel's tragedy queens and heroines, it will be seen by these examples, are all merely sad-eyed beauties.

The fury of a woman scorned is barely indicated in Medea's face, but there is no passion in his Sappho and no hint of the deceitfulness of Pandora.

Beauty and beauty alone seems to have been the aim of the painter, and the appropriate costume and face, exquisitely painted, have but served as an excuse in each case for giving a title to the picture, and a means of displaying the manifold technical abilities of the possession of which our artist seems to have been fully conscious.



Medea.



Pandora.

Woman's Council Table.



Mrs. Fannie C. W. Barbour.
Author of "The People who live in Algiers," "The French Cook in her Native Land," "The Carnival at Nice," "The National Library and its Librarian," etc.



Miss Helen Evertson Smith.
Author of "Taking Life Easily," "Field Flowers in our Homes," "Different Sorts of Mothers," etc.



Miss Bettie Garland.
Author of "The Sunflower and the Morning Glory," "The Poet's Muse," "Golden Rod," "The Fruits of Eden," etc.



"Katherine Armstrong."
(Mrs. Abbie M. Worstell.) Author of "The Paraphernalia of an Ideal Kitchen," "Words to the Deaf," etc.

A GROUP OF OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

Woman's Council Table.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO.

BY ANTOINETTE VAN HOESEN WAKEMAN.

THE largest organization of women in the world, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has its headquarters in Chicago. In no other city in the world is the work of woman so respected, and her activity in all directions so cordially welcomed. When the number of successful women's organizations in Chicago and the magnitude of their work are taken into consideration the inference is a natural one that as America is leading the women of the world in their emancipation, so Chicago is leading America.

The club known as the Fortnightly was the first organization of women in Chicago. It was founded by the brilliant society woman and widely known scholar, Mrs. Kate Newell Doggett, in the spring of 1873. Mrs. Doggett was an enthusiastic advocate of the equal rights of women and it was her aim to form an association which should become no unimportant factor in the agitation through which she hoped women would secure the franchise. While this aim was never directly realized, still in a potent and peculiar way this club has served the cause of women. In the beginning it was placed on the high social as well as intellectual plane which has been maintained to the present time. Women who in the beginning could not have been induced to join a less conservative and fashionable association, became active members of this. Fashion's canons as well as those of parliamentary usage have always been observed, and the women of refinement and influence who have made up the membership, not only became accustomed to systematic organized effort but obtained a knowledge of affairs which incited them later to activity for the public weal.

Thus this club—which when it was organized did not dare to call itself a club as there was no precedent for an organization of women, except for religious or philanthropic work—became as it were a nest from which has gone forth efficient workers in many different lines of effort. Furthermore, it is not too much to assume that Mrs. Franklin McVeigh—who was a charter member of the society and one of its former presidents—was right when she assured Mrs. John Sherwood

when that lady asked why there was so little flirting among fashionable married people in Chicago, that it was because the Fortnightly had been instrumental in giving women something higher and better to think about. The membership is limited to one hundred and seventy-five, and includes the intellectual and social leaders of Chicago society.

The next year after the organization of the Fortnightly in the spring of 1874, what is known as the Central Union of the Christian Temperance Union was organized. Although belonging to the large association this is strictly a Chicago society. It had its inception at a meeting held to protest against the repeal of the Sunday closing law which was then threatened. At this meeting Miss Frances E. Willard,—of whom ex-Senator Farwell said, "There has arisen no woman in this century who can approach her as a public speaker," made her maiden speech.

Some idea of this organization can be formed by the work it is carrying forward. It conducts two day nurseries and kindergartens where during the past year 15,529 children have been cared for. It also established and carries forward what is known as the Anchorage Mission where 4,000 girls have been sheltered during the year. It conducts two missions and reading rooms where men are furnished a bed, a bath, and the use of the reading room for ten cents, and where 52,540 men have been accommodated during the year; two free medical dispensaries, and two Sunday schools. This organization also conducts a successful restaurant in the central part of the city. The profits of this restaurant are devoted to the support of the philanthropic work. The president, Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, and the secretary, Miss Helen Hood, have been the potent factors in making the organization the power for good that it is.

The largest and most influential organization of women in Chicago at the present time is the Chicago Women's Club. Its membership is not limited although it is restricted, and it now numbers about six hundred members. It was organized by Mrs. Caroline M. Brown, in 1876, who believed that there was need of an organization of women who

Woman's Council Table.

716

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO.

should have as their aim not only to know but to do.

While thoroughly in sympathy with the self-culture to which the Fortnightly is devoted, those who founded this club aimed to have it include not only culture but practical work for the needy and unfortunate. This plan has been steadily followed until the present time. The club is divided into six committees each one of which is a complete organization with representation in the managing board of the club. These committees are reform, home, education, art and literature, philanthropy, and philosophy and science.

Meetings are held the first and third Wednesday of every month at which a paper is read and discussed. The essayist is assigned her subject a year in advance, and some of these papers are quite as brilliant and scholarly as those read before the Fortnightly, which devotes itself exclusively to literary work.

The philanthropic work of the club is carried on through its committees. The committee on reform took the initiative in the battle which the club has persistently carried on in the muddy pool of moral and political abuses. It was through their efforts that women physicians were put on the medical staffs of institutions having the care of women and in many ways their work has resulted in much needed innovations and reformations. Frequently several committees combine their forces in undertaking work. This was done when the Protective Agency for Women and Children was established.

This club supports a free kindergarten; was instrumental in having matrons placed in the jail; was first to move in the matter of having women placed on the city board of education, and has been active in assisting to enforce the compulsory educational law. One of the most important financial undertakings of the club was the raising of \$40,000 for the industrial school for boys located at Glenwood, a short distance from Chicago. The club occupies handsome rooms adjoining those of the Fortnightly, and the receptions occasionally given are brilliant social affairs. This organization commands the respect of the entire community, and when important philanthropic work is to be undertaken, its good offices are invariably solicited.

A unique organization of Chicago women is the Amateur Musical Club. It was regu-

larly organized in 1877, and its avowed object is the development of musical talent among its members, and the stimulating of musical interest in Chicago. It includes five hundred associate members, which is the limit that can be received, and two hundred regular members. There are fourteen regular concerts given during the season. Each concert is under the direction of an active member who is appointed by the executive committee. In addition to carrying out its announced aims, this club gives one or two concerts each season for the benefit of varied philanthropic work and in this way contributes a number of thousand dollars annually to charity.

The Palette Club of Chicago is a most successful club of women artists, which was organized in 1881 through the efforts of Mrs. Mary Lusk. This club gives an annual exhibition which is considered one of the art events of the year, and much of the work exposed is later seen in leading eastern exhibitions.

Still another important woman's organization is the Chicago Society of Decorative Art. After having established a high standard for decorative work in this part of the country, a demand for it, and a supply to meet the demand, this association under the able leadership of its president, Mrs. J. N. Jewett, is now devoted to founding a department in the Art Museum of the Art Institute. This department includes exquisite sixteenth century embroideries, rare old fans, and other similar objects of interest.

Yet another society of women in Chicago which is working in the same line as the Fortnightly is the Friday Club. This club was founded in 1887 by Mrs. Charles Henriotin, Mrs. Charles B. Farwell, and Mrs. Reginald de Koven. The reason for its organization was that there were a large number of women who desired to devote themselves to purely literary work, and as the membership of the Fortnightly is limited, there was no opportunity for them to do so in connection with any existing club. Like most women's organizations in Chicago, this one is in a flourishing condition.

In addition to the associations mentioned, there are in Chicago numerous lesser societies. The Illinois Women's Alliance is made up of representatives from thirty societies, none of which are included in those already spoken of. This association is without precedent among women's clubs. It was organ-

ized under the American Federation of Trades in 1888, and its object is to agitate for the enforcement of all existing laws and ordinances enacted for the protection of women and children, and to secure such enactment for their protection as may be deemed necessary. Many and important services has this body of representative women rendered the cause of humanity. It was through their efforts that women were appointed as sanitary inspectors by the Chicago Board of Health, which, by the way was the first appointment of the kind made anywhere in the world.

In addition to the regular Chicago societies there are a number of important national organizations which have their headquarters in Chicago. Among these are two recently formed which have had phenomenal growth. One, the Columbian Association of Housekeepers, a department of the women's branch of the World's Congress auxiliaries, has a large membership including well-known women in different parts of the world. The other, the Press League, is a strong organi-

zation with a rapidly increasing membership. Every member is a regularly paid writer for a reputable publication. It is organized with representatives in each state and territory. The officers of the association occupy editorial positions on the leading Chicago dailies and it is their purpose during the Columbian Exposition to extend royal hospitality to visiting newspaper women and such information as only active resident newspaper women can give.

It would be difficult to estimate the aggregate membership of women's organizations in Chicago, but it certainly is a good many thousand exclusive of the clubs founded by women, but with a membership of both men and women. Notable among these last is the Twentieth Century Club founded by Mrs. Genevieve Grant, and the Folklore Club recently organized. However, more significant than the number of members which make up the different organizations, is the fact that this membership includes all classes and conditions.



The New National Library Building.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY AND ITS LIBRARIAN.

BY FANNIE C. W. BARBOUR.

THE name of Ainsworth R. Spofford, the librarian of Congress, has been brought into such prominence lately in connection with the charge of altering the official copyright records, that a few words about his work and a description of his personality may prove of interest.

Let us meet him upon his own ground and visit him at his official home, surrounded by the children of his love—those books and

records in whose company he has spent so many years of his eventful life.

On entering the Congressional Library from the east door of the rotunda of the Capitol, we see sitting before a desk in a small alcove at one side of the room, a man of marked physiognomy. Tall and erect, about sixty-three years of age, with iron-gray hair and beard and piercing black eyes, his appearance is that of a refined gentleman,

while the classic cast of his features shows intellectuality strongly impressed upon them.

Ainsworth R. Spofford was born in 1828, and has held his office ever since December 31, 1864, when President Lincoln appointed him assistant librarian. The first part of the following year saw him chief librarian of Congress, when Mr. Stephenson resigned from that position.

Mr. Spofford was formerly connected with the press of Cincinnati, and followed the book trade there, thus laying the foundation of a most remarkable and almost unequaled practical knowledge of books of every age and language.

For those who wish to read or study upon any subject revealed to the knowledge of the human race, Mr. Spofford is a living cyclopaedia. You may go to him with your wants, and in five minutes he will place before you a list, written rapidly from memory, of the best works extant upon the required topic. In as many minutes more the books will be placed before you, and certain chapters or portions of each work recommended to you, as touching more particularly upon the information you are in search of.

The present classification of the books is most simple and well suited to the necessities of a library whose consulting readers are numbered by the thousands. When Mr. Spofford took his place in 1864 the library was catalogued on the system adopted long before by Mr. Jefferson, but the new librarian altered this at once. He simplified the arrangement, classifying all works of fiction alphabetically under the heads of authors, and other works were also more conveniently rearranged. Now a reader will have handed to him any book, within a very few minutes after application, no matter if it is hidden in the furthest corner of the most remote alcove. At the British Museum one is considered fortunate to receive a compara-

tively unused volume from an obscure recess in half an hour.

Before 1864 newspapers were considered of small account as documentary history, but Mr. Spofford remedied this state of things. There are now files of all the leading New York dailies, and unbroken files of some from the beginning, viz.: the *New York Evening Post* from 1801, the *London Gazette* from 1665, *The Illustrated London News* and the *Almanac de Gotha* from 1776.

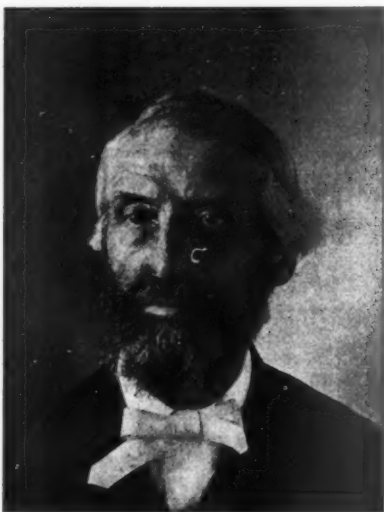
In 1878 it was proposed by Congress to buy the Force Library, a collection belonging to Peter Force, publisher of *The National Calendar*, also of *The National Journal*. This

library contained a collection of books, manuscripts, and papers bearing upon American history, the finest private collection of the kind in the world. After Mr. Spofford had spent two months in an exhaustive examination into its merits, he presented a favorable report to the Joint Library Committee of Congress and the latter appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for its purchase.

Among its treasures are complete files of leading journals of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia from 1735 to 1800, also a perfect copy of Eliot's Indian

Bible and forty-one of the works of Cotton and Increase Mather, besides other volumes of priceless value, as bearing upon our own early history.

One who makes his first visit to the Congressional Library will be astonished upon entering the door, to find himself in the midst of an apparently heterogeneous mass of books, pamphlets, almanacs, dusty old MSS., magazines, law volumes, catalogues, reports, etc. These are dumped upon tables, arranged upon shelves, stowed away in pigeon-holes, or piled up on the floor around one's feet in such a manner that a newcomer wonders how he can force an entrance, and is really obliged to pick his way for



Ainsworth R. Spofford, L.L.D.

fear of treading upon the precious matter.

All members of Congress and their families are free to take books from this library, and it is open to the public at large as a reading room and reference library. Strangers who can claim to be residents, for however short a period, can take three, four, and five volumes at a time, by leaving on deposit the value of the books, this amount being refunded at any time requested.

As every author in the land who copyrights a book in the United States is obliged to send two copies of the same to the Congressional Library, it has a most valuable collection, the largest in the United States, and the fifth in the world. The last official report estimates the number of volumes contained in these most inadequate quarters to be 648,928, and of pamphlets 200,000. The number of additional volumes acquired during the year by copyright, purchase, exchange, or from donations is 15,211, and the aggregate number of copyrights entered for the twelve months was 42,794 of all classes of publications. No wonder that all the workers and all the readers of this library are looking forward with anticipation to the completion of the magnificent new structure now in process of erection on Capitol Hill.

This National Library building when finished, will accommodate 2,500,000 books in the inner rooms and 5,500,000 in the outer rooms.

The reading room in the central rotunda will be 100 feet in diameter and 90 feet high, and will open into the book repositories, radiating from the center of which there will be nine stories within. This grand and imposing edifice authorized by act of Congress for the accommodation of the national collection of books, occupies the center of a site of ten and a half acres, which was purchased in 1887 for \$385,000.

It is in the style of the Italian Renaissance and was designed by J. L. Smithmeyer, of Washington. The building itself covers nearly four acres, surrounded by an esplanade of about six acres. The structure is progressing well, the outer walls of the basement and two stories being finished. It is built of granite and marble, and will consist of a cellar, basement, and two stories outside, reaching a height of sixty-nine feet above the ground. It will be fireproof throughout, and the main vestibule and stairway will be the finest in the world. Librarian Spofford hopes to be able to enter these new quarters in about two years.

DIFFERENT SORTS OF MOTHERS.

BY HELEN EVERTSON SMITH.

IN a horse car a few days ago my attention was attracted by a happy group of three. An old woman still vigorous, though crowned with snow-white hair, one who had evidently been a hard worker in her time and was still capable of severe toil; a young woman whose bright and sensible face showed her to be the elder's daughter, apparently filling a better worldly position than had been her mother's lot; a young man who might have been either the husband or the brother of the young woman, good-looking in two senses and seemingly prosperous in his calling. The old woman appeared to have been on a visit to some other members of her family in the far West and was full of the pleasure she had had during her absence and of that she anticipated in getting home. The young people had met her at the train. One sat on each side of the mother, and all three

faces were beaming with love and happiness.

Dear old queen of their household was that happy mother to the young pair, very probably parents themselves but still and always children to their mother. The strong, astute, affectionate face of the mother was full of character. She had played her part well and her children were then all unconsciously "praising her in the gates." Unpretending and simple though she was, she was a type of the mother whose "children shall arise and call her blessed."

The mother who herself puts the crown of domestic royalty upon her head establishes a despotism. She is then "queen of the household" only as the shah of Persia is lord of his unhappy kingdom, not because she or he has done anything to deserve the royal authority, but because circumstances have enabled them to exercise it. Many a man who

carries a bricklayer's hod may be more kingly in spirit than is the shah, and many a woman who passes her life without knowing the sweet joys of wifehood and motherhood has a more wifely and motherly heart than some to whom that happy lot has fallen.

We have all seen the neglectful mother who leaves her children to the care of others while she devotes herself to "society," or shopping, or housekeeping cares, or whatever else may happen to be of most interest to her. Her children may love her, for "love is in the heart of the lover" and not in the claims of love's object, just as truly when the love is from child to parent as in any other relation, but that is from their giving and not from her deserving, and they will all their lives feel the effects of her early neglect in health, mind, and morals.

There is also the obsequious mother, a distressing creature who apparently thinks that the only object for her own existence is to bring her children into the world and then to worship them humbly and dutifully. She is at once exasperating and piteous, but such is the power of any pure and unselfish affection that her children are not so often ruined as one would expect.

A third sort of mother is not at all uncommon, though perhaps not so recognizable at first glance. This is the dominant mother, who loves her children as the panther does its cubs, because they are hers; hers to protect, hers to be proud of; and above all hers to rule. And rule them she does, body and soul, with a rod of iron. This mother is often indulgent, but seldom just. She is willing to grant her children all material benefits as long as she can prevent them from having minds of their own, from exercising the duty of independent thought.

I know a mother who was left a widow with a large fortune and several young children. It was her pleasure that her children should ever remain infants. They should study only the things she wished them to study, they should have only friends of her selection, they should obey her in all things great and small at thirty the same as at three years of age. They became accomplished because they learned easily and she took pleasure in seeing their triumphs reflected upon herself. Her only son wished much to become a civil engineer, a calling for which he was especially adapted, but by his mother's influence entered the ministry, a profession for

which he possessed not the slightest qualification and at the very foot of which he has pined for twenty years. He adores his mother—her children all do—but neither he nor his sisters have any independence of judgment or thought. She has always kept the family finances in her own hands, no one but herself even knowing the amount of the family income, and when the time comes for her to leave them they will all be as helpless as babes. Never having learned to weigh contending claims and decide things for themselves in childhood and youth, they cannot learn to do so now. They will be mere driftwood at the mercy of every wind of doctrine and of circumstance.

Another dominant mother is now engaged in fitting the varying minds of her nine bright girls and boys to the Procrustean bed of her opinions. Because they are her opinions they must needs be right. Because her children are hers they must have no views, aims, friends, or pursuits but of her choosing. No queen is she ruling by the divine right of a mother's true, unselfish love, but a tyrant who shrinks at nothing to compass the one aim of her life,—to be obeyed blindly, unreasonably, slavishly, by every member of her household. So intense is this passion for rule that she resorts unscrupulously to any means to turn the hearts of her children from every one (even their own father) who might perchance receive from them a small portion of the affection or respect which she thinks should be hers alone. Are her children ill, she is all anxiety and tenderness, but should she require any assistance in their case, it must be from some hireling who can be discharged as soon as the service is no longer needed, for she fears that some other hand than hers will be gratefully remembered.

Large as her family is she would gladly have had it larger—that she might own the more slaves. If she could have helped it they should never have grown past childhood even in body. Mentally she has wrapped them in cocoons which nothing short of a miracle can open. She asserts and maintains her right to all the affections which her children have to bestow, and to all the thoughts which may enter their minds. She is indeed a ruler, but a ruler of mental dwarfs. She has reared plants, that—though naturally intended to breast the world's stiff gales—have been so surrounded, so sheltered, so cribbed and cab-

ined, that the first strong sunlight of truth or the first vigorous breeze of independent thought will wither them away.

As a specimen of the dread of mental freedom one incident may be given. An elderly friend of the family who loved the children and sincerely pitied the way in which they were being educated or rather stunted, thought that the study of the Bible unaided by a commentary would open to them new fields of thought and prove a means of growth. So he asked one of the sons to read aloud to him a chapter or two from the Gospel of St. John each night before retiring. (They were traveling and occupied the same room.) The boy, seventeen years old, knew nothing of the Bible excepting the disconnected portions which are read in church services and soon became intensely interested. After two or three evenings of this he told his mother of his new pleasure. She instantly took the alarm and not only ordered the reading to be stopped (though as a professedly Christian woman she could offer no reasonable objection) but requested the old gentleman to cease to meddle with the instruction of her children and to leave their party. The fact that her whole family were under many obligations to the gentleman thus curtly treated seemed not of the slightest consequence in her eyes in comparison with the fact that he had committed the sin of attempting to direct the thoughts of one of her children into any channel whatever without first consulting her.

This mother has produced a family of cravens, happy if their tyrant is in good humor, trembling if she frowns. Such is her empire over them that their only standard of right and wrong is, "what mamma thinks."

Neither arguments nor evidence have any influence against her verdict.

Think not that any of this statement is exaggerated. This state of things is the legitimate outgrowth of many years of the mother's unrestrained indulgence in a love of power naturally as strong and unscrupulous as that of Catharine de Medici.

All dominant mothers are not so coarse in the exhibition of their tyranny as this one, but there are far too many who fancy themselves infallible and exercise their power by less obvious if not more legitimate methods. We shudder at such mothers. Their natural and rightful power is so great and should be so sacredly held, wielded *never* for the selfish gratification of the mother and *always* for the best interests of the child, that no tyranny seems so odious as hers. In the delegation to them of this power the divine purpose was evidently that they might so train the minds of their children that these should grow and strengthen with their bodies, so that when physically men and women they should be such mentally, able to weigh, judge, and decide for themselves as free and independent thinking minds; not scorning parental advice but taking it only as advice and not as command.

We turn from the dominant mother with weary hearts (almost feeling her yoke upon us), to a mother with soft and loving eyes, with warm and tender heart, who now that she is old and feeble is truly enthroned in the hearts of her children—old enough to be grandparents themselves—because to her bright spirit and warmly sympathetic guidance and affection they owe the privilege of full and free development. And her descendants do indeed "rise up and call her blessed."

WORDS TO THE DEAF.

BY KATHERINE ARMSTRONG.

NO one can realize, save the sufferers themselves, how incessant the inconvenience, and consequently how heavy the burden, of even moderate deafness. Deprivations beset the sufferer on every hand, at home and abroad, at the festive board and the social gathering, at literary and musical feasts, and at church services. Who, save the deaf, know how tedious the hour, when, sitting in the house

G-Mar.

of God, they hear not one line of sacred lore, catch not one morsel of the heavenly manna, or one inspiring word from the lips of him whose calling is to carry consolation to the afflicted, and point them to that happy world where there are no vain longings and no dull ears?

Comparatively few who are deaf, have defective vision. Very frequently exceptionally good eyes accompany poor ears, a

fact from which some satisfaction can be drawn. We see illustrations every day of one sense being deficient and all the others wonderfully developed. How keenly sensitive are the ears of the blind! How delicate the nerves in their finger tips and how alive they are to the slightest sound or motion! Yet their life is in darkness, while to the deaf the blessed light of day is one of the pleasures of life. Comparison, in this direction, should tend to lighten this special affliction.

Good eyes compensate, in a measure, at least, for the loss of hearing, for not only are all beautiful colors and shapes and lovely views in nature open to the sight, but the noble works and achievements of man, fine architecture, sculpture, and painting. Then what a boundless and ever new pleasure it is to have books for companions! With them one can never be really in silence or alone.

Correspondence of a social nature is both agreeable and entertaining to an intelligent, responsive mind. Communion with dear ones, by means of the pen, the "tongue of the absent," is surely a source of pleasure not denied the deaf.

Fortunate the possessor of artistic skill, for that occupies the mind, and serves to divert it. To be able, with the aid of good eyes, to bring the brush to carry out ideas of form and color on canvas, is indeed a rarely happy employment.

Most deaf people have some talent, of one kind or another, that would beneficially employ the mind and conduce to happiness and content, if they would only bring it to the surface and make active, diligent use of it. Harriet Martineau was very deaf, yet what a work she accomplished! She made a famous name for herself on two continents by her pen and her philanthropy. Yet she struggled with almost total deafness from childhood, and was compelled to depend entirely upon her trumpet to be able to hear at all.

In her autobiography she refers to the "letter to the deaf" which she had written, conveying the idea that it bore words of encouragement to those as unfortunate as herself. After a long search, in many libraries, I found the famous letter, but confess to a great disappointment in it, after having read her interesting life, for, although she addresses the deaf everywhere as her "dear companions," she fails to say one word of

comfort to them, or to help them to be brave against their misfortune.

In this letter she makes one assertion that seems to me entirely unwarranted: that is, the deaf should always wait to be addressed, never speak first. Such a course would blot out all appearance of cordiality, as well as often make one feel awkward in the extreme. And then how could a person in ordinarily active life get through the business affairs of every day under such a ban? What a silent, desolate life a person must lead, who followed her advice!

An old lady who had lost nearly all sense of hearing, and was also blind, once said to me, "I wish you would write and tell people how to talk to the deaf, for I can always hear you." It is easy enough to speak slowly, articulate distinctly, and in a line with the defective ear, but not too near it. It seems to be a general idea, but it is a mistaken one, that the louder the voice the more easily it is heard by the deaf. Slow, distinct articulation is of far more importance. If these simple, natural facts were more generally borne in mind, it would do much to alleviate the trials of the deaf.

A delicate point in the subject in hand is, that some seem to consider those bereft, in a measure, or possibly entirely, of this precious sense proportionately deficient in general information, defective mentally as well; while the truth is, they have more undisturbed time for reading and quiet study, more time to think than if they had perfect hearing. We all know men and women, brilliant intellectually, of world-wide fame, who have long contended with this misfortune, yet have risen to the highest rounds of the ladder.

A supposed "crumb of comfort" is sometimes proffered to the deaf in the assurance that they escape much trashy conversation, much that would better be left unsaid, but the afflicted ones would be but too happy to assort for themselves the wheat from the chaff.

Another "crumb" is the suggestion to the partially deaf that they "should be thankful they can hear even a little." Very true, but poor humanity is selfish, and longs for all the senses in perfection.

I once heard a lady physician say, "I am so absorbed and interested in my patients that I have little time to brood over my poor ears." This was another proof to me that

devoting time and attention to some useful pursuit aids one to ignore sorrow. And, too, it proved that the attainment of a profession and successful practice is within the reach of even the deaf.

It has been often remarked that a jealous or irritable disposition is likely to develop from the long-continued trial of deafness, as old age advances. Although environments have a wide influence here, yet the suggestion is but the outline of a most touching and pitiful picture, for silent and anxious, too, is the journey toward the end. Deal tenderly, then, with those bearing the double burden of age and deafness.

Many of the modern inventions advertised as "helps for the deaf" are adapted to some cases, and will afford relief, while for others they are utterly useless. The laws of sound are simple, so the simplest instruments are apt to be most effectual. Most aurists denounce any instrument that is to be introduced into the ear, as the tender and delicate membranes are easily irritated. The most inconspicuous and efficient article we know

is a little three-and-a-half inch black trumpet, to be found at most large drug stores. It is easily held and covered with the hand, and enables one only partially deaf to hear lectures, sermons, and the like quite well. The speaker's voice must, of course, be in a line with the instrument, so a central position is necessary, and one soon learns to adjust the "little helper" so as to catch most of the sound.

It is the common blessings we forget—the rare ones call out our ready gratitude. The deaf should get double pleasures from their eyes, see all the roses along their pathway, be brave and patient, and endure like Christians.

Surely the joys of the bright Beyond look all the more inviting and glorious for this sorrow here.

The stricken soul, at happiest, oftentimes will long for a welcome to that better Land, where the "ears of the deaf shall be unstopped," and where it can echo the joyful words of the dying Beethoven, "*Now I shall hear.*"

WOMAN'S STATUS IN CHINA.

BY PROF. C. ARENDT.

Translated from the "Deutsche Rundschau" for "The Chautauquan."

A GLANCE into the remote past guided by historical works of the Chinese Empire reveals a grewsome picture of the cruel and heartless treatment which often has been, and continues to be, the Chinese woman's portion. Recent accounts show that though there are individual cases of progress among the Chinese, their numbers are so few as to exert little influence on public opinion.

At her birth the little girl is welcomed with less joy by her parents than the boy, and the common expression for daughter means a loss-bringing chattel; there is, however, another expression meaning worth one thousand taels or about fourteen hundred dollars.

Intentional destruction of female children by drowning, which in several southern provinces is largely practiced, is not heard of in Manchooria.

The Manchoorians have originally freer and more complete conceptions of the rights of woman's sex, than the Chinese; but what

shall be said of the gaping chasm in Chinese legislation on this point? Though the murder of little girls is condemned by the ruling power it is prohibited by no legal penalty. Considered blamable but not a crime, its only preventive is a proclamation made by the highest authorities of the provinces which exhorts the people to discontinue the atrocity. Indeed the Chinese show a deplorable contempt for the rights and protection of women.

During her first ten years, the girl enjoys as much freedom as a boy; like a boy she wears her hair in a long "pigtail," and frequently goes about in boy's attire, especially where there are no sons in the family; for in that case the Chinese wish to maintain the illusion that the house is not without male descendants. During this time also, no matter what her station, she is trained in all household duties and woman's handicrafts. A high value is put on becoming demeanor, decent bearing and clothing, and in many houses it is considered a point of honor for

the daughter to be able to prepare a large part of her dowry with her own hand.

Little girls from the more prosperous classes are frequently seen with pipes in their mouths; while among older women smoking is very popular.

While the little Chinese girl may be no less fortunate than a European child, during these years of impressionable childhood the Chinese parents, with only few exceptions, commit the first wrong to their daughters by letting them grow up without any schooling. This applies especially to the north; in the south, particularly in the Quang-Tong province, in which Canton lies, a better report was obtained; although there education among women did not begin to be so common as among men, there were a few schools for girls under women's direction, while many received instruction from private teachers at the homes of their parents. In the north and probably in by far the greater part of the kingdom, schools for girls do not exist, and home schooling is rare. Observation in the north showed that where the daughter was educated there was no son, and she had as long as possible been raised as a son.

It is wonderful under such circumstances that in China, though mostly in ancient times, women writers, poets, and reciters of consequence have existed.

After these years of freedom the maiden is placed in a position that seems joyless and friendless, even if it be true, as some authorities assert, that the Chinese woman, since she has not the possibility of a better lot, feels less the harshness and injustice of her fate. According to the Chinese expression she now becomes a "maid sitting in the house," who never again can be free with her growing brothers; who is allowed to leave the parental roof only in a close sedan-chair or in a carriage with thick hangings; who must withdraw from sight when a man not belonging to the family crosses the threshold; who with sorrow and anxiety rather than longing and elation awaits the day when her parents give her as a wife to a man whom she never has seen and toward whom she very likely, or he toward her, at first sight will take a decided dislike, and at whose will she will have to accustom herself to share without complaint her home with other consorts whom he may bring. Many Chinese girls, discouraged by the lot of their friends commit suicide rather than contract such marriages.

Among the lower classes where duty calls the young people to meet on the streets, unions resulting naturally from companionships thus formed might be expected; but as a matter of fashion the parents usually arrange marriages without regard to the affections of the bridal couple.

It should, however, be remembered that the Chinese generally are married very young, before they have experienced any deep attachments.

Among the agricultural population the seclusion of girls who take active part in outdoor work is not in vogue and here the wishes of the children receive consideration; yet it frequently happens that marriages are made between children. When this is done the girl at the age of seven or eight is taken into the home of her future parents-in-law, to be trained by them, and the wedding is solemnized when she has reached the age of fifteen or seventeen years. This at least in the north is the average age for girls to marry; but only among some families belonging to the better classes—and in China such people seldom reside in the rural districts—is the seclusion of growing girls from the outer world and especially from contact with men strictly enforced.

Frequently professional matchmakers are employed by parents to assist in settling their children in marriage; but usually these agents are in demand only when concubines are to be purchased.

The Chinese superstition that marriages are controlled by a higher power, is aptly represented by a god enthroned on a cloud lit up with silvery moonbeams; but instead of a winged cupid equipped with bow and arrow, in accordance with the Chinese custom, the figure is a gray-headed man called the old man in the moon, who binds together with an invisible string the feet of those destined for man and wife.

Often these unions are happy, and at any rate the husband accords his legal wife her rightful position in his house.

Polygamy is not very common for the reason that means are lacking to support it. Although it is not considered dishonorable to be an "underwife" all such are really servants and not companions. Their children have no inheritance and consequently no dowry. The legal wife is honored as mother by the whole family.

In regard to the atrocious custom of crip-

Woman's Council Table.

WHAT WOMEN OWE TO INVENTIONS.

725

pling the feet, the ruling classes of the Manchourians have freed themselves from this barbarous deformation, it being forbidden by law. In the western hilly region near Peking where especially the observations in this habit were noted, girls and women might be seen notwithstanding their mutilated limbs doing all kinds of heavy field work and even bearing heavy burdens up steep stairs.

Repeatedly in Chinese literature, even in novels, the foolishness of the "golden lotus-flower" as the deformity is called, is chided with earnest and witty words; yet apparently it is the ruling fashion.

Notwithstanding the degrading influences which shadow the lives of Chinese women, many of them have risen to distinction, and numerous triumphal arches are seen in different parts of the kingdom in their honor. The Chinese often recognize and depend on the wisdom of their women. In several instances women have creditably occupied the throne.

Although the girl's training is so delinquent the mother receives all the credit or blame of her son's career. Often an inscription in gold letters on a blue background in

honor of a ruler's mother is placed conspicuously near the throne.

Shut off from all intercourse with the world, the Chinese woman cannot shorten the hours by reading, she is a stranger to her husband's friends, she can take no part in any public enjoyment, even the doors of the theater being closed to her; yet she is not entirely a prisoner in the apartments assigned to her. She may visit and receive visits from her women friends. Often she has a garden to which she resorts and occasionally popular story-tellers are employed to amuse the household. Rich people sometimes engage whole opera troupes to play before their families at home, the Chinese stage, which requires little room and almost no decoration, favoring this plan.

Chinese tourists are met near the temples, which in the beautiful hilly country about Peking offer the well-to-do classes frequent points for summer excursions, such as Europeans enjoy during the hot months. The free mountain air tends to loose their bonds of prejudice and frequently Chinese men and women seek to come in contact with the strangers whom they find there.

WHAT WOMEN OWE TO INVENTIONS.

BY MARGARET N. WISHARD.

MANY otherwise sensible people look with alarm upon this great period, characterized by what is called the "divine discontent" of women, imagining that it is an unhealthful contagion spread by a few exceptional and objectionable women, creating a harmful revolt against woman's natural sphere of domesticity. To such the overworked typewriter, the underpaid saleswoman, the worn factory weaver, the possibly grasping business woman, and the eager and it may be ill-starred literary aspirant are exponents of a calamitous condition. Woman behind the counter, in the stock exchange, pulpit, bar, and office is held responsible for her "misfortune" and blandly reminded, if life be hard, she should go back home and be content. She is presumed to have chosen publicity over privacy, hardship with excitement to ease with quiet, or the admiration of many rather than the love of a few.

This view of the nature and sources of woman's present industrial status is as false as short-sighted; it ignores the chief and sole causes leading to the pursuit by women of professional, industrial, or business vocation, with which she has had little or nothing to do. Indeed were she as plastic as some male modelers of feminine character would like her, she would still be standing at her threshold staring, probably with helpless piteousness, at the cold features of the outside world, knowing she could not remain inside.

The necessity which carries women into the busy current of industrial life is far beyond the ability of woman to govern.

But two generations ago, feminine industry found its field entirely in domestic scenes. Every family was a self-supporting community whose products were obliged to meet nearly all its needs. The husband raised the fiber spun into family garments by

Woman's Council Table.

726

WHAT WOMEN OWE TO INVENTIONS.

the wife. Winter stockings grew in farm pastures, carded and knit by deft hands at home.

Unceasing was the diligence with which, when housekeeping work was done, she drew out the wheel whose hum through the day was followed by the click of knitting needles by the evening firelight.

Women at that time, as spinners, weavers, and knitters, formed the manufacturing class as truly as do owners of loom and mill at present. No one thought of questioning the propriety of her occupation. But a marvelous growth of mechanical inventions which has transformed magically the material aspect of the world and altered the customs of ages, has completely taken away woman's industrial occupation at home.

Woman's employment in its modern sense is the inevitable result of a social fact, a step in industrial progress which has carried her with it with or without her own or anybody's consent. The substitution of mechanic inventions to take the place of hand labor in the domestic world, has effected the substitution of other and higher occupations for women than those of the model woman of yore, of whom it was said, "She seeketh wool and flax and worketh willingly with her hands." When shirts and skirts were spun at home, she might have plead for other work, but vainly. Now she would plead for a solely domestic sphere with as little effect.

Work she must, but the forces of the mightiest industrial revolution of time involved her first of all, sweeping her into a broader channel than mankind was willing at once to concede to her.

Those who now mourn her "going out into the world" are relics of the time when her productive energies found scope at home, and will disappear with the phrase, as the business world becomes more accustomed to the inevitable presence of woman. The use of machines has made the clothing of a family whose means are not sufficient to employ a special class, an incident instead of tedious labor; knitting is no longer an economy even for the very poor; the cotton gin however, itself a woman's invention, sealed her domestic emancipation; the typewriter, followed by tabulating machines, sprang to her assistance.

Considering these and many kindred facts, who can question that women owe more to invention than to any other material agency

in social progress? Profound should be their gratitude! The bang of the shuttle, the whirr of the spindle, the click of the knitter, are but a chorus, singing of her deliverance from an environment whose bitterness was fortunately sugar-coated with the name "domestic."

There are those who pine pathetically over the degeneracy of women of to-day; who tearfully point to the industry of the grandmothers; who see none but society butterflies and rampant Amazons among women. Recognition of one fact would alleviate their agonies.

In almost one generation this delinquent has had to choose a new occupation in place of the one taken away. Who, acquiring a sudden and novel freedom would know at once its best use? or would use tools like an expert, upon their first handling? or having been compelled always to look at the ground, could when bidden to look up, walk without stumbling? Some remain a time with folded hands, some blunder, others overdo or underdo, run to extremes or run not at all.

Looking out, very few vistas were open before her. Society, education, gainful occupation: the first, easy of approach and full of ease; many and many looked no farther, and are lost in the chase of the will-o'-the-wisp, social popularity; the second, leading to the fortress of learning; many have beleaguered it in spite of battlements which frowned darkly upon their approach. With creak of hinge and groan of door has each entrance been won, though chambers remain to which her feet are strangers; hard need forced a multitude into self-support, the field most unfriendly and unhonored. From many sides these women hear that they are unwelcome, that they are crowding men out of their own places, and that it is all owing to the baneful influence of female cranks and malcontents.

Some phases of the subject are undoubtedly problematic; their solution cannot lie in retrogression.

Another peculiar condition, temporary, but existing to-day, heightens the effect of inventions upon woman's industrial status.

From the existence of a great realm of undeveloped wealth in the West, Horace Greeley's words to young men have, instead of dying out, rolled along gathering volume and emphasis until now they thunder a com-

Woman's Council Table.

THE LONDON WOMAN'S POLITICAL LIFE.

727

mand heard in every hamlet of the East. In whatever town one goes through the broad reaches of New England, Atlantic, and many Middle States, is heard from the rising generation the same wail, "Not a man left in town!" Figures on the point are stale, the fact being introduced only because of its collateral bearing on woman's industrial development.

In what degree is woman to be blamed or praised for the existence of these agencies? She has always worked; she now begins to enjoy an adequate field.

It is the veriest fiction to say, "For men must work and women must weep." Such could originate only from a process of drawing facts from the clouds, or from the ignorance of man as to what woman was doing while he was working. Not being met with on 'Change she was deemed no factor in the financial world. Money was said to look so unbecoming and unfeminine it was kept out of her hands.

Happily or not she is being forced to recognize her productive power. No gallant Ell Whitney would be allowed to stand as patentee for her inventions, however much she might want to hide her blushing genius. For the first time in history it will now be possible to keep a record of achievements from which future ages will be able to know who achieved them.

"Business woman," a phrase still braced up by quotation marks because of youth and uncertain strength, will soon stand alone unnoticed as business man. Only the aged and girls more than *passé* now lisp in sweetly helpless tones about not being able to balance their accounts. The bright ones

whether salaried or allowed to prefer to manage their own funds, so far as unrestricted.

Yet it is an uphill work for woman to seek an investment without babyishly intrusting its management to another, though able to acquire or be left large amounts. Such a position is less consistent than that when not allowed to dispose, she was not given wherewith for disposal. Labor, in the old time; remuneration, in the present; responsibility will be hers in the coming.

A very respectable but very square-jawed set of people still shake their heads and knot their brows over woman's alleged breaking away from the halter to jump the hedge into the wide, wide world. "She should stay at home and take care of her children," is their stern utterance. Probably it would be useless to assure these determined ones that it is an incident in the evolution of the race that there are startling numbers of single women upon whom business opportunities are thrust, also that those who take care of children may do more than that as well as their grandmothers did. Sixteen hours a day are not required by an intelligent woman to attend to the proper bringing up of her family.

The fact is yet to dawn upon many that a woman's time has or should have a value which if not measured in dollars and cents is felt in the educational impulse imparted to her sons and daughters resulting from her wise use of it.

Gainful occupations for women, as a consequence of the adoption of mechanic inventions, are placing a value upon her work, which without these, would require untold ages to accord.

THE LONDON WOMAN'S POLITICAL LIFE.

BY ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL.

WHETHER one sympathizes with, or disapproves of, Lady Sandhurst's public career, it cannot be denied that the prominent part she took in the political life of women in London made her name known to people working in the same cause throughout the world. Her death, therefore, is an event of not merely local interest.

Lady Sandhurst was long an active mem-

ber of the Women's Liberal Federation. But she first came conspicuously before the public only three years ago when she was elected to London's then new County Council. Nothing in the famous County Council bill, as it passed through both Houses of Parliament, specified the ineligibility of women for election, and it will be remembered that Lady Sandhurst and Miss Cobden were both returned for the districts for which they stood,

while Miss Cons was elected an alderman. But the legality of Lady Sandhurst's election was at once challenged by Mr. Beresford Hope, who won the case which, at the time, made no little talk among those interested. This, however, did not put an end to Lady Sandhurst's political activity, and up to the day of her death she was busy in the line of work she had marked out for herself.

It is a curious fact that while she was so essentially modern in her conception of woman's sphere, there survived in her something of the old belief in the supernatural power of the exceptional woman born to lead or command. It was claimed for her that she could cure the sick by the laying on of hands. And though it may be that she used the methods of Dr. Charcot and his followers I never heard the peculiar influence she was said to possess ascribed to hypnotism.

Though Lady Sandhurst was one of the few who came prominently to the fore, her life was really typical of that of many women in London. The share they take here in political matters is very large, larger, I think, than is the rule with us at home. I do not refer merely to the women who belong to the suffrage societies, and whose one and immediate object is to secure their own political rights. Of their program in this respect one hears comparatively little. But London and indeed all English women interested in their own political emancipation seem to think it is to be worked out by first making themselves a necessary element in politics. Some of the more ardent advocates of women's rights criticise them severely for thus allowing the one all-important question to become subservient to others which concern them far less intimately. Instead of concentrating their forces, they really squander their resources by joining and forming societies established for the purpose of upholding one or the other of the two political parties of the day, societies to which belong great numbers of women who do not believe in their own rights at all.

The two most important of these associations are the Primrose League, which of course, as the name of Lord Beaconsfield's flower explains, is a Tory organization, and the Women's Liberal Federation. Both are very active, neither is ignored by the party it supports. But, of the two, the outside world has heard more of the League, for the Primrose Dames are not given to hiding their

light under a bushel and they usually keep the newspapers well informed as to their doings. I suppose that, differ as they may on party matters, a number of women in both associations agree upon the one question which interests them alike as women.

It is a curious fact that many people now think the Tories will be the first to consider seriously the enfranchisement of women. It is a grievance with not a few Liberals that Mr. Gladstone has really never committed himself upon this point, but has carefully refrained from giving a definite opinion. Of course I do not pretend to say that Primrose League and Liberal Federation are essentially London organizations. Both have their branches throughout the country. But almost all active London women are members of one or the other, and therefore into their political life both enter largely.

Women's work and influence are not limited to their own associations. During elections, whether national or local, whether for school board or Parliament, during all political excitements, there are a hundred and one ways in which they can be useful, even if they do not vote. At every big demonstration in Hyde Park, there is scarcely a platform which has not its women speakers; there are some, indeed, where all the speakers are women. At the political and social lectures and discussions held in a political club, like the National Liberal, women invariably take part, and occasionally monopolize the floor. Or again, I have known them to give days to such tiresome petty work as the directing of envelopes and sending out of circulars, which had to be done, and which could not easily be paid for.

One drawback, it must be confessed, and is confessed even by themselves, is that but few women here are good public speakers. I have heard those who are considered the very best and their talk seemed to me but poor stuff, their power to move an audience, the smallest. Too many are inclined to take advantage of feminine privileges and to indulge in sentiment that would not be endured from a man. More than once I have been told that it is to three or four Americans living in London they always look for their spokeswomen on important occasions.

A few women have done very good work on the school board, notably Mrs. Annie Besant, whom I must except when I say there are few capable speakers among women in

London. She not only speaks remarkably well, has a voice pleasant to listen to, knows how to state her case, always clearly and sometimes eloquently, but she has the rare power of carrying her audience with her. However, her socialism first, and now her theosophy have kept her from allying herself with the great majority of her fellow women. It is only lately that the men among the socialists have attempted to make themselves political factors, and lately Mrs. Besant, with the ardor of the convert, has devoted herself heart and soul to the hopeless theosophical propaganda.

One reason why so few women who believe in the political equality of the sexes have

made little headway is the general apathy of their own sex. When one first sees some thing of the political work done by women in London, one thinks it must be but a matter of days before they are put on the same footing as men in all branches of political life. But it does not take long to discover that these women-workers are in a decided minority, that, even in their own ranks, many, while they would work themselves to death to secure the victory of Liberals or Tories, would fight as hard against their own emancipation, and that the great majority of women in London have absolutely no sympathies one way or the other but are in a state of complete and, for them, happy indifference.

THE FRUITS OF EDEN.

BY BETTIE GARLAND.

WHEN the first fair woman wandered
 Softly down her garden walks,
 Bordered rich with bright hued roses,
 Lilies with their budding stalks,
 Heart's-ease velvet cheeks beguiling
 Kisses from her fresh young lips,
 Honeysuckles trailing sweetness
 To caress her finger tips,
 Jasmine breathing all its perfume
 On her pathway's mossy green,
 Fern leaves forming arch of welcome
 As she softly steps between,
 And upon the trees above her
 Fruits in luscious plenty bow,
 Peaches turn their red cheeks tempting,
 Purple grapes in clusters grow,
 Berries round her footprints glowing,
 Melons wrapped in circling bands,
 Plums' and nectarines' young hearts bursting
 To be plucked by her fair hands,
 Near one tree she, leaning, lingers—
 Frail fair one can you believe?
 Takes an apple in her fingers,
 Tastes it, shame, Oh! Eve! Eve! Eve!

ENVOY.

Since that day, Oh fair my sisters,
 We are dancing swift and fleet
 To the music of the reckless
 "What's forbidden is most sweet."

EDITOR'S OUTLOOK.

PEARY'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

In a small frame house on the south side of McCormick Bay, an indentation on the west coast of Greenland, eight hundred and fifty two statute miles from the north pole, R. E. Peary, C.E., U.S.N., his wife, and five stalwart young men are passing the winter night. Behind the house basaltic cliffs rise steeply to a height of two thousand two hundred feet, and when members of the party clambered to the top in July last they found Peary's own prophecies realized. The inland ice, presenting a smooth, gently rolling, marble surface, without a crevasse or a gully, extended inland as far as the eye could reach. "I long for the time," wrote Peary to his mother, "when I shall be stretching out across it on my way to the northern terminus."

The purpose of this little expedition is twofold: First, to use the inland ice as a highway on which to reach and map the still unattained north coast of Greenland; and second, to make a scientific study of the Arctic Highlanders, about one hundred and fifty in number, who are the most northern inhabitants of the world.

The second purpose may not be difficult of achievement. The handful of people are scattered along over a hundred miles of the coast, north and south of Peary's camp. Within a few miles of his house are two settlements of Eskimos. When traveling along the coast is practicable the natives often visit one another's villages. The Peary party will likely see most of them and its leader hopes to take many photographs and to make as thorough a study of this isolated people as Lieutenant Holm made of the east coast natives a few years ago.

Peary's foremost aim however is to add to the maps a surveyed coast line of north Greenland. If he succeeds, the mystery of Greenland's northern limits, which Petermann thought might extend to or beyond the pole, will be solved. If he succeeds, and if Ryder, now on the east coast, makes his proposed survey of the shore line between 66° and 70° north latitude, the outlines of the great island practically will be revealed.

Peary is striving for a prize worth winning. Can he succeed?

He has found the inland ice cap above his camp favorable, as far as can be seen, for his sledge journey. With a single comrade, in 1886 Peary made a sledge journey of two hundred miles on the inland ice in north latitude 69° 30'. From his own experience and the records of Arctic sledge travel he believes a snowshoe party on the inland ice can make eighteen to twenty miles a day. From the known trend of the west and east coasts he infers that the northern terminus of Greenland is not north of the 85th parallel, and that the ice cap is practically co-extensive with the land. If this is so a round trip of about thirteen hundred miles will take him to the northern terminus and back to his camp. At the rate of eighteen miles a day the journey would require seventy-two days. Starting with two sledges, only one of them would make the entire journey, the other establishing depots of supplies at nunataks, or points of land above the ice level. Deep, soft snow seems to have no terrors for Peary. Snowshoes are of the first importance in his enterprise. "I regard this deep, soft snow," he wrote last winter, "not as the *bête noir* but as the perfection of roads."

But the inland ice may not extend to the northern coast. General Greely is of the opinion that the ice cap does not extend above the 81st or 82nd parallels. In this case Peary will not be able to reach the north coast by the inland route for without sledging he cannot carry his provisions. If the ice cap ends south of the north terminus he will try to follow its edge to the east coast. Whether or not he succeeds it may be said that the scheme of reaching the north coast which he originated has commended itself to some of the most competent authorities.

In their little cabin the party are now spending about one hundred and twenty days of darkness or twilight. If no calamity has befallen them it is believed they are living in comparative comfort. Their scientific observations, skeer or snowshoe practice, and other duties occupy much of their time. They will hail with joy the rising sun which will usher in their season of hard work.

About May 1, if all goes well, the sledges will start. Mrs. Peary and the colored servant Henson will be left at the house. Four and perhaps five men will man the sledges and one crew will return in thirty or forty days. It may be that only two men, the strongest in the lot, will form the advance party. It is hoped that the leader himself will be one of them. The accident by which Mr. Peary broke his leg on the journey north last summer was most deplorable; but there is no reason to believe that it long disabled him or will retard or thwart his chief purpose.

In a letter he wrote from his present camp to the writer of this article, he said :

"The accident will interfere with my proposed work of survey this fall, but it will not interfere with the two principal objects of the expedition, namely, the determination of the northern terminus and the study of the Whale Sound natives."

Whether or not Peary is completely successful he can hardly fail to achieve interesting results, and if he is able to make a long sledge journey he will probably add considerably to our knowledge of Greenland's geography. He will very likely be able to learn the extent of the great fiords which penetrate far into the land from the west coast and of whose inner limits we have little knowledge. He may give us a better idea than we now possess of the Humboldt glacier, which is believed to be the largest in the arctic regions; and if he reaches the north end of the great island he will have solved one of the most important and interesting problems that can now reward the quest of arctic travelers.

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia will send an expedition to bring the party home next summer. We may hope they will all return safely and with a record of good work done.

OUR POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

THE one Department touching the everyday life of all citizens is the Post Office. The advent of the postman into the city home, or of the mail pouch into the village is an event both so expected and so welcome one rarely stops to thank the Department for efficiency or complain because of its lack. Yet despite the efforts of a long roll of postmasters-general, to better the service, no Department is so behind corresponding bureaus in other

countries in the use of late methods. Postmaster-general Wanamaker in his last report, as in previous ones, makes an urgent appeal for improvements, but these may fall, as others have done, upon a deaf Congress and a heedless people.

In London answers to city letters are received in two hours; in New York the same requires twenty-four hours. In Paris a business man may send his wife a note two miles from his office and expect a reply in twenty-five minutes; in Chicago the swiftest district messenger would not be expected to do the same errand in three times twenty-five minutes.

In Great Britain and Ireland where the government controls the telegraph, the rate for any distance is sixpence for twelve words. In Germany the rate is the same. In France a half franc pays for ten words. The telegraph in those countries is a paying institution at those rates. In the United States, telegraph offices are placed only at paying stations, denying a large portion of rural people their use, averaging a distance of seven miles from post offices, which are the communities' centers.

The present postmaster-general would join the electric wire to the postal department, connecting telegraph and post offices, and by reducing rates to something like a parallel with other countries, depend upon increased patronage to maintain the service.

A recent estimate, upon statistics given by the president of the Western Union, bears out this view. These statistics show that the United States has 185,000 miles of telegraph pole line, against 375,000 miles owned by all other countries. The next figures give rise to a calculation certainly not contemplated by the Western Union statistician. The number of telegrams handled per annum in this country are given at 60,000,000, while those handled by all other countries are 173,000,000. The plain deduction is that with a mileage equal to half that of the rest of the whole world, this country handles but little over one third as many telegrams, where she should handle half as many as all other countries. The Western Union's figures are consequently not its own best friends.

Another recent computation made by a newspaper editor also an ex-telegraph operator, states that the people of this country are annually paying \$6,000,000 to telegraph companies. This amount is the interest on

a capital with which the government could build a telegraph system of its own.

In England, whose population is thirty-eight to our sixty-three millions, telegrams for one year were nearly two for each person, while in our country they were less than one to a person. English distances being so incomparably shorter than American, the appreciation by English people of the uses of the telegraph proves itself vastly greater than our own. America is pre-eminently the country in which postal and telegraph facilities should go hand in hand; as a matter of fact, offices of the former number over three to one of the latter.

The link still wanted to complete the circuit transmitting intelligence as rapidly as is done in other countries, is the telephone. The expiration of the telephone patent, which will occur in March, '93, will, without interference, witness its renewal for long years, or the probable consolidation of all the plants under one giant monopoly at whose dictates the public will have to bow. The postmaster-general believes every post office should be tied by telephone to the nearest telegraph station, with which the remotest resident may, for three cents, put himself in connection with the movements of stock or produce market, and the citizen in touch with the events of the day. The benefits from cheap telephone and telegraph service united with the postal system, would undoubtedly be a gigantic stride toward equalizing the disadvantages against which country life has now to struggle. The dream is not Utopian, being in all other advanced countries a *fait accompli*.

Another measure emanating from the postmaster-general having no departmental or party bearing is proposed as an economical expedient. This is the postal savings bank idea, prejudice against which probably arises from ignorance. It is believed by many to be inimical to other savings banks.

The plan outlined at present is to make post offices a depository for sums not less than \$1, interest on which is to begin the first of the month following the deposit on sums not less than \$10, at a rate one half per cent less than that current in savings banks. Funds thus accumulated are to be sent to the Treasury to be loaned, well secured, to the national banks of the states from which they are sent. Amounts when reaching \$300 or \$500 are to be withdrawn. Thus the business of other

savings banks which now refuse deposits so small as contemplated, would be fed instead of starved out. Six hundred and thirty-eight such postal depositories are now open in Canada, holding \$22,000,000 of the people's capital. Ten thousand in England carry \$194,800,000 of poor people's savings. With such an institution within walking distance of the vast majority of people, savings banks now being located at an actual average of almost twenty-eight miles from post offices, enormous impetus would be given to frugality, a virtue not at present conspicuous among Americans.

It is stated that owing to bank failures scares enough money is at present hidden away to exceed the total gold export of last year. The introduction of this amount into circulation as a result of the absolute security of the postal savings bank system, would go far to relieve financial straits, of which the public is becoming well weary.

The postmaster-general cherishes one more dream, which may not be all a dream. Once a country boy, he still has a large place in his heart for rural people, and maintains that free delivery if extended to the country would soon pay for itself, through increased patronage of the mail. Experiments in forty-six stations, following the passage of the bill appropriating \$10,000 for this purpose, have been highly satisfactory, the expense being more than balanced by receipts. This result will probably not only assure but hasten rural free delivery.

If the people are slow to demand and Congress to decree advances needed to place our postal system on a par with that of other countries, encouraging innovations have nevertheless recently been made. The postal subsidy law, while not fulfilling the expectations of its friends, has necessitated the immediate building of ships and started American mail under the American flag, on regular and more rapid courses than hitherto. The withdrawal of \$1,000,000 from postal revenues caused by the anti-lottery law measures its benefits. Post offices on ships for sorting mail have enabled western merchants to reply to European correspondents by the same vessel bringing the first message. Still, in face of public apathy regarding our postal deficiencies, an executive to introduce modern methods must have the patience of a Griselda and the enterprise of a World's Fair Commission.

IS THE CHURCH AGGRESSIVE?

At no time since the Reformation has the interest in religious questions been so profound and so widespread as it is now. It extends throughout Christendom and is manifested by both Protestants and Catholics, and the believers in no definite or definable religion are not less affected by it. Next to politics, the most serious attention of the secular journals of this period is bestowed on questions of religion and theology, subjects to which they gave no consideration a generation ago, not venturing to enter into a field so dangerous and for whose cultivation they were indisputably unfit. Now the public interest in the great theological controversies of the day forces them to follow the progress of the debate and to take part in it. They not only dare to have opinions on the gravest of questions, but they are expected to utter them, and, no matter on which side they may be, they are listened to with respect, if they treat the subject with the dignity it demands.

The Presbyterians are grappling anew with the great Calvinistic doctrines of election and preterition, and discussions as to the infallibility of the Scriptures crowd their churches as the most sensational of the day. A few years ago Prof. Briggs might have been regarded as a dry speaker on subjects of no general and contemporaneous interest, but now whenever he appears in the pulpit or on the lecture platform great audiences listen to him with as much eagerness as if he were a very Whitefield. Theologians of distinction are the popular religious orators.

It is the same in the Episcopal Church. The discredit which the opponents of Bishop Phillips Brooks would cast on his doctrinal position has served only to increase the desire to hear him. The Methodist Church, also, is stirred by the prevailing influences, and plans of church work so liberal that they would have shocked the last generation are proposed by ministers and laity. The problem of better utilizing feminine zeal and piety is commanding universal attention. Shall the church go on in the old way of uplifting and regenerating humanity by simply preaching the Gospel to them, or shall it wage its fight against the devil and his works by taking from him some of the popular amusements and recreations which he turns to a use so pernicious?

A proposition is under consideration in New York to erect in the famous Bowery a People's Church connected with which there shall be reading rooms, bowling alleys, and other and like provisions to attract the masses by whom a church is regarded as a place of intolerable restraint and repulsive gravity. In the great cities generally church work is taking on a philanthropic no less than a religious character, with societies for both the spiritual and material benefit of the surrounding population; for their amusement and not for their religious profit only.

By every practicable means and by methods innumerable it is sought to awaken the interest of the public and to show to them practically the sympathy of Christians and the Church. The enthusiasm of humanity, as Robertson described it, was never before so active in its manifestation, and its current expression is a tender concern for the welfare of men in this world even more than in the world to come. Temporal salvation seems to engage the first thought rather than the salvation which is everlasting. Philanthropy is made the chief and the most characteristic Christian sentiment. Belief is made less important than obedience to moral and natural law, and toleration of differences of religious opinion proceeds to an extreme never before reached. The consequence is that, revolutionary as are the pending theological discussions, they go on without provoking acrimony. Even believers and unbelievers converse about these questions without heat, if not with a respect which is reciprocal.

Meantime how is the church holding its course? Is it as aggressive in revival work as of old? Moody and Sankey, Sam Jones, and Sam Small seem to have retired from the general field. Instead of going about this country and England exhorting sinners to repentance, Mr. Moody is absorbed with his Biblical School at Northfield. He is advancing on the enemy from a distance and by slow approaches. The camp meetings of the day have also taken on largely an educational character, and their policy as to amusements and recreations has become more liberal. They, too, are moving on the enemy by indirect roads rather than attacking him squarely in his intrenchments after the old method of warfare. It is an age of education in the church rather than of revival work.

It is also a time of theological controversy, investigation, inquiry, reflection,

and interest rather than a period when the forces of religion are pressing forward enthusiastically under the banner of the Cross. They are encamped debating over the situation and questioning as to the methods and objects of their warfare.

This lapse of aggressiveness in the church cannot continue without destroying utterly its vital force. The church is the army of the Lord and it must forever move onward, unceasingly animated by a living faith. Unbelief and negation can afford to be supine, trusting to natural influences to bring in recruits without other aid; but belief and faith must be always alert, always aggressive, and always warm with vitality. This, then, is the time of all others in the history of the church when it needs to be infused with a Pentecostal spirit. Intellectual education is well, and it is necessary. Philanthropy is a beautiful flower of Christianity. The moral and material elevation of humanity is a noble object of endeavor. Self-improvement and self-advancement so far as the world is concerned deserve every incentive. The philosophy of life is worthy of study by every individual. Yet first of all the need of men is that they shall be spiritually minded. First of all they must enter into the kingdom of

God. They must know whereof they believe and know it for a certainty, or they will not believe otherwise than as a mere formality. They must be in earnest and not lukewarm if they are to have a positive influence in the world.

What, then, is the outlook from this time of theological controversy, from this interval when religious questioning produces corresponding religious inaction? It seems to us to be toward a period of religious revival which will be memorable in the history of the church. Human nature cannot feed long on the husks of logic and intellectual debate. It must have nutriment for the heart and warm blood for the veins, and it cannot get them from mere philanthropic sentiment and by picking at the dry bones of theology and polemics. It must have faith, religion, love, hope, and the food which is sent down from above only.

This great awakening, this unprecedented revival of genuine religion, may not come in this century, and its beginning may appear any day, but we do not doubt that it will occur in the not distant future, and that it will find men ready to feel its influence as never before in the memory of those who are living. The deeps are already stirred.

EDITOR'S NOTE - BOOK.

THE death of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Spurgeon deprives England of her most famous minister, and the world of a man whose sermons were published in every land where English is spoken. Mr. Spurgeon was only in his fifty-ninth year, but from overtaxation had been in ill health for months, having last summer chosen with characteristic liberality the Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, our Presbyterian divine, to fill his great pulpit. While a Baptist of very positive views, he was not a close communionist, his consistent sincerity winning the greatest admiration from those who differed from him. The Metropolitan Tabernacle, built for him, held an average congregation of 6,000 people, his audiences reaching 20,000 when he preached at Crystal Palace.

ONLY in an unrepudicated country could the difference between being born great and having achieved greatness have been illustrated as it was a few weeks ago in England. In a

single hour two people died; one, the Duke of Clarence, a young man whose whole life's requirement was to be agreeable, and whose talents in a republic would have placed him in a clerical position. For him, cathedral and abbey bell and all others in England tolled, business, public and private, was suspended, newspapers were bordered in black, and mourning was prescribed in many courts; in the funeral cortège equerries bore on a cushion the coronet and other rank insignia of the young man, and as if in mockery, the Garter King of Arms after the service, proclaimed the full list of his titles. On the other hand, Cardinal Manning was a man of many years filled with the broadest accomplishments, had risen from obscurity to the rank of cardinal, and was called by the Pope, "Father of the Modern Church." A strong friend of temperance, labor, and the poor, his influence was felt in social reforms. Thou-

sands of people will miss his help. Only his church paid him tribute. The space in newspapers devoted to the one born great, was ten times that devoted to the one who had earned his greatness.

THE recent death of Tewfik Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, and the succession of Prince Abbas, regardless of France's suggestion of a regency, draws attention to the ascending power of England over the ancient seat of the Pharaohs. The authority of Turkey over Egypt, compared to that of England, is like that of a shadow to a soldier. English interference on the Nile, which is needed to guarantee payments on the large Egyptian debt held in England, is destined, notwithstanding the chagrin of France at seeing its Suez rights decline, to make of Egypt a second India, and the Khedive no more than an Indian prince.

HAS any one ever heard of anything more pathetic than the last broken-hearted act of Emperor Dom Pedro? Aged, blameless, but exiled, he gathers up a bag of soil of his beloved land to carry with him across the waters. His wish was rightly interpreted, and in death his head was pillowed on the soil dearer to him than life. Was his exile necessary? Are not republics sometimes ungrateful? Poland riven to pieces, the Moors driven from the Spain they had beautified, are no more affecting than poor old Dom Pedro banished from home with nothing left him to treasure but a handful of dirt.

Now is the time temperately to inquire if there be not real benefits traceable to our largely farcical flurry with Chili. Having received all the apology if not more than we needed, polished up our navy considerably, started a coast defense inquiry, and published a volume of a cool six hundred and sixty-four pages of the President's Message and Chilian correspondence, would we not better leave off self-laudation and recognize a fact or two brought out? Chili, with a population we could take on our knee, has a trade equal to one fifth the whole Central and South American trade. England has the lion's share of it and we have the kitten's. But two large American houses trade with Chili. Chili imports machinery, food products, and fabrics in large quantities. We manufacture those things. A clear sky is over us all now and we should improve our opportunities.

THE ratification on January 11 by the

United States of the Brussels Treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade is a matter of rejoicing to free-minded people. The unnecessarily long delay of eighteen months since its presentation to Congress, has secured the result of having the whole matter adjusted on right principles. In joining the sixteen other powers leagued for the purpose of bringing about the extinction of slave capturing and selling, the United States having taken ample time to study the question in political as well as philanthropic bearings, declares that it will be no party in any movement which may hereafter look toward the division of Africa among the other powers or to the establishment of protectorates there.

ON March 15 the "retaliatory" tariff clause will go into effect. Austria-Hungary, Hayti, Honduras, Colombia, Nicaragua, and Venezuela have refused to lift their embargo against our products to equalize our free admission of theirs. The president obeying the clause obligating him to suspend the provisions of our law admitting sugar, molasses, hides, copper, and tea free, in respect to those countries refusing to confer an equal favor upon us, has caused notice to be given to these countries, giving them a time in which to save their trade. The reinstatement of the tariff in their case will maintain the principle but not affect prices, as our main supply of their products comes from countries which have already reciprocated trade benefits. A few sacks of Nicaragua coffee and a pinch of Haytian sugar will have to compete with huge free imports of those articles, and will suffer unless saved by their governments.

THE threatened necessity of massing an American fleet on the west South American coast recently illustrated the timeliness of the president's recommendation that the government endorse the bonds of the Nicaragua Canal Company. As Senator Morgan says: "The canal is the most important subject now connected with the commercial growth of the United States." Bonds of a private company for the construction of embankments, dams, locks, etc., necessary for the hundred and sixty-nine mile channel, will have to pay a much higher rate of interest than if guaranteed by the government. Higher toll rates will consequently be charged, making it an economy for the government to assume part of the burden.

The saving to the navy would soon balance the outlay. Should Congress refuse, European capital will probably redeem the enterprise.

SHORTLY before the war one of the largest crops of cotton produced in one year was 4,000,000 bales. During 1891 there were 8,500,000 bales produced in the South, or more than twice as much as the annual production before the war. The difference is mainly accounted for by the use of machinery and the employment of free labor. While the production has been increased one half it has caused a reduction of the market price from 11 to 7 cents per pound. It is estimated that 7,000,000 bales will supply the market and all over and above that amount tends to diminish the price and profit. The economic condition of the South is of especial interest to every American and the advancement made during recent years in various branches of trade will serve to balance the effect of any reverses in the production and sale of that product which for so long led all others in the United States.

THE report of the Board of Electrical Control of New York City presents a telling example of the good to be realized by the extension of municipal functions. During the past year 5,224 poles and 7,150 miles of aerial wire have been removed and 114 miles of subway have been constructed which will accommodate 889 miles of electric service. The length of the subways now in use is about 1,420 miles. Altogether there are more than 30,000 miles of electric wires of which not more than one half are underground. Protection against electric wires in a crowded city is as much a matter of concern as the public safety wherein it applies to wrongdoers, and the passage of legislation restricting to a certain extent the privileges of electric companies will be regarded with favor by all classes.

THE first work done at Copan by the Honduras Expedition sent from Peabody Museum begins an undertaking of the highest importance to American Archaeology. By it, the Columbian Exposition will be enriched by a collection probably the most interesting of American ruins, the Harvard Museum will receive an enormous boon, much needed, and light will be thrown upon the misty subject of the ancient peoples of America. The decree gives the expedition the exclusive right of research for the next ten years, on the easy

conditions that the work be continuous and half the objects excavated be given to the Honduras government. Tents have been pitched in the "Court of the Big Pyramid" and a native force already employed to clear away the coating of mold and tropical vegetation, through which peer temples, pyramids, gods, altars, and monoliths.

THE meeting of the International Society of Artists in Rome to discuss World's Fair art exhibits, the discussion of French artists on the same topic, and the coming International Exhibit at Washington emphasize opportunely the cruel discrimination practiced against American artists, under pretense of protecting them. The attitude of American legislators toward art, in regarding it as a commodity in which there is national competition, is one that makes Americans blush for their representatives. Artists who alone could be protected are of all, the most opposed to the 15 per cent duty on works of masters, the introduction of which leads to a culture bringing their own works in greater demand. The government virtually says that the only requisite for art culture is an abundance of paint. Unless discrimination against this branch of American education is removed, the World's Fair as well as American people will suffer great deprivation.

THE recent purchase by the French government of Mr. Whistler's "Portrait of My Mother" is an honor sufficiently unique to redound to American art. The picture is to hang in the Luxembourg, a sure step to the Louvre, the elysium of European artists. Mr. Whistler's is the second American picture to be hung in that gallery, the initiatory in this case being taken by the Minister of Fine Arts, who proposed its purchase. A curious contrast to this treatment is that of the Royal Academy in England which secured the same artist's portrait of Carlyle, for the Victorian Exhibition, where it now hangs hopelessly skied.

As we go to press, the Florida Chautauqua Assembly is about gathering for its ninth annual session at De Funiak Springs. Announcements failed to reach us in time for a due notice beforehand in THE CHAUTAUQUAN. The program covering nearly a month in time—from February 17 to March 16—prepared and to be conducted by Dr. A. H. Gillet, promises in all departments the best things to those so fortunate as to be in attendance.

C. L. S. C. OUTLINE AND PROGRAMS.
FOR MARCH.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING.

First week (ending March 8).

"Initial Studies in American Letters." Chapter I.

"The Story of the Constitution."—Pages 148-177.

IN THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Paul Jones and the Capture of the 'Serapis.'" "American Morals."

Sunday Reading for March 6.

Second week (ending March 16).

"Initial Studies in American Letters." Chapter II.

"The Story of the Constitution." The Constitution, Article I.

IN THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"The First Annexation of Canada."

"National Agencies for Scientific Research."

Sunday Reading for March 13.

Third week (ending March 24).

"Initial Studies in American Letters." Chapter III.

"The Story of the Constitution."—The Constitution, Articles II-VII inclusive.

IN THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Growth and Distribution of Population in the United States."

"Physical Culture."

Sunday Reading for March 20.

Fourth week (ending March 31).

"Initial Studies in American Letters." Chapter IV.

"The Story of the Constitution."—The Amendments.

IN THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"The Louisiana Purchase."

Sunday Reading for March 27.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLE WORK.

FIRST WEEK.

1. Table Talk—The trouble between the United States and Chili.
2. Paper—New England theology in the colonial period.
3. Reading—"Cotton Mather."*
4. Character Sketch—Mrs. Anne Hutchinson.
5. Debate—Question: Are country people more wicked than city people?

SECOND WEEK.

1. Table Talk—Woman's work in the Columbian Exposition.
2. Questions on the Constitution. Besides the regular lesson as conducted from week to week, assign each section of Article I. to some one who shall ask three, five, or more questions about it. Make this study as exhaustive as possible in the time allowed for it. Such questions as the following will be found profitable:—Why is it best that the legislative body should be divided into two houses? and How did Congress get the authority to pass prohibitory laws upon the states (see Section X.), when the state governments existed before the national government?
3. Reading—"Economy."*
4. Character Sketch—Thomas Paine.
5. Debate—Question: Is the annexation of Canada to the United States an event to be desired by the latter country?

THIRD WEEK.

1. Table Talk—The insurrection in China.
2. Character Study from fiction—Cooper's Natty Bumppo, or Leatherstocking.
3. Paper—Brief sketches of the ministers now representing the United States in the leading foreign nations, and their duties.
4. Questions and Answers on "Initial Studies in American Letters."
5. Debate—Question: Is there need of the proposed sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting state appropriations for sectarian purposes? (The National League for the Protection of American Institutions has recently presented the following form of an amendment to the National Constitution:—"No state shall pass any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or use its property or credit or any money raised by taxation, or authorize either to be used, for the purpose of founding, maintaining, or aiding, by appropriation, payment for services, expenses, or otherwise, any church, religious denomination, or religious society, or any institution, society, or undertaking which is wholly or in part, under sectarian or ecclesiastical control.")

* See *The Library Table*, page 754.

* See *The Library Table*, page 754

HAWTHORNE DAY—MARCH 29.

Truth severe by fairy fiction dressed.—Gray.

The dominions which the spirit conquers for itself among unrealities become a thousand times more real than the earth whereon they stamp their feet saying, . . . "This may be called a fact."—Hawthorne.

GLIMPSES OF AMERICAN HISTORY THROUGH HAWTHORNE'S FICTION.

The circle is to give "a select party," some suggestions for which, such as keeping everything in character with the entertainment decided upon, and dressing in costume to represent the characters, may be found in Hawthorne's story bearing this title. The leading feature of the evening is to be a series of "twice-told tales" connected with the history of the United States. If it is desired to carry out matters to such lengths, the room can be arranged after the style of the old colonial days, and each one who retells a story can remodel it so as to appear as if given in the words of its leading character,

whom he represents. For this purpose the shorter stories and sketches will be better, a few of which most suitable are the following: "The Maypole of Merry Mount," "The Gentle Boy," "Howe's Masquerade," "Edmund Randolph's Portrait," "Lady Eleanor's Mantle," "Old Esther Dudley," "The Sister Years," "Endicott and the Red Cross," "Peter Goldthwaite's Treasure," "Grandfather's Chair" (this must be much condensed and only the briefest recital of a few of the tales given), "Benjamin Franklin" (from "Biographical Tales"; other sketches from these may also be chosen).

If preferred, the "regulation" program for studying an author—which after all is perhaps the most profitable—can be followed. A paper on the life of Hawthorne, or different papers taking up each decade of his life, and several papers on his leading works form the method of treatment which will probably give the best practical returns for an all-round view of his character and work in one evening's study.

C. L. S. C. NOTES AND WORD STUDIES.

ON REQUIRED READINGS FOR MARCH.

"INITIAL STUDIES IN AMERICAN LETTERS."

P. 10. "Naïveté" [nä-eve-tä]. A French word meaning native simplicity, ingenuousness.

P. 16. "Limned." An abbreviated word derived from the French *enluminer*, to illuminate, to paint. It especially means to paint in water colors; to illumine with ornamental figures or borders; to delineate; and then to describe vividly.

P. 20. "Sal Gentium." The name used in chemistry and pharmacy for a preparation from the gentian plant, which acts as a tonic. That the root of the gentian plant had this property has been known from ancient times, and in many recipes of the Greeks and Romans it is called for as one of the ingredients.

P. 21. "Areopagitica" [a-re-op-a-jit-i-ka].

P. 22. "An-ti-no'mi-ans." A sect holding the belief that for those who have accepted the Gospel dispensation, the moral law has no obligation. Its founder, John Agricola, held that the moral law was superseded by the Gospel, and that Christians should be accountable only to the latter.—"Separatists." A name given to those Puritans who withdrew from the Church of England.—"Familists." A fanatical sect founded in the sixteenth century holding the idea that "religion consists wholly in love independently of the form of faith."—

"Libertines." A sect holding that God alone exists, and that there is "no distinction between right and wrong."—"Anti-pedobaptists." Pedobaptists is the name given to those who advocate infant baptism. Those radically opposed to this doctrine are called Anti-pedobaptists. They repudiate the name Anabaptists, "as expressing, from their point of view, what is not their practice, viz., the re-baptizing of converts from Pedobaptist communions—for they regard the baptism of professed believers alone as valid."—"Enthusiasts." By this name the Euchites were often called, a sect which "attached supreme importance to prayer and the presence of the Holy Spirit, led an ascetic life, and rejected sacraments and the moral law."

P. 24. "Religio Medici" [re-lij'i-o med'i-si, according to the English pronunciation of Latin]. Literally translated into English the title would read, The Religion of a Physician.

"Walpurgis night" [väl-poor'ghis]. The night before the first of May, when there was celebrated the festival of St. Walpurgis. She was an English woman of the royal blood of Wessex, the first abbess of Heidenheim. She went to Germany where she died in 778. She was canonized on the first of May and for a long time this date was celebrated as a time of gen-

eral rejoicing. As the belief in witchcraft and other superstitions grew, it came to be generally thought that this was the time of the "witches' sabbath" held on the Hartz mountains; and gradually the name of the saint came to be applied to the celebration of the heathen practices. A part of the rites consisted in burning straw, which was thought to counteract the evil influences of the witches.

P. 25. "Pragmatic." From a Greek word meaning active, skilled in business affairs. "Pragmatic history" exhibits clearly the causes and consequences of events.

P. 27. "Conditor imperii." A founder of kingdoms.

P. 31. "*Qui tantum inter*," etc. Who among all bore his head aloft as cypresses are wont to do among flexible shrubs.—The adaptation to a person of the famous lines found in Virgil's first eclogue which compare Rome to other towns. The couplet is rendered by Pope as,—

But country towns, compared with her, appear
Like shrubs when lofty cypresses are near.

"Thesaurus." A Latin word. A treasury or storehouse.

P. 34. "*Tuos tecum*," etc. The second line of the subjoined stanza is the translation.

"Threnodist." The author of a threnody, or song of lamentation.

P. 35. "*Limbus infantum*." The appointed place for infants who die without baptism.

P. 39. "*Eripuit coelo*," etc. He snatched the lightning from heaven and the scepter from tyrants.

"Bagatelles." Trifles. An Italian derivative. "Diaz thinks it is from the same root as baggage." He takes it to be the diminutive and to mean little property.

P. 49. "Jac'o-bin-ism." The principles of the Jacobins, violent revolutionists in France during the Revolution.

P. 50. "Chauvinism" [shō'vin-ism]. Said to be derived from "a soldier named Nicholas Chauvin, devoted to Napoleon I., and so demonstrative in his manifestations of his adoration of his chief that his comrades turned him into ridicule." The name is used to characterize the sentiments of any one unreasonably devoted to any cause; it is especially applied to absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm.

P. 52. "Persiflage." Silly, bantering talk. Latin *per*, through, and French *siffler*, to whistle, to hiss.—"*Sourire hideux*." French for hideous smile.

P. 53. "*Rari nantes*," etc. A few swimming in the vast abyss. The words occur in

Virgil's description of the shipwreck of Æneaa — *Æneid I.*, 118.

P. 57. "*Tour de force*." French for a feat of skill.

P. 58. "Battle of the Kegs." This poem described the alarm occasioned by an attempt of the patriots of Bordentown to destroy the British vessels of Philadelphia by means of explosives to be floated among them in kegs.

P. 69. "*La'res* and *Pe-na'tes*." The former were a class of inferior deities or protecting spirits, domestic and public, worshipped in ancient Rome. The latter were the household gods, dwelling in the innermost parts of the house, and being the guardians of the family. The two names are usually associated.

P. 73. "Duyckinck" [di'kink].

P. 78. "*Belletristisch*." A German word meaning of the nature of polite or elegant literature.

P. 81. "*Tendenz*." Italian for tendency, direction. Novels written for a purpose of setting forth some view or principle.

P. 89. The Greek letters occurring on the page are spelled out on page 93 of the textbook, as Phi, etc. They form the name of a college fraternity.

P. 93. "Humanitarian." Affirming the humanity of Christ but denying His divinity. A second meaning is, having regard to the interests of all mankind.

P. 94. "Phalansteries" [fal'an-ster-iz]. The name given to the buildings occupied by a community holding goods in common. Fourier (1772-1837) was a French writer on social science, and the founder of this famous system of socialism which is called from him Fourierism.

P. 96. "Orphic." Relating to Orpheus, a mythical Greek poet and musician, who with his lyre could charm all animate and inanimate nature.

"Sartorial." Pertaining to tailors.

"Av-a-tar'." A word used in Hindoo mythology meaning the descent of a deity to earth in a manifest form; an incarnate god.

P. 98. "*Reductio ad absurdum*." Reducing a position to an absurdity.

THE STORY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

P. 150. "*Sine die*" [si'ne di'e]. A Latin expression meaning, literally, without day. In a general sense the meaning is, without a day appointed. It is used in connection with an adjournment of an assembly, when no day has been specified for reassembling.

P. 162. "Salvos." The Latin verb *salvere*, means, to be well; its imperative form, *salve*, is

used for a salutation, hail. Its English derivative salvo is used as the name for a general discharge of guns given as a salute, or of the combined shouts or cheers of an assemblage of persons, expressive of esteem or honor.

P. 168. "*Pro tempore*." Latin. For the time being.

P. 172. "Cabinet." A clause in Section II. of Article II. of the Constitution gave rise to the "cabinet," a term which cannot be found in the Constitution. "When Congress has by law organized a department, its leading officer is called its secretary. There are now eight departments, those of state, of the treasury, of war, of the navy, of the post office, of the interior, of justice, of agriculture. The secretaries—the heads of the departments—are selected by the president, and are confirmed by the Senate, but are not responsible to any one but the president. . . . They are his advisers only."

P. 173. "Bill of Rights." This is a name commonly "given to the first ten amendments, because they contain a list of the rights deemed most important to the liberty of the people. These amendments do not change any original provision of the Constitution. They act merely as restrictions and limitations upon the powers of Congress and were deemed unnecessary by those who framed the Constitution, for the reason that those rights were so generally acknowledged, and that the powers of Congress were limited to those expressly granted to it. But as several of the state conventions had, at the time of adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire that declarations and guaranties of certain rights should be added, in order to prevent misconstruction and abuse, the first Congress, at its first session, proposed twelve amendments, ten of which were ratified by the requisite number of states."

P. 178. "We the People," etc. This first paragraph of the Constitution is known as the Preamble, and is an important part, setting forth as the object of the Constitution, the remedy of the defects under the Confederation.

P. 179. "Three fifths of all other persons." The expression of course refers to slaves. In illustration of the compromise made as to representatives and direct taxes the following example is given:—"Suppose a state contained 600,000 free persons and 500,000 slaves. Adding three fifths of the number of slaves (300,000) to the number of free persons gives 900,000 as the number of representative population; the state would have been entitled to three representatives for every two that a state which contained 600,000 free inhabitants and no slaves, would have. So, in apportioning taxes according to popula-

tion, the state in every case we have supposed would have been obliged to raise three dollars for every two that it would have been obliged to raise if no slaves had been counted."

P. 185. "Writ of *Habeas Corpus*." "If the prisoner thinks that his arrest is unlawful, he, or any one in his interest, may apply to the court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. This commands the sheriff, or whoever has him in custody, to bring him before the judge. The case is not tried then but the judge simply examines the case to see whether the arrest is lawful; that is whether any crime is charged or whether there is any proper complaint. If he decides that the prisoner is lawfully held, he remands him to prison; if not, he orders him released." The words are Latin and mean, you may have the body. The writ applies to all cases in which one person is unlawfully restrained by another. A father can use it for the purpose of getting possession of his child which has been illegally taken from him.

"Bill of attainder." This is a law of legislature inflicting upon a person the punishment of forfeiture of property and loss of civil rights and condemning him to death without trial.

"*Ex post facto* law." A law passed after a deed is done. The words in italics are a translation of the Latin name of the law. For example, if a man should commit murder while the penalty was imprisonment for life, and the legislature should then pass a law making the penalty death, the new law could not be enforced against the guilty man; he would have to be sentenced according to the law in force at the time of the committal of the deed.

P. 187. "Presidential electors." It was the intention of the framers of the Constitution, that these electors "should exercise their own personal judgment, and that thus the president should be selected by the calm wisdom of a body of men selected for their fitness to perform such a duty. But the existence of political parties and their action has nullified the plan. Now the nominating conventions put forward the candidates for the presidency, and the electors are afterwards nominated and voted for entirely with reference to those candidates, it being known beforehand which one of the candidates they will vote for; and they never exercise their judgment, but simply record the will of the people."—*Young's "Government Class Book."*

P. 190. "Ambassadors, other public ministers," etc. These are officers sent to foreign nations as representatives of their own country. The United States sends a minister (not an ambassador strictly speaking) to each of the civilized and semi-civilized nations of the world.

Ambassador is "a term generally applied to the highest class of diplomatic representatives in foreign countries. In an official sense it designates only those who are accredited by one potentate to another and who represent the sovereign himself, while ministers plenipotentiary and envoys extraordinary, although accredited to the crown, represent only the state, and not the person of its chief. The Queen of England, for instance, sends *ambassadors* to the most influential sovereigns, but only a *minister plenipotentiary* to the United States. The American minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary (the title ambassador being not often used . . .) is consequently outranked at European courts by ambassadors of the pettiest sovereign princes."

P. 193. "Corruption of blood." When, formerly, a man had been pronounced guilty of treason in England, he forfeited all of his property to the king; he could no longer either inherit or transmit property. His innocent relatives were thus made to suffer with him. This is what the term, corruption of blood, means.

"Felony." "The origin and exact meaning of this common-law term are both uncertain . . . It may be said that in the United States the word, so far as it has any definite meaning, signifies a crime punishable with death or imprisonment. The statutes of some of the states define it as any offense punishable to a certain extent, as by death or confinement in a state prison or penitentiary."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ON THE C. L. S. C. TEXT-BOOKS.

INITIAL STUDIES IN AMERICAN LETTERS.

1. Q. What is true of a colonial literature? A. It lacks an infancy.

2. Q. What was the character of the first books written in the New World? A. They were descriptions of the country and accounts of the settlements.

3. Q. When was the first book printed in America; and what was the book? A. In 1639; the Bay Psalm Book.

4. Q. What formed the chief literary staples of the colonists? A. Sermons and tracts in controversial theology.

5. Q. Why will Cotton Mather's "Magnalia" always remain a valuable and interesting work? A. Because it sums up the life and thought of the New England of its author's time.

6. Q. Who was the most authoritative expounder of New England Calvinism? A. Jonathan Edwards.

7. Q. Who was the first and only man in colonial America who acquired a cosmopolitan fame? A. Benjamin Franklin.

8. Q. What difference in character distinguished the colonial period of letters from the Revolutionary period? A. The former was theological, the latter political.

9. Q. How are the "Federalist" papers ranked in literature? A. They are among the great landmarks of American history, and furnished in themselves a political education.

10. Q. What was the most popular poem of the Revolutionary period? A. John Trumbull's "McFingal."

11. Q. With what motive did Barlow and

Dwight adopt the grandiose style of their poems? A. They were seeking to domesticate the epic muse in America.

12. Q. In what different characters does Barlow show himself in his two poems "Columbiad" and "Hasty Pudding"? A. As a masquerader in true heroic and a true poet in mock heroic.

13. Q. Who was the author of the "Star-Spangled Banner"? A. Francis Scott Key.

14. Q. Who deserves to rank as the first real American poet? A. Philip Freneau.

15. Q. Who was the first American novelist of any note? A. Charles Brockden Brown.

16. Q. Of what period of time is nearly all American literature of value as literature, the product? A. The last three quarters of a century.

17. Q. Who was the first author of the New World whose books as books obtained recognition abroad? A. Washington Irving.

18. Q. What difference of motive prompts the reading of Irving's works and the reading of Mather's, Franklin's, or Trumbull's? A. The former are read for the pleasure they give as pieces of literary art; the latter for the sake of the history of their time.

19. Q. What book made Irving's reputation? A. "Knickerbocker's History of New York."

20. Q. From what one of his sketches is it judged that Irving had no liking for the Puritans or their descendants, the Yankees? A. Ichabod Crane.

21. Q. What features of Irving's writings sometimes pall upon readers? A. Gentle

elaboration and his slightly artificial beauty of style.

22. Q. Which one of his works is called Irving's greatest? A. His "Life of Washington."

23. Q. How does his "Life of Goldsmith" rank? A. As the most spontaneous and perhaps the best.

24. Q. Who undertook to throw the glamour of poetry about the Highlands of the Hudson? A. Joseph Rodman Drake.

25. Q. How did Fritz-Greene Halleck gain a sure title to remembrance? A. By writing "Marco Bozzaris."

26. Q. If popularity is any test, who is still the most successful of American novelists? A. James Fenimore Cooper.

27. Q. As a distinctively national writer how does Cooper compare with Irving? A. He is far more intensely American than the latter.

28. Q. Which of Cooper's numerous novels are worthless? A. Those in which he attacked the follies and abuses of American life.

29. Q. In what was Cooper great? A. The invention of plots, in description, and in tales of wild adventure.

30. Q. With what was much of his time and energy occupied? A. In conducting libel suits against newspapers which scurrilously criticised his works.

31. Q. What hero was Cooper's one great creation in the sphere of character? A. Natty Bumppo, or Leatherstocking.

32. Q. How are Daniel Webster's speeches characterized? A. As having power to move after the voice of the speaker is still.

33. Q. Who ranks as the foremost of the legal orators of this time? A. Rufus Choate.

34. Q. Before polite literature could find a congenial atmosphere in New England what had to be overcome? A. The prejudice of the Puritans against the ornamental side of life.

35. Q. To whose efforts is it largely due that we have now a national literature? A. Those of William Ellery Channing.

36. Q. What is the one school of writers which has existed in the United States? A. The transcendentalists.

37. Q. Who was the prophet of this school; and where was its Mecca? A. Ralph Waldo Emerson; Concord.

38. Q. In its strictest sense what is transcendentalism? A. A restatement of the idealistic philosophy.

39. Q. With what movements in Europe was it contemporary? A. Political revolutions and the preaching of many novel doctrines.

40. Q. In what did the transcendental move-

ment culminate? A. In the Brook Farm Community.

41. Q. What is the most important literary result of this movement? A. Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance."

42. Q. In what literary production besides "Blithedale Romance" is Margaret Fuller introduced? A. In Lowell's "Fable for Critics," where she appears as Miranda.

43. Q. To what are Emerson's lectures compared? A. To strings of exquisitely polished sayings.

44. Q. What is the dominating doctrine in Emerson's writing? A. Optimism.

45. Q. Who was the most noteworthy of Emerson's pupils? A. Thoreau.

46. Q. What is the theme of all of Thoreau's writings? A. Nature.

47. Q. What place does Hawthorne hold in American literature? A. That of the greatest romancer.

48. Q. Which is the greatest of Hawthorne's books in tragic power? A. "The Scarlet Letter."

49. Q. What is the theme in "Marble Faun"? A. The development of the soul through the experience of sin.

50. Q. What is true of Hawthorne's style in his late writings? A. For its exquisite perfection it compares favorably with that of any prose classic in the English language.

THE STORY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

1. Q. How did the Constitution become the supreme law of the land? A. It was ratified by the different states in conventions.

2. Q. Name the first two political parties in our national history? A. Federalists and Anti-Federalists.

3. Q. What was their relative strength in Congress? A. They were evenly matched.

4. Q. How alone could any measures regarding the Constitution be passed in Congress? A. By compromise.

5. Q. Who was the leader of the opposition party in Congress? A. Richard Henry Lee.

6. Q. How was the plan of the obstructionists in the Pennsylvania Convention defeated? A. Two of their number, needed to make a quorum, were dragged to the Convention and forcibly held in their seats until the count was taken.

7. Q. Against what phase of the New Plan was there a general feeling in the Massachusetts Convention? A. Delegating the powers of government to a central authority.

8. Q. In making the president commander-in-chief of the army and navy what danger was feared? A. The establishment of a military dictatorship.

9. Q. In what one sentence were Patrick Henry's objections to the new plan of government summed up? A. The Constitution is a consolidated government.

10. Q. What articles favoring the Constitution are known as *The Federalist*? A. Those written by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, of New York.

11. Q. How many states must ratify the Constitution before Congress could take measures to make it the law of the land? A. Nine.

12. Q. When did it become the supreme law of the United States? A. March 4, 1789.

13. Q. What place was first chosen as the national capital? A. New York City.

14. Q. When were the first president and vice president inaugurated? A. April 30, 1789.

15. Q. Who administered the oath of office to President Washington? A. Chancellor Livingston of New York.

16. Q. The heads of how many departments composed Washington's first cabinet? A. Four, those of state, treasury, war, and the attorney-general.

17. Q. How many amendments to the Con-

stitution were ratified by Congress before the close of the first year of its operation? A. Ten.

18. Q. At the demand of what state was the eleventh amendment added? A. Georgia.

19. Q. Did the twelfth amendment effect the remedy for which it was designed? A. Experience has twice shown that it failed to do so.

20. Q. What formed one of the most difficult problems in the administration of the Constitution? A. The slavery question.

21. Q. By what measure was slavery abolished in the United States? A. By the thirteenth amendment.

22. Q. How long a time elapsed between the passing of the thirteenth and the fourteenth amendments? A. Three years.

23. Q. When was the fifteenth and last amendment added? A. In 1870.

24. Q. How many amendments have been proposed during the century? A. More than seven hundred and fifty.

25. Q. Having learned after a period of one hundred and seventy years *where* taxes should be levied, what question is yet confronting American statesmen? A. *How* taxes shall be levied.

THE QUESTION TABLE.

ANSWERS IN NEXT NUMBER.

AMERICAN FACTS AND FANCIES.

1. In matters connected with American history when was the lottery first employed?

2. What Congress authorized the raising of a sum of money by lottery for defraying the expenses of war?

3. During what time in American history was "the state of the wheel"—an expression referring to the lottery—as regular an item in the papers as the ship news or prices current?

4. What building was made ready for the use of Congress by money raised by lottery?

5. In what year was the society formed in Pennsylvania whose efforts induced most of the states to suppress lotteries?

6. What state in 1879 passed a special act authorizing the owner of a hotel to dispose of it by lottery?

7. When does the charter licensing the Louisiana State Lottery Company expire?

8. To what date does the bill recently passed by the legislature of Louisiana extend the time of this lottery?

9. Since the veto of this bill by Governor Nichols, and the failure to pass it over his veto, how alone can it now become a state law?

10. In what new state did the Louisiana Lottery Company nearly succeed recently in obtaining from the legislature a charter licensing a lottery company for a long term of years?

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. What part does muscular action play in the expression of all thought and feeling expressed?

2. What is the most wonderful part of the human body in regard to variety and complication of movement?

3. How many pairs of muscles, and how many single muscles are found in the human body?

4. How are the ends of the muscles generally attached to the bones?

5. What is the name of the large tendon of the heel; and from what story of mythology was its name taken?

6. What difference is observed as to their appearance between the voluntary and involuntary muscles?

7. An exception is found as regards this difference in the fact that the involuntary muscles of one of the vital organs of the body are

similar in appearance to the voluntary muscles; what is the organ in which the exception is observed?

8. How does muscular action in man compare with that of some of the lower animals as to energy and rapidity?

9. From the action of what muscle in the face does the word supercilious come?

10. From what is the word muscle derived?

BOTANY.

1. What substances does the ordinary outdoor plant require for its nourishment?

2. What is a fertile soil?

3. How do plants obtain their food?

4. Does not the absorption of dissolved mineral matter take place through the surface of the plant as well as through the roots?

5. Of what does the process of assimilation consist?

6. Trace the sap in its journey through the plant.

7. What causes the strong upward current of sap?

8. Why will not a wounded tree bleed in summer or winter as it will in the spring?

9. Is sunlight absolutely necessary to the growth of plants?

10. Name several important products of sap.

WORLD OF TO-DAY—MEXICO.

1. What world-famous tree is still standing in Mexico?

2. With the execution of what great leader did the first period of the struggle for independence made by Mexico against Spain, end?

3. In honor of what patriot was the name of the capital of the state of Michoacan, formerly called Valladolid, changed to the name which it now bears?

4. When did Spanish domination in Mexico end?

5. Who was crowned emperor when Mexico had gained its independence?

6. On the overthrow of the empire who was made the first president of Mexico?

7. Who governed as dictator from 1853 to 1857?

8. What was General Grant's opinion regarding the war waged by the United States against Mexico?

9. What nation at the close of a five years' war with Mexico established Maximilian there as emperor?

10. Who resumed his office as president after the execution of Maximilian?

11. What is the charge brought against Pres-

ident Diaz by Garza and Sandoval, the leaders of the latest revolutionary movement?

12. Of how many states is the republic of Mexico composed?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN THE CHAUTAUQUAN FOR FEBRUARY.

AMERICAN FACTS AND FANCIES.

1. James T. Fields, Bayard Taylor, and Whittier himself. 2. Bryant in "A Fable for Critics." 3. Cornelius Conway Fulton, Louis Agassiz, and Charles Sumner. 4. On the death of a member of the family, the bees were at once informed of the event, and their hives draped in mourning. This ceremony was supposed to be necessary to prevent the swarm from leaving their hives and seeking a new home. 5. The "landlord" was Squire Lyman Howe; the "student" was Dr. Henry W. Wales of Boston; the "Sicilian" was Prof. Luigi Monti; the "theologian" was Prof. Daniel Tredwell; the "poet" was Dr. Parsons, the translator of "Divina Commedia"; the "musician" was Ole Bull. 6. Ellen Louisa Tucker, whom he afterward married. 7. Francis Daniel Pastorius, the founder and first settler of Germantown, Philadelphia. 8. Frances Elizabeth Appleton, whom he married. She was the daughter of Nathan Appleton, a prominent Boston merchant. 9. Harriet Livermore, a daughter of Judge Livermore of New Hampshire. Lady Hester Stanhope. 10. Mrs. Anne Bradstreet.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Animal matter, or cartilage, and mineral matter. 2. No. 3. No, but the painfulness of many of the diseases of the bones shows that they must be supplied with nerves. 4. The hyoid bone, the knee-pan, and the little bones of the ear. 5. A little V-shaped bone under the lower jaw from which the larynx is suspended as from a frame. 6. A strong, stiff cartilage attached to the spinous processes, which serves to support the suspended head. 7. A union formed between the two ends of a broken bone by a ligament, instead of by the formation of callus. A false joint may be caused by disease or by improper surgery. 8. Through lack of exercise the bones become weak and in sickness they waste away the same as the other parts of the body. 9. When complete ossification of the skeleton has taken place, which in the human race occurs usually at twenty years of age. 10. Five times.

BOTANY.

1. The matured seed case or pod and all that it contains. 2. Fleshy fruits, stone fruits, dry fruits; examples:—the apple, cherry, grain.

3. A thickened portion of the underground stem (not root). 4. The violet family bears inconspicuous seed flowers concealed for protection under the leaves. 5. Maturing the seeds is very exhausting to the plant; to save it from this the blossoms are plucked. 6. No. It is a cluster of small stone fruits. 7. Some varieties are bitter to the taste, some prickly, some are hidden within burs, some are concealed from sight. 8. In some fruits, as the orange, the seeds are so bitter and disagreeable that they usually are thrown away; in some the seeds are so small that they escape digestion; and some are encased in a hard shell like the peach pit. 9. A minute vegetable growth. 10. An old superstition prevalent in England says the mandrake had a human heart at its root, and it was thought that whoever pulled the mandrake would die immediately, and whoever heard the shriek which the root always gave when taken from the ground soon would die or go mad.

THE WORLD OF TO DAY.—AUSTRALASIA.

1. Captain Cook, in 1770. 2. Because of the wonderful growth and variety of flowers found there. 3. In 1788. A penal settlement. 4. Rabbits. 5. Five. Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and West Australia. 6. The five states of Australia and the islands of Tasmania and New Zealand always; Fiji and British New Guinea are usually included; and sometimes other islands of the South Seas. 7. In 1849. 8. One establishing a Federal Council of Australasia. 9. To the calling of an Australasian Federation Conference. 10. A constitution was drawn up to be presented to the states for ratification. 11. The defeat of their most ardent supporter, Sir Henry Parkes, for the premiership in New South Wales. 12. Of an Australasian Republic. 13. The Labor party. 14. Henry George's scheme for the nationalization of land. 15. The ballot system.

THE C. L. S. C. CLASSES.

1882—1895.

CLASS OF 1892.—"THE COLUMBIA."

"Seek and ye shall obtain."

OFFICERS.

President—Col. Logan H. Roots, Little Rock, Ark.*First Vice President*—Prof. Lewis Stuart, Ill.*Second Vice President*—Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, Ill.*District Vice Presidents*—Mrs. Jesse L. Hurlbut, New Jersey, Eastern Vice President; Mrs. Frank Beard, Illinois, Western Vice President; Mr. C. L. Williamson, Kentucky, Southern Vice President; Dr. P. S. Henson, Illinois, Western Vice President.*Secretary*—Mrs. J. Monroe Cooke, Boston, Mass.*Treasurer*—Mr. Lewis E. Snow, Mo.

CLASS FLOWER—CARNATION.

THE President of the Class of '92 writes: "These long winter nights seem to be especially encouraging to live circles. And those who are profiting by active working membership in a well managed circle cannot think of dropping out of the beneficial onward Chautauqua procession. But persons who have felt compelled to drop behind, I can most benefit, by urging the utilization of these winter nights for 'catching up' in the present peculiarly refreshing and instructive Required Readings. I am anxious that all '92's possible will be prepared to receive their diplomas this summer.

"In this bustling, hurrying era it will seem impossible to many to overcome hindrances. But it is richly worth the necessary struggle. The course is such that the effort is exhilarating. The companionship is grand and multitudinous.

The rewards to the persevering are certain.

"Let every one of us who possibly can, reach the goal as prize winners. And while passing words of cheering encouragement let us inculcate the sentiment that 'the relation of mental culture to the social life should inspire and aim at that wholeness which is attained only by devotion to the loftiest ideal—the Divine model.'"

CLASS OF 1893.—"THE ATHENIANS."

"Study to be what you wish to seem."

OFFICERS.

President—The Rev. R. C. Dodds, 337 Summer St., Buffalo, N. Y.*Vice Presidents*—George W. Driscoll, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, Meadville, Pa.; Miss Kate McGillioray, Port Calborne, Province Ontario, Canada; the Rev. M. D. Lichliter, McKeesport, Pa.; the Rev. A. F. Ashion, Ohio; Mrs. Helen M. Anthony, Ottawa, Ill.; Mrs. A. W. Merwin, Wilton, Conn.*General Secretary*—Dr. Julia Ford, Milwaukee, Wis.*Prison Secretary*—Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, Meadville, Pa.*District Secretaries*—The Rev. T. H. Paden, New Concord, Ohio; I. E. Welch, Albany, Ga.; the Rev. D. C. C. Simmons, Tyler, Texas; Mrs. Robt. Gentry, Chicago, Ill.*Treasurer*—Prof. W. H. Scott, Syracuse, N. Y.*Class Trustee*—George E. Vincent.*Executive Committee*—Miss Kate Little, Preston, Minn.; Prof. W. H. Scott; Mrs. Anthony.*Building Committee*—The Rev. R. C. Dodds, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. H. M. Anthony, Ottawa, Ill.

EMBLEM.—THE ACORN.

A NATIVE of Japan who joined the Class of

93 when in this country has now returned to Japan but writes that he intends to continue his studies, and is endeavoring to start a circle in the city of Yokohama.

RECENT reports from the classes at the Lincoln, Neb., and Stillwater, Minn., penitentiaries are full of encouragement. A number of members of the Pierian Circle at Stillwater have recently returned their memoranda on last year's work, and the results are creditable indeed. The weekly Chautauqua column in the *Mirror* contains many excellent papers prepared by these Chautauqua students. The following on "Our Schoolmates" will be of interest: "Of the twenty-four inmates who met in the chapel in 1890, for the purpose of organizing a Chautauqua circle here, six have continued to improve the opportunity and are struggling for graduate honors; eight completed their term of servitude and with four others who were pardoned have left the institution, while the remaining six fell by the wayside. Of those who went forth, one has gone to the world unknown; the others, as far as is known, are successfully combating the difficulties which surround them."

The class at Lincoln which this year numbers eighty members is doing excellent work under the guidance of willing leaders from the circles in Lincoln. The class opened the New Year by the adoption of a name, the "Look Forward Circle." The class has elected a secretary and has a special librarian. They have also contributed quite a little sum toward the book fund. They take much interest in the readings for the year and are making encouraging progress.

CLASS OF 1894.—"THE PHILOMATHEANS."

"*Ubi mel, ibi apes.*"

OFFICERS.

President—John Habberton, New York City.

Vice Presidents—The Rev. A. C. Ellis, Jamestown, N. Y.; the Rev. E. D. Ledyard, Steubenville, Ohio; the Rev. L. A. Banks, Boston, Mass.; the Rev. J. A. Cosby, Benkelman, Neb.; the Rev. Dr. Livingston, Toronto, Canada; Mrs. Helen Campbell, New York City; the Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Secretary—Miss Grace D. Fowler, Buffalo, N. Y.

Treasurer—Mr. Henry M. Hall, Titusville, Pa.

Class Trustee—W. T. Everson, Union City, Pa.

Building Committee—William T. Everson, Union City, Pa.; Henry M. Hall, Titusville, Pa.; Mr. C. Foskey, Shamburg, Pa.; Miss Grace D. Fowler, Buffalo, N. Y.

CLASS FLOWER—CLOVER.

THE following letter from a member of '94 will be of interest to many of his classmates:—"I started the Chautauqua course about a year ago and have been pegging away at it ever since. I have finished the required reading for the year and answered the questions. To say that I have

enjoyed the course would be a very mild way of stating the pleasure and profit derived from it." Alluding to Winchell's "Walks and Talks in the Geological Field" he adds, "As I spent a few weeks in the Catskill mountains this past summer, my eyes were better used than ever before. The round stones in the river's bed, the ravines, the rocks, and the trees all talked to me. Even the Palisades as I sailed down the Hudson told the story of their formation, so different from that of the Catskill. I was denied a good education and never touched upon the subject treated by Winchell, hence the great interest and delight in reading his work."

"I AM a member of the Class of '94, and have had to work very hard to catch up with last year's work but I cannot speak too highly of the C. L. S. C.; it is a help to me daily and I will do my utmost to extend it."

A MEMBER of a circle of six writes, "I am a busy farmer's wife and yet I was the only one who filled out the memoranda. Do you not think I appreciate it? I am only sorry it had not come into my life before I was forty-seven years old."

CLASS OF 1895.—"THE PATHFINDERS."

"*The truth shall make you free.*"

President—Dr. H. B. Adams, Baltimore, Md.

Vice Presidents—The Rev. Dr. Wilbur Crafts, New York; Miss Grace Dodge, New York; Mrs. Olive A. James, Rimersburg, Pa.; Miss Mary Davenport, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Frank O. Flynn, Belleville, Ont.; the Rev. William M. Hayes, Oxford, Ga.; the Rev. Hervey Wood Passaic, N. J.; Mrs. R. H. Durgin, Portland, Ore.; Miss Carrie L. Turentine, Gadsden, Ala.; Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Providence, R. I.; Prof. J. A. Woodburn, Indiana University.

Corresponding Secretary—Jane Mead Welch, Buffalo, N. Y.

Recording Secretary—Miss Mary R. Miller, Akron, O.

Treasurer—Mrs. E. C. Thompson, Litchfield, Ill.

Trustee of the Building Fund—The Rev. Fred. L. Thompson, Litchfield, Ill.

Two applicants for membership in '95 write from England: "Myself and friend have had under consideration the advantages offered by the Chautauqua Circle but are not possessed of definite information regarding it. We are both university students but in many respects find that the courses arranged by the local committees fail especially in continuity."

'95 is happy to welcome into its ranks a member who is now in his eightieth year, a Presbyterian minister who has been in active service for fifty-three years. He writes, "I am a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, and studied at Auburn Seminary, yet this course of reading in our retired home with my two daughters offers me something fresh for old age. Most likely I may not read to the end, but of this I

am quite sure,—the sunset years should not be a time for idleness and inactivity."

A MEMBER of the Class of '95 in Washington state writes, "My three boys in Minnesota are greatly pleased with the course while for my own part I cannot express my appreciation."

THE following letter from British North Borneo, tells its own story: "When I was teaching Tamil to a lady of the Madura American Mission in Southern India, I had the chance of reading a few numbers of THE CHAUTAUQUAN. I now want to go through the four years' course of study and become a member of the C. L. S. C. Please send me blank forms of application."

GRADUATE CLASSES.

THE Class of '82 is making preparations for the celebration of its decennial at Chautauqua this summer. Many letters of great interest have been received by the class historian and all indications point to a grand rally of "Pioneers" during the month of August. The members need no urging to bring them together at this time, and expressions of the deepest regret are heard from those whom circumstances necessarily keep at a distance.

THE list of graduates of the Class of '91 will appear in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for April.

A MEMBER of the Class of '91 writes from

Dresden, Germany: "The course has been one of much pleasure and a diversion through years that would otherwise have been of tiresome monotony, and since coming abroad it has been the sesame which has unlocked many hidden treasures. I also owe to the course the ability to read and understand much that would otherwise have been a sealed book, and feel deeply grateful to Chautauqua for having stimulated me to aspire to a higher education."

"NOT having health to attend school in my girlhood I grew to maturity with a feeling of great diffidence even in the society of those of my own age, which grew or rather increased in intensity as time passed, until I learned of the C. L. S. C. and enrolled myself in the Class of '85," writes a graduate of that class. "These four years of study gave me not only the 'outlook' promised, but a real love for the kind of reading I needed and a confidence and feeling of ease with all with whom I come in contact."

THE pretty brochure with "golden rod" cover, and containing the exercises attending the burning of the mortgage on the cottage of the "Irrepressible" '94's, will be sent free to any one of that class who forwards \$1.00 to Prof. Bridge, 3 Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Boston, the amount to be applied to the \$200 needed to defray the expense of improvements made on the cottage since last summer.

LOCAL CIRCLES.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

"We Study the Word and the Works of God."

"Let us Keep our Heavenly Father in the Midst."

"Never be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

OPENING DAY—October 1.

BRYANT DAY—November 3.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—November, second Sunday.

MILTON DAY—December 9.

COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.

LOWELL DAY—February 22.

LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.

HAWTHORNE DAY—March 29.

SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.

ADDISON DAY—May 1.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.

INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Saturday after first Tuesday; anniversary of C. L. S. C. at Chautauqua.

ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday; anniversary of the dedication of St. Paul's Grove at Chautauqua.

RECOGNITION DAY—August, third Wednesday after the first Tuesday.

THIS month is prolific in furnishing circles interesting plans of work. A great number of the letters from our constituency deserve more than the mere line which, owing to crowded space, we are able to give them. They serve a purpose however in furnishing the Recipient materials for suggestions, which may be adopted by a large number of circles in exchange for their own helpful hints. Nothing more than a glance down the local circle col-

umns is needed to prove Chautauqua's activity this winter. If there be circles which feel that they have not received due recognition, one means will surely rectify the omission: a full description of the circle and its working methods sent to the Central Office, stating the fact of the omission.

The widespread interest taken in the American year has given rise to some ingenious methods of teaching history in a way never to

forget it. The Linnea Circle of Minneapolis although Swedish in race is American in spirit. At a recent meeting the roll call was responded to by members who personated in costume the discoverers. As each discoverer was called chronologically he or she stepped forward and "made a landing" by planting the flag upon the section of a large map spread on a table which his prototype discovered. Announcing the year of the deed he proceeded to recount his exploits; some of the impersonations were very cleverly executed. The same plan was followed on the subject of the Revolution, each patriot relating his triumphs and victories. History made spectacular remains imprinted on the mind.

An interesting departure is made also by the Byfield Circle of Massachusetts. This band is united in local historic researches reaching to the time of the conflicts of Puritan colonists with Indians. The study will certainly prove fruitful as well as heighten the interest of the circle in its native haunts. Some artistic talent of this circle is given play in the etchings suggestive of the topic of the evening which head the programs.

Rowley Circle of the same state also pursues the idea of overturning state records and resurrecting early traces. The warmhearted Chautauquans of Woodville have hit upon the plan of exploiting their cause and pursuits at banquets which have become very popular and give scope to postprandial ability developed by the more arduous labors of the circle.

The new organization of the Anthracites of Scranton, Pa., with graduates of '91, has taken upon itself some of the rigorous rules of the parent circle; a fine of ten cents is imposed for absence, refreshments are served only on rare occasions, and each book of the course is given to some member who at each meeting brings a large set of questions prepared from it for other members to answer. Such discipline is a valuable training in itself.

NEW CIRCLES.

CANADA.—The new Pierian Circle at Clinton thrives with a membership of twenty.—Victoria Circle, the first one organized in British Columbia, began its weekly meetings in October. The circle has secured the services of a member of the Puget Sound Assembly Board to give instruction in the scientific work. Good results are being felt and other circles are expected speedily to form from the haven of the Victoria in the Queen City of the province.—A Chautauqua link has been formed by two sisters in Winnipeg who have begun the readings.

MAINE.—A new circle of nine members is diligently at work at Skowhegan.—The Wayfarers recently organized at Augusta are already going out into the highways to bring more into the fold.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The new Gilboa Circle at East Westmoreland reports a commendable beginning. Its feature of preparing papers will be found invaluable if kept up.

VERMONT.—Okemo Circle of Ludlow is starting with a good equipment for work.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A good working number of new readers are organized at Methuen.—A small circle at Malden sends an earnest letter giving proof of a circle which would be profitable to a far larger number.—Riverside Circle, a flourishing band of new Chautauquans, has begun the course at Haverhill.

CONNECTICUT.—Thirteen members of the new Taylor Circle at Westville pledge great interest in their meetings. The circle is a sprout from the Mosaics at New Haven.

NEW YORK.—Two additional new circles report this month from New York City, one bearing the suggestive name, the Knowledge Seekers.—A small but eager set of readers have organized at Troy.—"We are much interested and hope to interest others as well," writes the secretary of a well-equipped circle at Southport.—From Minetto comes word of a good beginning in Chautauqua work.—Twelve active readers are at work at Kenmore.—"We are determined to finish the four years; we have been benefited more than it is possible to tell"; this cheerful "experience" is related by the Hecla Works Circle.—A very large and very live circle is marching forward at Friendship.—Ten members of the new circle at Baldwin hope to pass through the "gates" in '95. One of the members, said to be one of the most thorough and earnest, is blind, depending upon the reading aloud of the course by another kind-hearted member.—The Mayflower of Buffalo and a new circle at Cattaraugus furnish additional proof of Chautauqua's activity in its parent state.—Walton Circle deserves mention for versatility. Lecture courses, receptions, memorial day celebrations, and an annual picnic, are such as to win a handsome tribute of thanks from husbands and fathers in shape of a banquet recently given.—The regular bi-weekly meeting of the Herbert B. Adams Chautauqua Circle was held January 19 at 26 Fourth Place, Brooklyn. The circle numbers twenty-eight on roll, most of whom were present. The evening's program was nicely arranged. The topic for the evening was "American History." This is a new circle organized this winter and is do-

ing active work. The exercises opened with a vesper service and the Lord's Prayer followed by roll call responded to with quotations from Hawthorne; essays were next read on "Hawthorne," and "Story of the Declaration of Independence." "Questions on Leading Facts in American History" were asked, answered, and discussed by the circle. A synopsis of the last four chapters of Bryce was followed by a piano solo, recitation, and vocal duet. An address was given by D. Harris Underhill, Chairman Executive Committee Brooklyn Chautauqua Assembly, on "Why I am a Chautauquan." He said:—"I am a Chautauquan because I see where I have been benefited physically, intellectually, socially, and mentally. Again, I am a Chautauquan because I believe in education; because I believe people who cannot go to college should know what is being done at college, should have some idea of the outline of its work; because I think young persons should have access to the class of books used in college."

NEW JERSEY.—Elizabeth comes in with two new circles, one, the Columbian, the other including a graduate seal reader and a family of home readers.—A summer visitor at Chautauqua from Bayonne returned home to plant the seed which has now developed into a thriving circle in that city.—Eleven new members at Sayreville and a half dozen at Orange request admission to the Class of '95.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The new Twilight Circle at Philadelphia gives assurance of its vigor, promising to "persevere and be patient."—Sellersville reports its circle as progressing, though inexperienced.—The new circle at Millville has increased to eleven members, holding very interesting weekly meetings.—A feature of the meetings of the large new Parkesburgh Circle is the reading of original papers by members, having a bearing on the text work.—Fort Ligonier Circle at Ligonier numbering seventeen members reports a sound condition and prosperous outlook.—"Our circle is certainly a success; we number twenty-two with a promise of more," announces a lately formed circle at Boyertown.—Allegheny with seventeen members closes the list of new formed Keystone circles.

MARYLAND.—Baltimore has another Chautauqua outgrowth this month, the Guard Circle, compactly organized with seven members.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—A new circle of nine joins from Orangeburgh.

FLORIDA.—Bright greetings come from the little circle at Orlando.

OHIO.—The flourishing new Epworth circle of

Hamilton has adopted an admirable system of prompt openings, strict adherence to the spirit and object of the study; a sample program is given. The subjects for essays are excellent:

Roll call—Quotations by members of the circle.

Recitation in concert of C. L. S. C. mottoes. Prayer.

Piano solo or essay.

Reading.

Vocal solo or conversation.

Canton has recently witnessed the formation of the Epworth League Circle, a very promising one of two dozen members.—A Chautauqua post at Fremont called the Croghan Circle, is in a good state of discipline and loyalty, located on the old site of Fort Stephenson. The circle hopes that the new post may show as much sturdiness as the old in another kind of struggle.—A new band reports from Germantown; the account bristles with zeal and hope and boasts of the possession of an excellent leader.—"We love the work and expect to complete it," is already the enthusiastic verdict of the thriving new band of twenty-five, at Cherry Forks.—Eleven readers at Waynesville and eight at Windsor are planting for the first Chautauqua harvest in those places.

MICHIGAN.—College Hill Circle, the second one working at Hillsdale, affirms that "though very busy and possibly not able to run with the swiftest it expects by plodding to reach the golden end." No surer guarantee of success does it need.—New circles have recently organized themselves in Lansing and at Coopersville, which evidence creditable prospects.—The sprightly circle at Cheboygan made Franklin day a pretext for exemplifying as many of the characteristic ideas of Franklin as possible, even indulging in a "saw dust" pudding in honor of his frugality.

INDIANA.—The Chautauqua spirit recently took root in Greenwood, developing into a circle of a dozen members, active and full of hope.—Two additional new circles adorn the Hoosier State, reporting from Carthage and McCutchanville.

WISCONSIN.—A description of excellent administration of the new circle at Richland Center, is such as would be welcome from every circle. The balancing of responsibility between leaders and members is most mutually advantageous.—Though of an informal caste the programs followed by the Sheboygan Falls Circle seems very attractive, consisting of roll call, quotations, readings, questions and answers, and general conversation.—Horicon reports a new circle of twelve staunch members.—Other

circles recently formed send letters from Elroy and Eagle River. Both have a good number for beginning.

ILLINOIS.—A wide-awake set of Chautauquans have organized for weekly meetings and steady work at Rockford. They are known as the Isabellas.

KENTUCKY.—Several young people of Falmouth have organized the Columbian Circle, the number including some seal readers.

TENNESSEE.—The Central Nashville Circle when last heard from was proceeding toward organization, with a nucleus of seven members. At Paris the Chautauqua interest has recently taken hold vigorously. The result is a circle of a dozen members. The formation of a new circle at Clarksville where there were a number of graduates led to their immediate re-enlistment, giving the circle great promise for future success.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Jackson Circle is to be commended for the marked interest taken in the preparation of its programs. The subjects undertaken, if well discussed and digested, will insure great profit. The ordinary program includes devotional exercises, responses by quotations, minutes, and a paper or discussion on each of the topics belonging to the course, followed by a *résumé* of the news of the week, foreign and home, the last feature being a paper on some general subject, the example given being Life in Mexico. Special feature programs were followed at the Christmas and New Year meetings. A small circle at Houston has perfected organization and started on a crusade to win new members. Another at Natchez writes hopefully, not discouraged by small beginnings.

MINNESOTA.—In connection with the Epworth League of Wood Lake, a new Chautauqua circle has recently been formed, which every alternate week provides the literary features of the league, reserving other weeks for regular C. L. S. C. work. Despite the fact that the circle is scattered over a blizzard-blown prairie with great distance between members, Chautauqua affords a reliable magnet to keep them in contact.

IOWA.—"It will never be known how many sad hours and lonely lives have been brightened by Chautauqua work," writes a member of the new Vincent Circle at Des Moines, a circle which, numbering eighteen, ranges from gay to gray. Frances Willard Circle at Le Claire, a sturdy young branch, desires enrollment with a promising list of members. Magellan Circle of Wellman now numbers sixteen members and meeting every week, is sure of a good outcome.

—At Allison and Osceola each are new bands of Chautauqua readers enrolled for the patriotic year.

MISSOURI.—Beacon Hill of Kansas City sends an interesting account of work done and undertaken by its circle, who are united in Chautauqua spirit. Columbia Circle has recently started on its course in the same city. Shrewsbury Circle of St. Louis has planted its light in a way to be seen of men, and reports encouragingly.

ARKANSAS.—Malvern mail brings an account of a new circle of nine members organized and at work in that place. Sequoyah Circle of Fort Smith gives abundant proof of its work. It is limited to twenty-four members, but is so besieged with applications that a branch circle is in prospect.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—At Custer City the new Nonpareil Circle, somewhat late in organizing, is already progressing and will take its place with the many other '95's of the northwest.

NEBRASKA.—A thorough-going circle writes from Pawnee City. This circle takes the work in every department, following all suggestions, celebrating memorial days, and extracting generally the full essence of Chautauqua.

KANSAS.—A rather original circle is organized at Oak Hill, having no officers and simply trying to "learn the lessons, being composed of work-day people who have little spare time but know the value of improvement." Such letters are always refreshing. An interesting circle of thirteen members sends greetings from Howard. From Chandler's Valley comes the news of a freshly started circle now well established.

TEXAS.—A circle at Sherman declares its condition to be flourishing already and proposing to furnish good results before the year's close. A small circle at Fort Davis, and a large one of eighteen members at Will's Point serve to light the fires of Chautauqua and patriotism on new hearths in the mammoth state.

COLORADO.—"Enthusiasm grows as the work progresses," writes the secretary of Habberton Circle of Denver, a well attended and capable circle. Special features and attractions are afforded on Round Table nights to attract general interest to the work of the circle. A letter from Central City Circle claims a good degree of prosperity, and an excellent personnel for working.

NEVADA.—An enterprise has been set on foot by the Lake Tahoe Chautauqua Improvement Company to acquire and deal in real estate for the purpose of gaining funds to invest in Summer Assembly grounds on Lake Tahoe, which promises to be a success. State organization has progressed this year considerably, in shape

of circles formed at Carson City, Reno, Tybo, Virginia City, Elko, and Bodie. Single readers are at work in many other places. An excellent status is ascribed by the correspondent to those formed.

WASHINGTON.—The Austin P. Burwell Circle at Anacortes, in addition to the regular study, completes each month with a review of the whole work as far as completed. Memorial days are observed and honored with refreshments.

OREGON.—The Willamette Circle at Portland comes in this month having completed the reading for the past year, but recently asked for recognition. The secretary reports a flourishing condition and growing numbers.

CALIFORNIA.—Sequoia Circle of Boulder Creek is the banner circle of the Pacific coast as to the ratio of its numbers to the population. Its meetings are described as of absorbing interest, a bright vein of original devices keeping the circle keenly alive.—Kernville Circle has started with eight members, proposing to "make up" and end the year square.—Thirteen new readers at Long Beach and a smaller number at Santa Cruz have joined '95.—Another new circle at Rivera numbers fourteen and promises to march four years Chautauqua-ward.—By far the largest new organization of the year is Simpson Circle of San Francisco, organized by the president of the Pacific coast department of Chautauqua, and now numbering upwards of one hundred members. Interest is reported as being of the fruitful kind. Meetings are provided with carefully arranged programs, and it is needless to prophesy that many of this auspicious band starting from the golden gates west, will reach the golden gates east.

OLD CIRCLES.

CANADA.—Circles at Guelph, Hartley, Lakefield, and the Amek Circle of Ottawa have reported their renewal, there being among them a variety of seal readers, others who do the regular work, and some who struggle to find time even for that.

MAINE.—The work of the Ellsworth Falls Circle must form a very helpful factor in the lives of its members. The circle, dating four years back, continues work with interest unabated, following very creditable programs. A prize is given to the one doing the best work in certain departments.—A letter from Damariscotta Circle relates two facts worth attention of other circles: the circle has a library of six hundred volumes already accumulated, tending to make permanent the organization. One of the members brightens the meetings with travel

sketches and photographs of a recent trip abroad.—Garfield Circle of Lewiston has time only for the American history and literature course, but finds that well worth the pursuit.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Parotuckaway Circle of Epping and Great Falls Circle are actively at work with no falling off of number or interest.

VERMONT.—Bellows Falls Circle adds this year, two-thirds of as many new members as it had last, and retains its graduate of '91. The circle reads during recreation time, Habberton's story "The Chautauquans."—Montpelier Circle prospers with goodly number of recruits.

MASSACHUSETTS.—In the interesting program followed by the Umpachene Circle of Southfield occur these features: "Can you give a five-minute defense of our Revolution that would be the test of historic criticism and investigation?" "How can our circle be made more interesting?" "Three-minute digest of Good Manners For Young People." These are worthy of consideration.—In Perkins Institute for the Blind, at South Boston, are a number of Chautauquans, one of whom reads aloud to others who listen while working. Such disposal of minutes will bring a large reward.—Through the secretary of Chicopee Circle which is in a flourishing condition, comes also news indirectly of other circles settled down to hard work at Orange, Westfield, Springfield, and West Mountain Circle at Bernardston.—Athol Circle pursues its work steadily, this year reading the Garnet Seal course with the high school pupils who combine it with their pursuit of English literature. Mothers and sons are thus brought together in common study.—Middleborough Circle is doing good work, taking up special features and events of the time, such as World's Fair, etc., with which to vary programs.—Pentucket Circle of Haverhill, and Manchester Circle resumed work on time.

RHODE ISLAND.—Vincent Circle of Providence looms up strong as usual.

CONNECTICUT.—Hall Circle of West Hartford which meets with a member who is unable to go out, has combined the study of Lowell with the American year. The program indicates thoughtful preparation.

NEW YORK.—Columbia Circle of Brooklyn is at present under the guidance of the chairman of the Brooklyn Chautauqua Assembly, and may be expected to take front rank. Bushwick Circle, of the same city is also at work.—Lewiston Circle is enjoying its fourth year's work more, even, than usual.—Hurlbut Circle of Holley indulges at its meetings, in debates, talks, and papers prepared by its members.—Kingston, and Watkins Circles and Vincent Cir-

cle of Rochester are holding out with steady pace.—Through some mistake the report of the sturdy James Circle of Brooklyn slipped into the column of new circles recently. This circle now numbers fifty-seven members and maintains its wonted prominence.

NEW JERSEY.—Summit Circle in connection with the James M. E. Church of Jersey City has made creditable additions to its number this year, and follows the plan of holding written examinations at its meetings.—Central Circle of Bridgeton celebrated Christmas with a Colonial Tea, at which costumes, decoration, refreshments, and programs were in keeping with one hundred years ago.—Palisades Circle of Englewood has undergone a sifting, retaining twenty-one stanch members. Discussions of current events and debates such as upon government control of railroads, are added to the C. L. S. C. programs.—Golden Rod Circle of Dover has a head and foot maintained by the members' ability to answer questions. Greater diligence is said to be the result. Recitations and music are features of the meetings.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Simpson Circle of Philadelphia is "delighted especially with this year's course." Quotations answering roll call are all from American authors.—Pleasantville Circle maintains its attendance and is pursuing the same plan of work as last year.—Langhorne Circle has a large attendance this year.—Clover Leaf Circle of Greenville, and Clarion Circle have added several '95's recently.—Hyperion Circle of Octoraro is composed entirely of young people, having started in '87 and retaining all its graduates. Games and general conversation are made a part of each evening to give the circle a social aspect. Many visitors attend the meetings.—Brownsville Circle is now in its ninth year of continued work. Vigorous exercises are followed at each meeting.—Circles at New Milford, Tunkhannock, Smethport, and Utopia Circle at Pittsburgh are reorganized and active.

MARYLAND.—From Baltimore comes the vow, "We propose to do more thorough work this coming year."—Hyattsville Circle shows growth.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The secretary of Timrod Circle at Charleston regrets that business prevents so many young men from going into a most beneficial circle, but hopes that a number of them may yet be drawn in. The circle though small is "doing its very best."—White Rose Circle of Yorkville is entering eagerly its third year, and Anderson Circle started in '87 maintains its footing.

LOUISIANA.—One year's experience is felt by

the band of readers at Greensburg to be of vast benefit in guiding their work toward successful results. The secretary is confident of having an excellent report at the year's close.

OHIO.—If the circle at Youngstown is vigorous and devoted in proportion to its numbers, most profitable meetings are to be realized.—The membership of Wilmot Circle has doubled; probably the result of giving a public Chautauqua entertainment. Instructive programs are strictly adhered to.—A letter from Tiro Circle shows a good working condition in that place.—Marguerite Circle of Sand Hill sustains a system of questionings, to which answers are given from memory. Questions on outside subjects are permitted, and form a very instructive part of the work.—The circle at Peebles is said to be doing excellent work, with a force of twenty members.—Longfellow Circle of New London now numbers a score, and is progressing smoothly.—Marlboro Circle reports a gain this year.—The circle at Delhi divides the time allotted to each subject, equally between recitations and discussion; this naturally develops original thought.—Bacon Circle at Cleveland has a good number of '95's and means to make the circle, now a large one, a permanent organization.—Caledonia and Hamilton Circles show good attendance.

MICHIGAN.—The circle at Ovid appoints a leader for each month, a critic for three months, and a special instructor on physical life.—The First Circle of Hillsdale, provides for rotation of subjects among leaders giving one to each for a month. Each topic is given a half hour, and THE CHAUTAUQUAN articles twenty minutes. Critics' reports and discussions fill the remainder of the evening.—Encouraging words are sent in from circles at Battle Creek, Chesaning, Gladwin, and Portland, and from the Alphas found both in Manton and Cass City.

INDIANA.—The circle at Southport has for president a minister's wife who has a faculty of organizing new circles wherever she goes. A neighboring town recently contributed to her garland of circles. Southport Circle is flourishing.—Tipton Circle has increased its membership.—Colfax Circle of S. H. G. at South Bend has lost its pioneer leader, by death. The circle feels the inspiration of his thorough Chautauqua spirit.—Evangeline Circle of Raub, only a short distance from Chicago, is more than rejoiced that the American year occurs just before the Columbian Exposition. Some of the members declare their intention to keep up the reading the rest of their lives. The circle is now in its second year.—Trenton Rock Circle at Marion is entirely informal, members simply

learning and discussing the lessons, with a diversion of music and an occasional essay.—Vincent Circle of La Fayette finds the greatest help from printing at the beginning, the program for the whole year, giving each one ample time for thorough preparation.—Beechwood Circle of Greensburg has a large contingent of local readers, who it is hoped will be persuaded to enroll at the central office.—Greetings come from the circle at Bourbon which also has a large number of local readers.

WISCONSIN.—“We did not disband but kept up meetings through the summer,” writes the secretary of Vincent Circle at Augusta. This circle has several new members and has secured a course of lectures.—Clintonville Alpha meetings take the form of a class in which questions and answers are the main feature, coupled with free and enjoyable discussion.—Baraboo Circle has renewed work, being in its fifth year.—A steady progress is the assurance coming from Wequiock Circle and Line Circle of Beloit.

ILLINOIS.—Social Institutions of the United States has been found an absorbing topic so far, by the Promethians of Woodstock.—Twenty local readers make the circle at Metropolis City very attractive.—Kirkland Circle reports an increase.—The Fortnightly of Joliet has entered on its tenth year.—El Paso Circle has a large new force.—The third year now entered upon by Englewood Circle will probably be made very interesting, having a large number of members. The state quota of reports is completed with cheerful words from Vincent and Minerva Circles of Chicago, and Virginia Circles.

KENTUCKY.—The Dauntless Seven of Sharon have increased to ten, whose banner study is reported to be history.—Among readers in Prentice Circle of Elizabethtown are some working for white seals as well as for diplomas.

MISSOURI.—A visitor of the Paul H. Hayne Circle at Linneus pronounces it a rarely energetic one, never missing a text-book lesson and blessed with a very exacting president.

MINNESOTA.—Dayton's Bluff Circle of St. Paul is a most thoroughly constituted body, equipped in a way to insure most systematic progress. Eight years of experience have given some of its productions the finish acquired by training. Oxford Circle also of St. Paul is again at work.—Among readers in Willard Circle of Windom are mothers who are agreed that this year is precisely what mothers need to keep up with their children in school.—A member writing from a Minneapolis circle says, “I do all in my power to extend Chautauqua; I think it a missionary work.” It is needless to say her circle is flourishing.

ishing.—A few '95's are added to Latoca Circle of Alexandria.

IOWA.—The second year's work of the Dubuque Circle witnesses an increase from twenty-one to thirty-two members. Monday meetings from two to five o'clock are attended by nearly all, the circle being an admirably vigorous one.

—Emerson Circle of Des Moines has doubled its numbers this year.—Vincent of the same city has held its own.—It is to be hoped the large circle at Cresco which has gone in for one year's work will find the first a step irresistibly leading to the other three.—The sixth year entered upon by Burlington Circle has engendered a spirit of independent study.—Maquoketa, Spencer, Sioux City, and Zeta Sigma Circle of Burlington roll up a reassuring list of Chautauquans for this year.

NEBRASKA.—“We are doing good work and meeting weekly,” reports Alpha of Louisville.—Twelve active readers, several being '95's, are combining their energies for a successful year at Minden.—Stirring programs are characteristic of Beatrice Circle. A recent discussion included the aspects of the slavery question settled in the Constitutional Convention, and a paper on Jackson's war on the banks.—Sterling Circle is larger than last year.

KANSAS.—The well attended circle at Sedgwick is working on its fourth year, and has a reinforcement of '95's doubling the former membership.—The informal but thoroughly in earnest circle at Sabetha follows as many of the recommended plans for study as are possible for its busy members to do.—Renewal of zeal as well as increase of members is related of circles at Pomona, Seneca, and the Newtonians of Newton.—“A splendid working circle,” is the characterization given the Chautauquans of Chanute.—Fort Scott Circle is not too small to make an excellent showing at the end of the year.

TEXAS.—A full and interesting letter from Chestnut Hill Circle of Dallas tells of great interest centering in the history work, concerning which there are frequent and instructive discussions.

OREGON.—A growing circle at Forest Grove has been somewhat belated in its work but possesses an energy which will readily make up for lost time.

WASHINGTON.—Longfellow Circle of Tacoma has begun the year with unusually good prospects; a large membership of thorough students accounts for its prosperity.

CALIFORNIA.—Many '95's have entered the circle at San Jacinto this year which promises to repay them richly with benefits.—Gilroy Chautauquans have begun their third year's work.

THE LIBRARY TABLE.

FALSE AND TRUE.

So, after all, 'tis better that we err
In loving overmuch, though oft deceived,
Than make our heart a sealed sepulcher
From which the angel turns away aggrieved.*

ECONOMY.

"WOMEN are by nature, as compared with men," said I, "the care-taking and saving part of creation,—the authors and conservators of economy. As a general rule, man earns and woman saves and applies. The wastefulness of woman is commonly the fault of man."

"I don't see into that," said Bob Stephens.

"In this way. Economy is the science of proportion. Whether a particular purchase is extravagant depends mainly on the income it is taken from. Suppose a woman has a hundred and fifty a year for her dress, and gives fifty dollars for a bonnet; she gives a third of her income; it is a horrible extravagance, while for the woman whose income is ten thousand it may be no extravagance at all. The poor clergyman's wife, when she gives five dollars for a bonnet, may be giving as much, in proportion to her income, as the woman who gives fifty. Now the difficulty with the greater part of women is, that the men who make the money and hold it give them no kind of standard by which to measure their expenses. Most women and girls are in this matter entirely at sea, without chart or compass. They don't know in the least what they have to spend. Husbands and fathers often pride themselves about not saying a word on business matters to their wives and daughters. They don't wish them to understand them, or to inquire into them, or to make remarks or suggestions concerning them. 'I want you to have everything that is suitable and proper,' says Jones to his wife, 'but don't be extravagant.'"

"'But, my dear,' says Mrs. Jones, 'what is suitable and proper depends very much on our means; if you could allow me any specific sum for dress and housekeeping, I could tell better.'"

"'Nonsense, Susan. I can't do that,—it's too much trouble. Get what you need, and avoid foolish extravagances; that's all I ask.'"

"By and by Mrs. Jones' bills are sent in, in

an evil hour, when Jones has heavy notes to meet, and then comes a domestic storm.

"'I shall just be ruined, Madam, if that's the way you are going on. I can't afford to dress you and the girls in the style you have set up;—look at this milliner's bill.'"

"'I assure you,' says Mrs. Jones, 'we haven't got any more than the Stebbinses,—nor so much.'"

"'Don't you know that the Stebbinses are worth five times as much as ever I was?'"

"No, Mrs. Jones did not know it;—how should she when her husband makes it a rule never to speak of his business to her, and she has not the remotest idea of his income?"

"Thus multitudes of good, conscientious women and girls are extravagant from pure ignorance. The male provider allows bills to be run up in his name, and they have no earthly means of judging whether they are spending too much or too little, except the semi-annual hurricane which attends the coming in of these bills."—*From Mrs. Stowe's "House and Home Papers."*

OPHELIA.

THIS is the poor Ophelia whom Hamlet the Dane loved. She was a beautiful blonde girl, and there was—especially in her speech—a magic which touched my heart. I forgot all the crafty casuistry of the scholastics, and my deep researches were only on the charming question: "What does this smile set forth—what is the inner meaning of that voice with its mysterious, deeply yearning flute-tones? Whence do those eyes derive their blessed rays? Is it a gleam of heaven, or is heaven but the reflect of those eyes? Is that sweet smile in concord with the silent music of the spheres in their unending dance, or is it but the earthly signature of the most supersensual harmony?" And the fair slender form like wandering grace swept around and near me—all as in a dream.

Ah, that is the curse of weak mortals, that they ever, when a great mischance occurs, vent their ill temper on the best and dearest. And so poor Hamlet, with his reason—that glorious jewel—flawed, cast himself by a feigned aberration of mind into the most terrible abyss of real madness, and tortured his poor love with scornful jeers. Poor child! All that was wanting was that the beloved should take her

*The Lover's Year Book of Poetry. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

father for a rat and stab him dead. Then she must of course go mad. But her madness is not so black and gloomy-brooding as that of Hamlet, since it deludes, soothing with sweet songs her poor distracted head. Her soft voice melts away in music, and flowers, and still more flowers, entwine themselves in all her thoughts. She sings while plaiting wreaths to deck her brow, and smiles with gleaming smiles—alas, poor child!

Laer. Drown'd! O, where?

Queen. There is a willow grows ascaunt the brook,

That shows his hoar leaves in the glassy stream;

Therewith fantastic garlands did she make
Of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long
purples,

That liberal shepherds give a grosser name,
But our cold maids do dead men's fingers call
them:

There on the pendent boughs her coronet
weeds

Clambering to hang, an envious sliver broke;
When down her weedy trophies, and herself,
Fell in the weeping brook. Her clothes
spread wide;

And, mermaid-like, a while they bore her up:
Which time, she chanted snatches of old
tunes;

As one incapable of her own distress,
Or like a creature native and indued
Unto that element: but long it could not be
Till that her garments, heavy with their
drink,

Pulled the poor wretch from her melodious lay
To muddy death.

Yet why should I tell you this sad history? You all knew it from your childhood, and have wept often enough over the old tragedy of Hamlet the Dane, who loved the fair Ophelia far more than a thousand brothers could, with all their united love, and who went mad because the ghost of his father appeared to him, and because the world was out of its course and he felt himself too weak to set it straight, and because he in German Wittenberg had from too much thinking forgotten practical business, and because he had the choice to go mad or do something desperate—and finally because he, as a mortal mind, had above all things in himself a strong tendency to madness.

We know Hamlet as well as we do our own face, which we so often see in the mirror, and which is yet far less known to us than one would think; for if we were to meet any one in the street who looked exactly like ourselves, we would gaze at the startling, strange, familiar

face only instinctively, and with a secret dread, without remarking that it is our features which we have just seen.—*Heinrich Heine.*

CONDUCT OF LIFE.

IMMEDIATELY prescribe some character and some form to yourself which you shall observe both when you are alone and when you meet with men.

And let silence be the general rule, or let only what is necessary be said, and in few words. And rarely, and when the occasion calls, we shall say something; but about none of the common subjects, not about gladiators, nor horse-races, nor about athletics, nor about eating or drinking, which are the usual subjects; and especially not about men, as blaming them or praising them or comparing them. If then you are able, bring over by your conversation, the conversation of your associates, to that which is proper; but if you should happen to be confined to the company of strangers, be silent.

Let not your laughter be much, nor on many occasions, nor excessive.

Refuse altogether to take an oath, if it is possible; if it is not, refuse as far as you are able.

Avoid banquets which are given by strangers and by ignorant persons. But if ever there is occasion to join in them, let your attention be carefully fixed, that you slip not into the manners of the vulgar (the uninstructed). For you must know, that if your companion be impure, he also who keeps company with him must become impure, though he should happen to be pure.

If a man has reported that a certain person speaks ill of you, do not make any defense to what has been told you; but reply, the man did not know the rest of my faults, for he would not have mentioned these only.

When you are going to any of those in great power, place before yourself that you will not find the man at home, that you will be excluded, that the door will not be opened to you, that the man will not care about you. And if with all this it is your duty to visit him, bear what happens, and never say to yourself that it was not worth the trouble. For this is silly and marks the character of a man who is offended by externals.

In company take care not to speak much and excessively about your own acts or dangers; for as it is pleasant to you to make mention of your own dangers, it is not so pleasant to others to hear what has happened to you. Take care also not to provoke laughter; for this is a slippery

way towards vulgar habits, and is also adapted to diminish the respect of your neighbors. It is a dangerous habit also to approach obscene talk. When, then, anything of this kind happens, if there is a good opportunity, rebuke the man who has proceeded to this talk; but if there is not an opportunity, by your silence at least, and blushing and expression of dissatisfaction by your countenance show plainly that you are displeased at such talk.

When you have decided that a thing ought to be done, and are doing it, never avoid being seen doing it, though the many shall form an unfavorable opinion about it. For if it is not right to do it, avoid doing the thing; but if it is right, why are you afraid of those who shall find fault wrongly?

When any person treats you ill or speaks ill of you, remember that he does this or says this because he thinks it is his duty. It is not possible then for him to follow that which seems right to you, but that which seems right to himself. Accordingly if he is wrong in his opinion, he is the person who is hurt, for he is the person who has been deceived; for if a man shall suppose the true conjunction to be false, it is not the conjunction which is hindered, but the man who has been deceived about it. If you proceed then from these opinions, you will be mild in temper to him who reviles you; for say on each occasion, It seemed so to him.

Everything has two handles, the one by which it may be borne, the other by which it may not. If your brother acts unjustly, do not lay hold of the act by that handle wherein he acts unjustly, for this is the handle which cannot be borne; but lay hold of the other, that he is your brother, that he was nurtured with you and you will lay hold of the thing by that handle by which it can be borne.*—*Epictetus*.

OLD-FASHIONED.

Arcturus is his other name,—
I'd rather call him star!
It's so unkind of science
To go and interfere!

I pull a flower from the woods,
A monster with a glass
Computes the stamens in a breath,
And has her in a class.

Whereas I took the butterfly,
Aforetime in my hat,
He sits erect in cabinets,
The clover-bells forgot.

*The Discourses of Epictetus. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

What once was heaven is zenith now.
Where I proposed to go
When time's brief masquerade was done,
Is mapped, and charted too!

What if the poles should frisk about
And stand upon their heads!
I hope I'm ready for the worst,
Whatever prank betides.

Perhaps the kingdom of heaven's changed!
I hope the children there
Won't be new-fashioned when I come,
And laugh at me and stare.

I hope the father in the skies
Will lift his little girl,—
Old-fashioned, naughty, everything,—
Over the stile of pearl.

—*Emily Dickinson*.

COTTON MATHER.

BEFORE Cotton Mather's tomb was fairly closed, men who had known him best were whispering among themselves other than good things concerning the dead. Posterity has held them right. A subtle priest, self-seeking, vain, arrogant, inconsistent, mischievous in his eternal business, many have called him: even if honest, dreadfully deluded, and grotesquely lacking in judgment, is what those mostly say who say the best. And if we had only public records to guide us, I should be disposed to assent.

But before we can judge him aright, we must strive to see him as he saw himself. It was his lot to possess a mind and temperament more restlessly active than most men ever know. With this nature it was his lot to live all his life in a petty provincial town, further removed from the great current of contemporary life than any spot to-day in the civilized world. And this he never realized; nor have any of those realized who have sat to judge him. His grandfathers and the other founders of New England, came from the midst of the seething England which was soon to dethrone the Stuarts, full of the passion of a contest that had been to every one of them the greatest of earthly realities. His father's life had brought the elder man face to face with kings and bishops; Increase Mather had fought hard to preserve and to perpetuate a Puritanism whose pristine freshness was still within his own memory. But when Cotton Mather's time came, Puritanism—like Anglicanism itself—was already not the great reality it had once been; it had become a tradition. The world travels faster nowadays.

This great tradition of Puritanism he fought

so passionately to defend had in it the seeds of a grim, untruthful formalism, which has made it seem to many men of later times a gloomy delusion, fruitful only of limitation and of cant. Those who see in it only or chiefly this, forget what even to Cotton Mather himself was its greatest truth. Few human philosophies have been more essentially ideal; few systems formulated by men have so strenuously kept before the minds of those who accept them the transitory unreality of those things which human beings can perceive, the eternal and infinite reality of the divine universe that lies beyond human ken. Once learn this, and nothing on this earth is so great as to deserve a care, when we think of the infinite realities beyond; nor anything on this earth so mean as not to be a manifestation of divine truth. At once contemptible and reverend, this earthly life of ours is but the fragment of an instant in the timeless eternities of God. But to the Puritans, it was an instant in which the infinite mercy of God, with free grace mitigating His infinite justice, gave every living man the chance and the hope of finding in himself the signs of eternal salvation. It is not every man who can rise to such heights of idealism as this: whoever cannot or will not so rise, whoever cannot feel beneath the austere pettiness of Puritanism the passionate enthusiasm that made things unseen—Hell and Heaven, the Devil, and the Angels, and God—greater realities than anything this side of eternity, can never even guess what Puritanism meant.

On its earthly side, however, Puritanism had a trait which has been more generally recognized, though not, perhaps, more fully understood. In its origin it was Protestant. It began, and it gained earthly strength, in a passionate revolt of human thought from those phases of ecclesiastical tradition which human experience had proved false and wicked. God's word contains God's truth, the first Protestants cried; we will read it for ourselves, none but God shall be our guide. So, Bible in hand, they led the way for who would follow; and when they were gone far enough to muster their forces, they would have cried halt. But what authority had they to stop the progress they had urged? God's word contains God's truth, cried those of their followers whose spirit came nearest to that of the leaders; let us read it there, and read it each for himself; none but God shall be our guide. And those who press ever onward, seeking God's truth each for himself, are the Protestants of to-day. Protestantism can have no priesthood.

The passionate idealism to which he held with all his heart—like honest priests ever since the world began—colored, and glorified, and made

divine, even the meanest things in the petty earthly life he knew. The life he lived—with all its grotesque pettiness—was the life which had in it the seeds of that great continental life in which lies the chief hope of the modern world. To understand the America of to-day, we must know the New England of the fathers; to know the first New England of the fathers, there is no better way than to study this man—its last, its most typical incarnation. And as we study him, and then look back at the figure that emerges from the dusty books and manuscripts of two centuries ago, the final trait of him, that hides the rest, is this: strenuously, devoutly, he did what he deemed his duty.*—*Barrett Wendell.*

THE HOUSE OF SEVEN GABLES.

THE House of Seven Gables is a history of retribution. In the long past a Colonel Pyncheon, a grasping Puritan, had been instrumental, with invidious acrimony, in one Matthew Maule's execution for the crime of witchcraft; and the condemned had uttered a prophecy from the scaffold: "God will give him blood to drink." On the soil for which he had disputed with the dead—over the spot first covered by the log-built hut of the wizard—the relentless persecutor erects a spacious mansion and dies suddenly in one of its rooms at the appointed hour of its consecration. A shadow henceforth hangs, like a murky pall of judgment, over the heads of his descendants, who cling to the seven-gabled house from father to son, from generation to generation. The rustiness and infirmity of age gather over it. A large dim mirror is fabled to contain within its depths all the shapes of the departed Pyncheons. The progenitor's half-effaced picture remains affixed to the wall of the room in which he died. Every detail points backward. The most considerable reality seems to be, not the white-oak frames, the boards, shingles, and crumbling plaster, but the story of human existence latent in the upreared venerable peaks:

"So much of mankind's varied experience has passed there,—so much had been suffered, and something, too, enjoyed,—that the very timbers were oozy, as with the moisture of a heart. It was itself like a great human heart, with a life of its own, and full of rich and somber reminiscences."

The distinctive traits of the founder live in the blood and brains of his posterity, and the curse flung from the scaffold becomes a part of their inheritance. If one of them gurgles in

*Col'n Mather. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

his throat, a bystander is likely to whisper, "He has Maule's blood to drink." The sudden demise of a Pyncheon a hundred years ago is held as giving additional probability to the current opinion. Thirty years before the story opens, one member of the family is sentenced to perpetual imprisonment for the murder of another. The little shop which "old maid Pyncheon" now reopens, was opened a century since by a miserly ancestor who is supposed to haunt it:

"The old counter, shelves, and other fixtures of the little shop remained just as he had left them. It used to be affirmed that the dead shopkeeper, in a white wig, a faded velvet coat, an apron at his waist, and his ruffles carefully turned back from his wrists, might be seen through the chinks of the shutters any night of the year, ransacking his till, or poring over the dingy pages of his day book. From the look of unutterable woe upon his face, it appeared to be his doom to spend eternity in a vain effort to make his books balance."

The principal representative of the family, worldly, hardened, outwardly respectable, is stricken dead by apoplexy, in the ancestral arm-

chair, while he is bent on the most wicked project of his life.

The characters are described, not self-manifested. Clifford is an abortive lover of the beautiful, whose artist instinct reduces his entire nature to a refined, unconscious selfishness, a forlorn voyager from the Islands of the Blest, his tendencies hideously thwarted, the records of infinite sorrow across his brow. Hepzibah is a mixture of pathos and humor, whose undying remembrance of vanished affection dries up the wellsprings of being. The beam of sunshine in the dismal picture is Phoebe, so cheery, so natural, so innocent, so sweet:

"Natural tunefulness made Phoebe seem like a bird in a shadowy tree; or conveyed the idea that the stream of life warbled through her heart as a brook sometimes warbles through a pleasant little dell. It betokened the cheerfulness of an active temperament, finding joy in its activity, and, therefore, rendering it beautiful; it was a New England trait,—the stern old stuff of Puritanism with a gold thread in the web."—*From Alfred H. Welsh's "Development of English Literature and Language."*

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

Mythology and Art.

A work of high value to the classical student is the study of "The Gods in Greece,"* by Professor Dyer. The volume consists of eight lectures delivered at Lowell with voluminous notes and lengthy appendices, the set embracing studies of Demeter and Persephone, the greatest goddesses of Eleusis, Dionysius, Æsculapius, Aphrodite, and the Delian Apollo. The studies are happily based upon recent excavations at Eleusis, Athens, Epidauros, Cyprus, and Delos. The treatment of his subjects is approached by Professor Dyer with the modesty, respect, and appreciation of the spiritual genius of Greece, characteristic of the true scholar. With very clearly defined topographical settings for the worship and keen comprehension of its ideality, the author has made a very successful combination of the two qualities essential for Greek research.—In "Introductory Studies in Greek Art,"† by Jane E. Harrison, who has acquired considerable authority in antiquarian re-

searches, the design is maintained not to study the subject in its historical aspect, but to illustrate if possible the reason why Greek art has held its high place in all times and civilizations. The volume contains seven chapters, of which three are devoted to the art of Egypt, Assyria, and Phœnicia, the predecessors of the Greek. In the chapters devoted to Greece proper, special studies are made of the metopes of Selinus, the Parthenon, Hermes of Praxiteles, and the Altar of Eumenes at Pergamos. The style throughout is at once simple and interesting, good print, maps, and illustrations heightening the charm.—A course of lectures on Tuscan art delivered by Ruskin a number of years ago at Oxford, has recently been published in a well executed and illustrated volume entitled "Val D'Arno."** The chief subject is the revival of art in Tuscany during the thirteenth century, the source of which the author traces in the social and religious influences pervading Italy. The lectures indicate but a fragment of this intention, lacking the strength of Ruskin's later productions. The literary art, which is Ruskin's

* *Studies of The Gods in Greece at Certain Sanctuaries Recently Excavated.* By Louis Dyer, B.A. New York: Macmillan and Company. Price, \$2.50.

† *Introductory Studies in Greek Art.* By Jane E. Harrison. With Map. New York: Macmillan and Company. Price, \$2.25.

** *Val D'Arno.* By John Ruskin, LL.D. Introduction by Charles E. Norton. New York: Charles E. Merrill and Company.

own, goes far to balance this defect.—A beautiful book,* charming, complete, and systematic, claims a favored place among the already numerous works on mythology. Its smooth language betokens the scholar, and the occasional stilted expressions may be pardoned for the sake of the finished elegance which predominates. The story drives its course with exhilarating speed through the beautifully illustrated pages, and stops on the last page with the dawn of Christianity. A full index and table of contents furnish ample references. The author has resisted the temptation to meddle with outside issues, and the result is a marvel of consecutiveness and exactness.—A prolific volume entitled "Departed Gods"† considers the religions of the Grecians, Etruscans, Druids, and Norsemen. Multitudinous mythological details given in story, together with suggestions by the author, and copious excerpts from noted authorities furnish at once a popular treatise on the subject and a quantity of desirable information of kindred trend. Numerous cuts and a comprehensive index complete the book.

Religious.

Candid examination impelled by sincere desire to discover truth contributes far more toward establishing a firm and widespread credibility in the Gospel than a mere superstitious acceptance of oft-repeated tenets of belief. Such research, thorough, fearless, reverent, Dr. Cone makes in his "Gospel Criticism."‡ All following him—although some among them may be astonished at his bold handling of things upon which they had deemed it irreverent to lay finger—will find that he leaves the divine message, stripped of what he considers to be misconception regarding it—placed high up over all other writings as the great source of instruction and inspiration for the human race.—The Bible not infallible is the standpoint assumed by Mr. Gladden§ in a recent work. He claims that critical examination and the developments of science have proved that there are errors in the Scriptural writings; that Christians are compelled to acknowledge this; but that these mistakes do not militate an iota

*Olympus: Tales of the Gods of Greece and Rome. By Talfourd Ely, M.A., F.S.A. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, \$3.00.

†Departed Gods: The Gods of Our Fathers. By Rev. J. N. Fradenburgh, Ph.D., D.D. Cincinnati: Cranston & Stowe. New York: Hunt & Raton. Price, \$1.30.

‡Gospel Criticism and Historical Christianity. By Orello Cone, D.D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, \$1.75.

§Who Wrote the Bible? By Washington Gladden. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. Price, \$1.25.

against the revealed truth which shines resplendent throughout the book. The work shows its author to be a devout man, an independent thinker, a clear reasoner, an interesting writer.—A book holding out the same line of argument in another form and prepared for young readers, is "Fact and Fiction in Holy Writ."* In a fair, open manner the Bible is searched; close inquiries are made, and difficulties admitted. It is shown that in all essential points the Bible is an infallible guide in life; and that if in unessentials there are found figures of speech or poetical representations which cannot be taken in a literal sense, or even if an occasional error has crept in, these do not in any way affect its purpose.—Linking the principle of adaptation to the Scripture thought of new wine in new bottles that both may be preserved, Dr. Moore formed a strong logical basis on which to build up his able arguments in support of the title of his book, "The Republic to Methodism, Debtor."† He reasons, a new country under a new system of government based upon a new constitution needed a new form of religion, and the demand was met in Methodism, which was raised up simultaneously with the American nation. A loyal churchman, a vigorous writer, he is far from being narrowly sectarian. In a broad, kind spirit, he rapidly passes in review other forms of orthodox religion and shows wherein he thinks this one best suited to this country.

In the guise of fiction Dr. Strong, in a recent work,‡ presents scenes in the life of Christ and in the life of Paul. The forceful style of the author, as shown in his numerous other works, is hampered by this form of writing, and one cannot resist a wish that the events had been described directly by himself.—A very important phase of history is treated in a full, clear, and able manner in "The Colored Man in the Methodist Episcopal Church."§ The action of the church from the beginning of the present century regarding slavery and the colored people is passed in review, and the slow but steady rise of these people up to a position where they are able to take a stand for themselves, is concisely traced.—A timely book prepared for young people gives a history of Methodism.¶ The rapid growth of the Epworth League prompted the au-

*Fact and Fiction in Holy Writ. By the Rev. J. Hendrickson M'Carty, M.D., D.D. Price, \$1.00. †The Republic to Methodism, Dr. By H. H. Moore, D.D. Price, 90 cents. ‡Sketches of Jewish Life. By James Strong, S.T.D., LL.D. Price, 60 cts. §The Colored Man in the Methodist Episcopal Church. By the Rev. L. M. Hagood, M.D. Price, \$1.25. ¶The Young People's History of Methodism. By H. L. Smith and J. W. Mahood. Price, 75 cts. New York: Hunt & Raton. Cincinnati: Cranston & Stowe.

thors to the work, and they spared no pains in obtaining data and in arranging them in a convenient form. By the help of its pages all these young workers may thoroughly inform themselves regarding the history of the church in which they labor.

The critical work of a thorough scholar is given in Dr. Weidner's "Biblical Theology of the New Testament."* Each sacred writer is studied, his characteristics pointed out, and his presentation of the Christ compared with that of the other writers. The keen penetration of the author shows best in the parts of his work which point out how the character of Christ reveals itself by means of the words of the writers, how the divine Personality is stamped on the pages. It is a valuable work for all Bible students.—The third volume of Renan's History of Israel † brings the work down to the return from Babylon. Few books have ever been written upon which originality and interest have stamped so deep an impress. Intense humanity is the keynote which he finds in the study of the Scriptures. To teach the great truth that upon the reign of justice must depend all prosperity is his conception of the mission of the prophets. In the unrest of modern socialism he sees a parallel to the Old Testament prophecies. As the socialists believe now, so the Jews did then, that the ideal of a perfect state will soon be realized. In the proofs which he brings forward to show that much of the Bible teaching is mere tradition one sees astonishing assumptions.—A strong book fitted to lift the minds of readers up to higher planes of thinking is "Great Thoughts of the Bible.‡ These thoughts gathered from the inspired pages are classified and presented in an impressive manner. They all cluster about the two great themes of the character of Christ and the redemption of man.—As a help in applying to the conduct of daily life the practical teachings of St. John, the "Gospel of Spiritual Insight"§ is of great value. With a mind eager to perceive spiritual meaning and a heart yearning to assist his brother man, Dr. Deems is particularly fitted to write as a religious instructor.—Jewish history as connected with Jerusalem ¶ is the theme of a late

work by Mrs. Oliphant. A facile pen, appreciative mind, sympathetic heart, and a deeply religious spirit, all unite to make a clear and effective new setting for the "old story" which is the hope of the world.

Piction.

Under a thin veil of fiction supplied by a rich imagination, the actual events linking paganism and Christianity in the time of Nero are described by Canon Farrar in a long narrative entitled "Darkness and Dawn."* The work, like a novel of Scott's, is a picture of the times in which those scenes are portrayed, which best illustrate pagan darkness and the dawn of Christianity. Following historic records closely no plot is admissible, the tale mainly tracing the life of Nero during his sixteen years' emperorship. Darkness is shown to reign in his blackened career, the narrative opening with the remorseless murder of his father by his mother, Agrippina, who to see him emperor defies the prophecy of the augurs pointing to her own speedy death; descriptions follow each other, of the madman's crimes, the murder of his mother, his two wives, his half brother Britannicus, the brilliant Seneca, the crucifixion of Peter, the martyrdom of Paul, the burning of Rome, and the persecutions to which the earliest Christians were subjected. The vivid, masterly, and diffuse style characterizing the descriptions are Canon Farrar's own. Graphic and reverent treatment is accorded the apostles whose martyrdom is related with a realism of rarely tragic setting. A strong contrast is drawn between the luxury of the pagan world and the simple loftiness of the Christian life of the day amid terrors. Some of the characters are of a very fine type, and some are of the worst the world has seen. The purpose is evident as the author claims it, to show the reason why a religion so humble in its origin as Christianity should triumph over the splendor and intellect of the civilized world.—Dr. Lamar,† an anonymous story bearing some strong features, is an endeavor to reinstate primitive principles of morality in place of the rationalism advocated by advanced ethics. An agnostic physician persuaded by the entreaties of his wife, administers to her a poison to end her hopeless tortures. Materialism, a strong characteristic of both, robs the deed of horror, and renders it an unselfish mercy. His subsequent

*Biblical Theology of the New Testament. By Revere Franklin Weidner. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. Two vols. Price of each, \$1.50.

†History of the People of Israel. Vol. III. By Ernest Renan. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Price, \$2.50.

‡Great Thoughts of the Bible. By John Reid. [The Gospel of Spiritual Insight. By Charles F. Deems, D.D., LL.D. New York: Wilbur B. Ketchum. Price of each, \$1.50.

§Jerusalem, the Holy City. By Mrs. Oliphant. New York: Macmillan & Co. Price, \$3.00.

*Darkness and Dawn, or Scenes in the Days of Nero. An Historic Tale. By Frederic W. Farrar, D.D., F.R.S. New York: Longmans, Green, and Co.

†Dr. Lamar. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Price, \$1.25.

love of another, who upon her deathbed becomes his wife, affects her religion, rendering her doubts at dying extremely painful. The final triumph of her faith is the means of the doctor's conversion.—A story that will prove of interest to readers in their teens is that of "A Pair of Originals,"* who prove to be a pair of small incorrigibles. They run away to their grandmother with whom they remain, their doings filling a story with interest and excitement. A thread of romance runs through the tale which remains to the boys a dark mystery.—"Huckleberries Gathered from the New England Hills"† make a dish whose crisp New England flavor gives them a genuine relish. Comprising a number of cleverly told short stories, they illustrate the much written theme of Yankee country life. Their humor and raciness and their fidelity to rugged life are charming; "Grit" being probably the most deftly handled, while "How Celia Changed her Mind" is the richest in humor.—"The King's Messengers"‡ is a story intended for boys and girls to show the opportunities in everyday life for the development of high virtues. By untiring and long-continued kindness a heart, hardened and obdurate from lifelong stifling of the better nature, is finally melted and transformed into gentleness.—"Rose and Lavender,"§ a story by the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission," will be eagerly sought by readers of that crisp and naïve story. The present one is not nearly so attractive, being a recital of the uneventful lives of a few English villagers. Two women drawn together by the same sorrow, join fortunes and live together, having respectively a son and daughter whose marriage they look forward to. A smart maiden, Rose, comes on the scene, who with furbelows and finery catches the admiration of the young man. Her folly finally gives the modest Ruth, associated with the idea of lavender, an opportunity to prove her unselfishness, which wins back her recreant knight. Under the title "Pris,"|| the same author tells of a household heroine of that name whose pathetic life is too realistic not to be affecting. A child of fourteen, daughter of a laborer, becomes by the death of her mother, the child-mother of the large family. Sympathetic treatment of her

untimely trials changes commonness into tragedy. Unthanked self-denial shines as nobly under a mechanic's thatch as in a finer setting. A mournful love tale plays a minor chord through the attaching little book.—"An Utter Failure"¶ is a short and exact description of the life of an American girl who marries an Italian count. The story opens in Italy whither the heroine has gone to join her dearest friends, a pair recently married. Though moneyed she is homeless and consequently yields to the persistent wooing of the count. Descriptions of Florentine life are good, but shifting the scene to New York deprives the story of its chief interest. One misfortune after another follows the heroine until death brings welcome release.—The trustees of a village school advertise for a teacher who is "An Entire Stranger."‡ A young lady answers whose career is the subject of a simple tale teaching the obligations of teachers and pupils. Suggestions are embraced on how to make school life more helpful in character-building.—The latest story by E. E. Hale, entitled "Four and Five,"§ is based on the practical application of the mottoes adopted by Lend-a-Hand Clubs. The story describes the doings of a party of boys who, while spending their vacations together camping out in the Catskills, put into daily use the lend-a-hand idea, contributing to the happiness of the simple folk of the wood in which their camp is pitched. The growth of the club and its efforts during the winter in the city form a healthy story for young people.—The moral contained in "Won and Not One,"|| a story written for Christian Endeavor and other young people's church societies, redeems a rather tamely told tale. The story is a short one turning upon the question of church attendance, arising in the married life of a young couple belonging to different denominations. Friction on this point leads to an estrangement calamitous to the children. Though overdrawn the story teaches the fact that the highest union comes from harmonious comprehension of spiritual truth.—Syd Belton§ is a youthful hero whose trials and triumphs will delight boys. Syd is the son of a captain and nephew of an admiral, but hates the sea and is determined to be a doctor. His father having

* A Pair of Originals. By E. Ward. Illustrated. New York: Macmillan and Co. Price, \$1.25.

† Huckleberries. By Rose Terry Cooke. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. Price, \$1.25.

‡ The King's Messengers. By Emily Huntington Miller. New York: Hunt & Eaton. Cincinnati: Cranston & Stowe. Price, 50 cts.

§ Rose and Lavender. By the author of Miss Toosey's Mission. Price, \$1.00.—|| Pris. By the same. Price, 50 cts. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

* An Utter Failure. By Miriam C. Harris. New York: D. Appleton and Company. Price, \$1.25.

‡ An Entire Stranger. By Rev. T. L. Bailey. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Price, \$1.25.

§ Four and Five. A Story of a Lend-a-Hand Club. By Edward E. Hale. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Price, \$1.

|| Won and Not One. By Emily L. Blackall. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Price, 75 cts.

§ Syd Belton. The Boy Who Would not go to Sea. By G. Manville Penna. Illustrated by Gordon Browne. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

intended him for a midshipman, he runs away, to return in a short time satisfied to enlist for service on a man-of-war. Adventures in which courage and modesty come to the front make the tissue of the story, embracing descriptions of life aboard.—"The \$500 Check"* will disappoint those accustomed to welcome the stories of Horatio Alger, Jr. The events described as well as characters are worn-out stock in trade. An old rich uncle returns from California in the

*The \$500 Check. By Horatio Alger, Jr. New York: United States Book Company. Price, 1.25.

guise of a poor man, is treated shabbily by his rich relatives and well by his poor relations. The occurrences and sequel can be imagined. Print and cuts are however good.—"A New Mexico David"* contains a narrative of adventure in the Southwest among Indians. The sketches contain some information, and are written in a vigorous style, which, aided by good cuts and real frontier zest, insures some success.

*A New Mexico David and Other Sketches and Stories of the Southwest. By Charles F. Lummis. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, \$1.25.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS FOR JANUARY, 1892.

HOME NEWS.—January 1. The customary New Year's reception given at the White House by President and Mrs. Harrison.—Ex-Congressman Bishop W. Perkins appointed to succeed Senator Plumb.—Patti arrives in New York from Europe.—Roswell P. Flower inaugurated as governor of New York.

January 5. Mrs. Robert L. Stuart wills nearly all her fortune of \$5,000,000 to public institutions in New York.

January 7. Secretary Blaine notifies diplomatic representatives of countries not having entered into reciprocity agreements, of the application by the president of the retaliatory clause of the tariff act, March 15.

January 8. Terrible mine explosion at McAllister, Indian Territory.

January 9. Andrew Carnegie adds \$100,000 to his gift of \$2,000,000 to Pittsburg.

January 11. William McKinley, Jr., inaugurated governor of Ohio.—Dr. Graves of Denver sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Mrs. Barnaby.

January 14. Death of Dr. Charles Augustus Aiken of Princeton Theological Seminary.—The Waterbury Brass Company's Works destroyed by fire.—The street railway strike at Indianapolis settled by arbitration.

January 15. Decided that the National Prohibition Convention meet in St. Louis, June 29, 1892.—Meeting in Washington of the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Woman's Suffrage Association.

January 18. Death of Prof. John Lovering of Harvard.—The National Association of American Inventors and Manufacturers of Patents meets in Washington.

January 21. Decided to hold the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, June 21, 1892.

January 22. Several lives lost by the burning of the Indianapolis Surgical Institute.—Death

of Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme Court.

January 27. Dispatch received from the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, yielding to the demands of President Harrison and expressing regret for the Valparaiso outrage.

January 28. The Canton Bill appropriating \$300,000 for New York's exhibit at the World's Fair passes the Albany Senate.

FOREIGN NEWS.—January 3. Influenza raging in Belgium.

January 6. The distinguished French author Guy de Maupassant placed in an asylum for the insane.

January 7. Death of Tewfik Pasha, Khedive of Egypt.

January 9. Much opposition in Germany to Emperor William's measure against drunkenness.

January 14. Death of the duke of Clarence and Avondale.—Death of Cardinals Manning and Simeoni.—Death in Rome of Randolph Rogers, the American sculptor.

January 16. Prince Abbas arrives in Cairo from Trieste and is appointed khedive of Egypt.

January 17. Satisfactory settlement of the Franco-Bulgarian affair.

January 24. Active opposition in Germany to the emperor's Sectarian Education Bill.—Earthquake shock causes a panic in Rome and does considerable damage to neighboring towns.

January 25. Death of Grand Duke Constantine, uncle of the czar.—Serious disturbances in East Africa.

January 26. A single Siberian town has 14,000 starving and fever-stricken peasants.—The native Egyptian army officers take the oath of allegiance to the new khedive.

January 31. Death of Dr. Charles H. Spurgeon of London.

The Chautauquan.

Two Great Writers on the Negro in the April Number of The Chautauquan.

The American Negro or African Slavery will be the title of an article in The Chautauquan for April from the pen of Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal. John Bach Masters, the historian, will have an article on Anti-Slavery in the same number.

These will be followed in the May number by articles by the same writers. Henry Watterson will contribute a paper on The Southern Confederacy, and The North in the War will be the title of the paper by John Bach Masters.

The April number will contain a paper by John P. Ritter on "How the Blind Are Taught." This article will, by the aid of illustrations, explain the New York Point Alphabet and how it is used. In the same number will appear the first of three papers by N. Frances Shedd on the "United States Patent Office."

There will be articles on "Our Educational System," by Wm. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, "Capital Invested on the Sea," by Judge Wm. T. Carruth, "Telegraphy Without Wires," by Prof. John Trowbridge, of Harvard University, and many others, timely and interesting, by popular writers.

The Woman's Council Table

Grows more and more popular with each number. New writers are constantly being secured for this department, and the subjects discussed embrace all those in which women are most interested.

The subscription price of THE CHAUTAUQUAN is very low—only \$2.00 per year for single subscriptions, and \$1.80 each for clubs of five or more to one post-office.

Address Dr. T. L. FLOOD, Editor and Proprietor, Meadville, Pa.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS

MY MOTHER

By BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT. Bound in parchment. Single copies, 35 cents. Five copies, \$1.50.

This little monograph is the tribute paid by Bishop Vincent to his mother, who died on the 16th of February, 1852. Mrs. Vincent was a woman of remarkable character, and this loving memorial, issued on the fortieth anniversary of her death, sets forth her rare qualities as a woman, a Christian, and a mother, and will do untold good to those who may read it. No more appropriate Easter offering than this could be presented to the church, to the mothers of our land, and to our children and youth, who need to be reminded of mother love, its beauty and power, and the filial duties that grow out of it.

THE STORY OF GOTTLIEB

By DR. WM. F. WARREN, President of Boston University. With frontispiece, rubricated title page. Bound in white vellum. 16mo, 60 cents.

The story has been told in the Arabic tongue to the mountaineers in Lebanon, and a German translation is now being prepared.

It is a strong book—strong in its simplicity, its truthfulness, in the impression it makes.—*Presbyterian Observer*.

THE FOUR GEORGES

By WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. With drawings and decorations by GEORGE WHARTON EDWARDS, reproduced in photogravure. Richly bound in buff and white vellum, stamped heavily in gold, with flat back, wide margins, rough edges, and gilt top. Large 8vo, \$3.00.

"One of the finest specimens of book-making and a most attractive gift book. Seasonable all the year."

LOG OF A JAPANESE JOURNEY

By TSURAYUKI. Translated from the Japanese by MRS. FLORA BEST HARRIS. Twelve original photogravure illustrations by the Japanese artist, TOSHIO AOKI. Printed and bound in close imitation of the books issued in Yokohama. 12mo, 50 cents.

It is a unique bit of literature.—*The Advance*.

KATE THURSTON'S CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLES

By MARY H. FIELD. 16mo, cloth, \$1.00.

Written in a style simple and graceful, and abounds in odd bits of humor and wit that lend a delicious piquancy to the truth and earnestness that pervades the whole book.—*San Jose Mercury*.

CALLIAS: AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE

By ALFRED J. CHURCH. 12mo, cloth, illustrated. \$1.50.

"The book is written in a simple and fresh style, and cannot fail to give its readers a vivid sense of the reality of the old Greek life. The author, Mr. A. J. Church, is to be congratulated on the success of his undertaking, and The Chautauqua-Century Press on the handsome appearance of this volume."

Students of Grecian History will find this well-told tale of great suggestiveness and help.—*Zion's Herald*.

THE BUSY MAN'S BIBLE

By GEORGE W. CABLE.

It is hoped that this bright and helpful work will have a large circulation.—*National Baptist*.

We wish that the book could be handed about among the Bible-class teachers in every Sunday school in our land.—*The Golden Rule*.

16 mo, cloth, 75 cents.

ALL HE KNEW

By JOHN HABBERTON.

Its purpose and spirit, and its practical adaption to the great spiritual needs of mankind, are so admirable that it deserves to be read and re-read and circulated widely.—*The Congregationalist*.

12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

TO OLD BETHLEHEM

By BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT. Especially appropriate as a gift to a Sunday-school class. Bound in parchment, and illustrated from original photographs in the author's possession. 30 cents. In quantities of five or more, 25 cents.

A dainty little book. The author gives an account of a recent visit to Bethlehem, supplemented by some pages of hearty, wholesome, living thoughts.—*New York Christian Advocate*.

* * * For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers,

FLOOD & VINCENT THE CHAUTAUQUA-CENTURY PRESS
MEADVILLE PENNA.

New Books.

Mark Hopkins.

Vol. 6 of American Religious Leaders. A Life of the illustrious former President of Williams College, by FRANKLIN CARTER, the present President. \$1.25.

William Gilmore Simms.

Vol. 12 of American Men of Letters. A Life of this famous Southern writer, by WM. P. TRENT, Professor in the University of the South. With Portrait. \$1.25.

Vermont.

Vol. 14 of American Commonwealths, by ROWLAND E. ROBINSON. With Map. \$1.25.

A Golden Gossip.

A Neighborhood Story, by Mrs. A. D. T. WHITNEY, author of "Leslie Goldthwaite," "Ascutney Street," etc. \$1.50.

A First Family of Tasajara.

By BRET HARTE. \$1.25.

Miss Bagg's Secretary.

A West Point Romance, by CLARA LOUISE BURNHAM, author of "Next Door," etc. \$1.25.

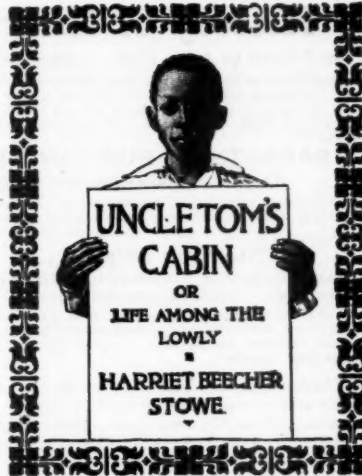
Miss Wilton.

A Novel by CORNELIA WARREN. \$1.25.

Next Door.

A Novel by CLARA LOUISE BURNHAM. *New Edition.* Price reduced to \$1.25.

First Issue of
New Universal Edition,
160000 copies!

The New Universal Edition.

Paper, 25 cents.

Cloth, 50 cents.

New Riverside Paper Edition.

Paper, 50 cents.

Four Other Good Editions.

Popular Edition, illustrated, \$1.00; *Library Edition*, illustrated, \$1.50; *Illustrated Red-Line Edition*, \$3.00; *New Holiday Edition*, silk, 2 vols. illustrated by Kemble, \$4.00.

Seven Editions of this world-famous story are here offered to the public, ranging from 25 cents to \$4.00.

*For sale by all Booksellers. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers,

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON.

A NEW BOOK BY THOMAS CARLYLE.

NOW PUBLISHED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Lectures on the History of Literature

Delivered April to July, 1838. 12mo, \$1.00. Copyrighted.

"We could have no work from his hand which embodies more clearly and emphatically his literary opinions than this graphic survey of the great writers and great literary epochs of the world. Many will say that it is the clearest and wisest and most genuine book that Carlyle ever produced."—JULIUS H. WARD, in the *Boston Herald*.

THE SABBATH IN PURITAN NEW ENGLAND.

By ALICE MORSE EARLE. 12mo, \$1.25.

"It is interesting, entertaining, and instructive. In the midst of so much that is of interest it is difficult to select any one thing for special mention."—*The Evangelist*.

The Fine Arts.

By G. BALDWIN BROWN, Professor in the University of Edinburgh. 12mo. Illustrated. \$1.00 net.

"A careful, well written, and sound treatment of the history, formal conditions, and technical requirements and workings of architecture, sculpture, and painting. It gives much satisfaction."—*Hartford Courant*.

** The two volumes above belong to the University Extension Series. This valuable series is designed to supply the need of concise, authoritative manuals for study and reference in the various branches of Literature, Science, Philosophy, and Art. They are important contributions to the literature of the subjects they treat, and will be found especially valuable as supplementary to any organized course of reading or study. Send for full descriptive circular of the series.

The Literature of France.

By H. G. KEENE, of OXFORD. 12mo. \$1.00 net.

A popular presentation of the origin, development, and relations to each other of the various schools of French literature from the beginning of the nation to the present time.



CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,

743-745 Broadway,
New York.

A New School Text-Book. ENGLISH WORDS,

An Elementary Study of Derivations.

BY CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Professor of English Literature, Trinity College, Hartford.

This book is the result of many years' experience in the class room, and is intended to be a modernization of *Trench on the Study of Words*, keeping as far as possible the conversational tone which gave so much interest to Dean Trench's books and embodying the general conclusions of modern philology which have been reached since its publication. The writer has aimed at making etymology suggestive and interesting to young students, and at presenting the elements of the subject in such a form as to stimulate to further investigation and lead to a more correct and literary use of words.

I have long felt the need of a new text-book on our English words, and I thank you for publishing and sending me Professor Johnson's. It is the best I have seen for a short, practical course, and I intend to use it with my next class.—W. C. SAWYER, University of the Pacific, College Park, Cal.

English Words is bound in cloth, and contains 261 pages. It may be had of all booksellers, or a copy will be forwarded by the publishers, carriage paid, to any address, on receipt of 84 cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, N. Y.

THE LIBRARY of AMERICAN LITERATURE—Bishop Vincent's Letter

This Library of American Literature is a ~~very~~ valuable — an indispensable condensation of the treasures of American literature, which, in these days commencing the orison of the continent & the beginning of our civilization on this shore, should go into every house that can afford to purchase ~~it~~. It will be good food in which to bring up the American boys & girls of tomorrow. All Chautauquans will do well to place the books on their shelves.

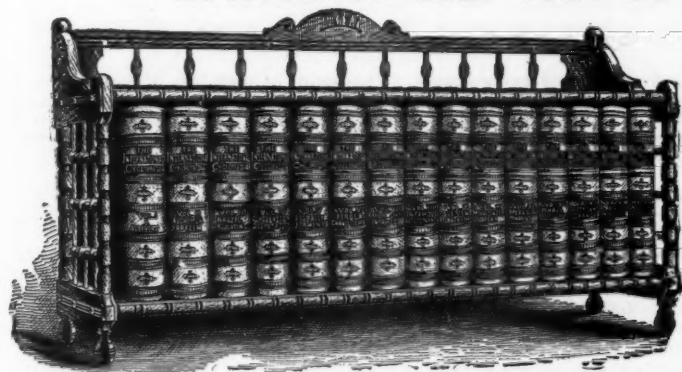
Ruffalo N.Y.
Jan'y 1872.

John H. Vincent

If we were to send specimen pages and sample portraits to every Chautauquan in America, it would cost us \$13,750.00; and we are willing to spend this sum in order that every Chautauquan may realize the value of American Literature. State that you saw this advt. in THE CHAUTAUQUAN, and these specimen pages and sample portraits will be sent free.
Address C. L. Webster & Co., 67 Fifth Ave., New York.

THE INTERNATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA.

EDITION OF 1892. JUST OUT.



THE BEST
READY-
REFERENCE
CYCLOPÆDIA
IN THE
ENGLISH

LANGUAGE.
It has been
THOROUGHLY
REVISED TO
SEPTEMBER,
1891—
in some departments
even later.

Some of its features
are:

Latest Census of all Countries; New State Maps made for this edition; all Maps Revised to November, 1891; New Colored Plates; thousands of Cross-References connecting collateral topics; valuable Bibliography; latest statistics and progress in contemporaneous History, Politics, Geography, Theology, Biography, Education, etc. Circulars describing special features mailed free.

SOLD FOR CASH OR ON EASY PAYMENTS.

AGENTS WANTED.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT,
753 & 755 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Mention THE CHAUTAUQUAN when you write.

CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLE LITERATURE

COURSE FOR THE AMERICAN YEAR 1891-92

<i>Leading Facts of American History</i> —D. H. Montgomery. 12mo.	- - -	\$1.00
<i>Initial Studies in American Letters</i> —Henry A. Beers. 12mo.	- - -	1.00
<i>The Story of the Constitution.</i> Francis N. Thorpe—12mo.	- - -	.60
<i>Social Institutions of the United States</i> —James Bryce. 12mo.	- - -	1.00
<i>Classic German Course in English</i> —W. C. Wilkinson. 12mo.	- - -	1.00
<i>Two Old Faiths</i> —Hinduism and Mohammedanism. 12mo.	- - -	.40
<i>The Chautauquan</i> —12 numbers.	- - -	2.00

The books are of uniform height and width, varying only in thickness.

NOTE.—THE CHAUTAUQUAN alone should be ordered of Dr. T. L. Flood, Meadville, Penn'a.

One order and \$7 will secure all the required literature for the current C. L. S. C. year.

On all orders of five or more sets of books sent to the same address by express (*charges unpaid*) a discount of ten per cent will be allowed.

LOCAL CIRCLE SUPPLIES

A WALL CHART OF UNITED STATES HISTORY

A large, clearly printed chart for the use of local circles in class reviews and other exercises. Three sheets, 50 cents.

AN OUTLINE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

A very simple outline map showing the state lines and principal lakes, rivers, etc. The location of cities and other points may be indicated by members of the circle. Three sheets, 50 cents. The chart and map will both be sent postpaid to the same address for 75 cents.

SONGS OF THE C. L. S. C. (With Music)

A handsome little pamphlet of thirty-two pages. Thousands of members of the C. L. S. C. probably do not know that songs have been written and set to music by well-known poets and composers, for the use of the great circle. Every local circle should secure enough of these songs and learn to sing them heartily. Price, 5 cents per copy; 40 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per hundred, postage paid.

THE CHAUTAUQUA LITURGY

To meet the growing demand for the services which have been in use at Chautauqua Assemblies and in connection with the C. L. S. C. exercises this little volume has been prepared. It contains, in addition to the well-known services, others equally beautiful and appropriate for a great variety of occasions. In one volume. Ten cents per copy; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per hundred.

The services in this volume may be bought separately as follows:

1. <i>Order of Sunday Service,</i> 4 p., \$1 per 100, \$7 per 1,000	4. <i>A Service of Trust,</i> 4 p., \$1 per 100, \$7 per 1,000
2. <i>The First Vesper Service,</i> " " " " " "	5. <i>A Sacred Hour,</i> " " " " " "
3. <i>The Sunday Vesper Service,</i> " " " " " "	6. <i>The Te Deum,</i> " " " " " "
7. <i>The Seaside Vespers,</i> 8 pages, \$1.75 per 100, \$12.00 per 1,000.	

SPECIAL NOTE.—When any church or society desires five hundred or more copies of the volume complete a special cover will be printed bearing the name of such organization.

FLOOD & VINCENT THE CHAUTAUQUA-CENTURY PRESS
MEADVILLE PENNA.



De POTTER'S TOURS TO EUROPE AND THE ORIENT.

18th YEAR.

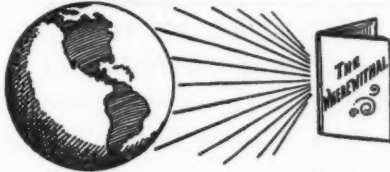
Three Magnificent Tours for 1892.

- I. *Tour of Northern and Central Europe*, to leave N. Y. June 15th. Includes Norway, Sweden, Russia, etc.
- II. *Long Summer Tour*, June 29th.
- III. *Orient Tour*, September. Includes Greece, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, etc.

Advantages: Financial responsibility of director; Thorough knowledge of places visited; Parties select and limited; Absolute ease and comfort; Special *salon cars*; Reliability.

Full information in *The Old World*, sent free upon application. Address,

A. de POTTER, Albany, N. Y.



Enlightening the World

"Do you know how to think? That's a queer question to ask in this enlightened age. *Perhaps it is, but do you know?* I confess that I didn't until I bought a *Where-withal*. It helps everybody who has a brain and should be in the hands of every reader. Its cost is nothing compared with its value." From *Self Help and Home Study*. Townsend's *Where-withal* mailed to any address on receipt of price, \$1.00.

WHEREWITHAL COMPANY,
Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNMOUNTED PHOTOGRAPHS



of Ancient and Modern Works of Art, reproductions of famous paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, \$1.50 per doz., larger sizes in proportion. Lantern Slides to order. Send 15 cents for catalogues of 12,000 subjects. Photograph Mounting in Albums or on cards a specialty.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO., Pub.,
338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Principal Agencies.

R. P. Dutton & Co., 31 West 23d St., N. Y.
M. O'Brien & Son, 208 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
W. K. Vickery, 108 Grant Ave., San Francisco.
J. R. McClees & Co., 1417 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Please always mention THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

LANGUAGES FRENCH, GERMAN SPANISH, ITALIAN

Actually Spoken and Mastered in Ten Weeks without leaving your homes by Dr. Rosenthal's Meisterschaft System. 550th Thousand. Pupils taught as if actually in the presence of the teacher. Terms for \$5.00 for MASTERED membership each Language. All questions answered and all exercises corrected free of charge. Specimen Copies, Part I, 25 cents. Send for Circulars.

THE MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO.

No. 196

SUMMER STREET
Boston, Mass.

IN 10 WEEKS.

Do You Paint?

Or do Fancy Work? **INGALLS' HOME AND ART MAGAZINE** is a Text Book on Painting and Fancy Work. Single copies 15 cents; \$1.00 per yr.

LIDA CLARKSON'S

Easy Lessons in Drawing and Painting.

First and Second Series. Price 35 cents each. Every one doing, or wishing to do, DRAWING OR PAINTING should own these Books. The ILLUSTRATIONS made expressly for these Books are practical; the INSTRUCTIONS are so plain that a child can understand and use them. We

will send BOTH of these books FREE to any one sending us 35 cents (stamps taken) for three months' trial subscription to

Ingalls' Home and Art Magazine.

Address J. F. INGALLS, LYNN, MASS. BOX T.



IMPERIAL GRANUM.—In these days there are so many "compounds," "foods," and other preparations before the public—many that are positively harmful—it is a duty, when the merits of a standard article are known, to say so publicly and clearly. The **IMPERIAL GRANUM**—a medicinal food, not a drug—has stood a test of thirty years; and it stands to-day the best and most nutritive article of its kind ever made. It does not make extravagant claims as being a cure for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but rests on its record as a pure and honest food, digested by the weakest stomach, palatable and nutritious. The writer endorses it heartily, and cordially advises every one of the paper's subscribers like himself never to be without it in the family. In his own experience it was the most efficacious and valuable remedy ever used, and during convalescence in two severe cases, one of diphtheria and the other of typhoid fever, it was for weeks the only food taken, and the only thing possibly retained on the stomach. It is as efficacious for adults as for children, is simply prepared, and the cost is merely nominal.—*The Home Magazine, Washington, D. C.*

August, 1891.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Shipping Depot, JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.



The
1892
Model
of the
Remington
is now
on the market.

Constant improvement has characterized the history of the Remington Standard Typewriter.

The changes introduced into the 1892 model represent the carefully tested results of expert study of various points deemed capable of improvement. They present advantages in the quality of the work, and ease, as well as convenience, of operation which will speedily commend themselves to all users.

Wyckoff,
Seamans & Benedict,
327 Broadway, N. Y.

Every Woman is an Unbeliever.



She can't believe, to begin with, that **Pearline** can do so much. She hears that everybody is using it; finally she tries it. It does all she's heard of; it saves all that she's been told. She takes comfort in using it. But

She can't believe that so much can be done safely. She con-

sults those who have used it for years. She finds that **Pearline** has been tested and proved in a hundred ways; that it's harmless to hands or fabric; that it's as safe as good soap. Then



She can't believe that she

ever did without it. She has less to do, she gets more done—and it's all done better.

Her clothes last longer—they're not rubbed to pieces. Her housework is easy; her time is her own.

She believes in **Pearline**, and tells her friends about it—(that's the most effective kind of advertising).

Beware

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as **Pearline**." IT'S FALSE—**Pearline** is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

310

JAMES PYLE, New York.

"Chaps"

The dear little "chap" that mother likes;
The great big "chap" that sister likes;
The irritating chap that nobody likes,

All join HANDS
with the medical "chaps"
who say:

Packer's Tar Soap

"Is not only a
good toilet soap,
but an excellent
remedy for
chapped skin."
—*Lancet-Clinic*.



Packer's Tar Soap

"Soothes while it Cleanses."
—*Medical and Surg. Reporter*.

Refreshing and Delicious for Bath and Shampoo.
25 cents. All Druggists.

THE PACKER MFG. CO. 100 Fulton Street, N. Y.

F. W. DEVOE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1852

Manufacturers of

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

HOUSE PAINTERS'

COLORS

FINE VARNISHES

Correspondence invited
Catalogues of our various departments
to responsible parties.

Offices
Fulton St. Cor
William

NEW YORK

GRADUATE WORK.

THE Chautauqua Circle fails to accomplish its aim, if those who complete the four years' course do not continue systematic reading on some congenial line. Many, it may be, feel able to set their own tasks, but unquestionably the majority still require specific advice and definite direction. Among many special courses (for a full list consult the *Hand-Book* which may be had by sending a two-cent stamp to The Central Office, Buffalo, N. Y.) mention is made of the following:



AMERICAN HISTORY (Two Years).

Dr. H. B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, Director.

First Year: Colonial and Revolutionary. Required Books:

THE COLONIES.—Thwait.	\$1.00
THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.—John Fiske	.60
PATRICK HENRY.—Moses Coit Tyler.	1.00
THE CRITICAL PERIOD OF AMERICAN HISTORY.—John Fiske.	1.60
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—John Fiske.	1.00
THE CHAUTAUQUAN—SPECIAL REQUIRED ARTICLES	2.00
Total,	\$7.20

II.—Suggestions upon the Reading.

The course is divided into sixteen lessons—two for each month from October to June. The director has prepared for each lesson a series of suggestions which are sent in a small pamphlet to each student at the beginning of the year. The suggestions are designed:

1. To give each student the advantage of a personal teacher.
2. To point out what is to be emphasized, and thus give proportion to the study.
3. To lead the student to independent thought.
4. To give circles carefully prepared programs.
5. To furnish reviews and tests of the whole work.



ENGLISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE (Three Years).

Dr. H. B. Adams and Prof. W. D. McClintock, Directors.

1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year
Early England, to Reign of Henry VII.	Reign of Henry VII., to Revolution of 1688.	Revolution of 1688, to The Present Time.

The reader may take any period preferred, beginning with the first, second, or third year. The plan followed is similar to that employed in the American History Course. The required reading for the third year is as follows:

History:

1. Green's "Short History of the English People." (Concluded.) \$1.38.
2. Rowley's "The Settlement of the Constitution."
3. Tancock's "England During the American and European Wars."
4. Oscar Browning's "Modern England."

Epochs of Eng-
lish History Series.
30 cents each.

Literature:

1. Ward's "English Poets." Vols. III. and IV. Selections. \$1.00 each.
2. Prose Selections. (Full title of book to be announced.)
3. Macbeth. (Rolfe edition.) 56 cents.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN for 1891-92. Special required articles. \$2.00.



CHAUTAUQUA YOUNG FOLKS' READING UNION.

Senior Course. For Young People over Twelve.

Children's Stories of American Progress—WRIGHT.	\$1.00
Captains of Industry—JAMES PARTON.	1.00
George Washington—HORACE E. SCUDDER.	.60
The Man without a Country—EDWARD E. HALE.	.35
Poor Richard's Almanac—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.	.15
The Song of Hiawatha—LONGFELLOW.	.40
Total,	\$3.50

Junior Course. For Children under Twelve.

A First Book in American History—EGGLESTON.	\$.60
Boston Town—HORACE E. SCUDDER.	1.20
Children's Stories from American History—WRIGHT.	1.00
Grandfather's Chair—HAWTHORNE.	.45
The Children's Hour and twenty other Poems—LONGFELLOW	.15
Child Life in Prose—WHITTIER.	1.60
Total,	\$5.00



Send for Special Bulletins giving full details of these courses, to Central Office of the C. L. S. C., Drawer 194, Buffalo, N. Y.

SPARE WOMEN

Thin women know how much beauty owes to plumpness. Beautiful women know how much it owes to comfort. Men do not think of these things very deeply; beauty does not seem to them to call for analysis.

What is thinness? Too little fat. You say you are losing flesh when you are getting thin. It is fat. You are losing fat; and fat belongs to health and comfort as well as to beauty.

If a woman imagines she cares more for beauty than for comfort and health, it is because she does not see that there is no beauty without comfort and health.

The means of beauty and comfort and health, to some who are thin, is CAREFUL LIVING and Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil.

A book on CAREFUL LIVING will be sent free to those who write for it to Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South Fifth Avenue, New York.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, at any druggist's, \$1.



THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

EDUCATIONAL CLASSES FOR 1892.

The Chautauqua College.

- I. *English Language and Literature*—Prof. I. H. Gilmore, University of Rochester, Mrs. P. L. McClintock.
- II. *German Language and Literature*—Prof. Henry Cohn, Prof. Starr W. Cutting.
- III. *French Language and Literature*—Prof. A. de Rougemont, Mlle. Lea R. DeLagneau.
- IV. *Preparatory Latin*—Prof. F. J. Miller, Prof. H. C. Elmer.
- V. *College Latin*—Prof. Lewis Stuart, Prof. H. C. Elmer.
- VI. *Preparatory Greek*—Prof. W. E. Waters.
- VII. *College Greek*—Prof. Martin L. D'Ooge.
- VIII. *Mathematics*—Prof. William Hoover.
- IX. *Physics and Chemistry*—Prof. J. T. Edwards, Prof. Orvil E. Johnson, Prof. L. H. Batchelder.
- X. *Geology, Mineralogy, and Botany*—Prof. Frederick Starr.
- XI. *History*—Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, Prof. J. A. Woodburn.
- XII. *Political Economy and Social Science*—Prof. Richard T. Ely.

Schools of Sacred Literature.

The Instructors in this Department will be:

Pres. William R. Harper, University of Chicago.
Prof. L. W. Batten, P. E. Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, Pa.
Prof. S. Burnham, Hamilton Theological Seminary, New York.
Prof. G. S. Burroughs, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, Omaha, Neb.
Prof. Charles Horswell, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
Prof. D. A. McClenahan, U. P. Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pa.
Prof. I. S. Riggs, Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, N. Y.
Prof. Robert W. Rogers, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.
Bishop John H. Vincent, Buffalo, N. Y.

Department of Pedagogy [Teachers' Retreat].

COL. FRANCIS W. PARKER, Principal.

- I. *Psychology and Pedagogics*—Francis W. Parker.
- II. *Natural Science*—Wm. S. Jackman.
- III. *Mathematics*—Wm. M. Giffin.
- IV. *Reading and Elocution*—Mrs. Frank S. Parker.
- V. *Geography*—Miss Zonia Baber.
- VI. *History and Literature*—Miss Emily J. Rice.
- VII. *Chalk Modeling*—Miss Ida C. Heffron.
- VIII. *Experimental Science*—Prof. J. T. Edwards.

A MODEL SCHOOL HOUSE. The pedagogical department will be greatly aided in its work by the building of a model school house, furnished with all the latest and best appliances. Model classes of children will be organized to afford opportunities for practice and observation. Practical teachers will know how to value this new feature.

School of Physical Culture.

W. G. ANDERSON, M. D., Principal.

The Gymnasium occupied by this department is a handsome, well-equipped building beautifully situated on the very shores of the lake. On the first floor, besides lecture halls and dressing rooms, is a store room for fine racing barges, light row boats, etc. The second story is given up entirely to the gymnasium proper which is fitted with the best and most approved apparatus.

Instruction will be given in Normal Classes, Men's Gymnastic Classes, Children's Classes, Boys' Classes, Girls' Classes, the Swedish System, Delsarte, Athletics, etc. A corps of competent instructors from the leading gymnasiums of this country are in charge of the departments.

Continued on page 768.

"BEST & GOES FARTHEST."
VAN HOUTEN'S
COCOA



DELICIOUS.
 Easily Digested.
 Made Instantly.

PERFECTLY PURE

Its great success has, of course, led to many imitations, but it is generally admitted, and a comparison will easily prove that none equals Van Houten's in deliciousness, and nutritive qualities.

The Standard Cocoa of the World.
 A Substitute for Tea & Coffee.
 Better for the Nerves and Stomach.

Sold in 1-lb., 1-4, 1-2 and 1 lb. Cans.
 If not obtainable from your grocer, enclose 25c. to either VAN HOUTEN & ZON, 106 Reade St., New York, or 45 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and a can, containing enough for 35 to 40 cups, will be mailed. Mention this publication. Prepared only by VAN HOUTEN & ZON, Weesp, Holland.

A Tonic

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

A most excellent and agreeable tonic and appetizer. It nourishes and invigorates the tired brain and body, imparts renewed energy and vitality, and enlivens the functions.

Dr. EPHRAIM BATEMAN, Cedarville, N. J., says:

"I have used it for several years, not only in my practice, but in my own individual case, and consider it under all circumstances one of the best nerve tonics that we possess. For mental exhaustion or overwork it gives renewed strength and vigor to the entire system."

Descriptive pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

CAUTION—Be sure the word "Horsford's" is on the label. All others are spurious. Never sold in bulk. A-16

The Soft Glow of The

TEA ROSE

Is Acquired by Ladies Who Use

POZZONI'S

MEDICATED

COMPLEXION

POWDER

TRY IT.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

HIGHLAND Evaporated Cream

A Table Luxury,
 A Culinary Article,
 An Infants Food.

Unsweetened and free from all preservatives. Keeps for any length of time in all climates.

Its Uniform Quality, Convenience and Economy render HIGHLAND EVAPORATED CREAM preferable to all other forms of cream or milk for Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Ice Cream, Charlotte Russe, Custards and all uses to which ordinary cream or milk may be put.

For sale by all grocers and druggists. Write for our Highland Evaporated Cream booklet entitled "A FEW DAINY DISHES."

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.,
 Sole Purveyors, Highland, Ill.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

Continued from page 766.

School of Music.

DR. H. R. PALMER, General Director.

- I. *Voice*—Mr. J. Harry Wheeler.
- II. *Primary and Intermediate Harmony*—Mr. L. S. Leason.
- III. *Advanced Harmony*—Mr. I. V. Flagler.
- IV. *Analytical Harmony*—Dr. H. R. Palmer.
- V. *Piano Recitals and Analysis of Music*—Mr. Wm. H. Sherwood.

Miscellaneous Classes.

- I. *Private Music Lessons.*
 - (a) *Piano*—Mr. Wm. H. Sherwood, Chicago Conservatory.
 - (b) *Piano*—Mr. L. S. Leason, Chicago Conservatory.
 - (c) *Organ*—Mr. I. V. Flagler, Auburn, N. Y.
 - (d) *Voice*—Mr. J. Harry Wheeler, Chicago Conservatory.
 - (e) *Voice*—Mr. W. N. Ellis, 177 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 - (f) *Violin*—Herr Listmann, Boston Philharmonic Club.
 - (g) *Mandolin, Guitar, and Banjo*—Mrs. Leavitt, of New York.
- II. *Art and Decoration.*
 - (a) *Drawing and Painting*, in crayon, pen and ink, water color, and oil—Prof. E. Knauff, of New York.
 - (b) *Industrial Drawing*—Miss Eliza M. Clark, of Troy, N. Y.
 - (c) *Wood Carving*—Miss Laura A. Fry, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
 - (d) *China Painting*—Mrs. E. C. Deen, of New York.
- III. *Elocution and Oratory*—Prof. A. H. Merrill, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
- IV. *Delsarte System*—Mrs. C. E. Bishop, of Washington, D. C.
- V. *Photography*—Prof. Charles Ehrmann, 412 Broome St., New York.
- VI. *Kindergarten*—Miss Frances E. Newton, of Chicago.
- VII. *Sloyd*—Mr. Walter J. Kenyon, Cook Co. Normal School, Chicago.
- VIII. *Shorthand and Type-writing*—Rev. W. D. Bridge, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.
- IX. *Penmanship and Book-keeping*—Mr. C. R. Wells, of Syracuse, N. Y.

THE GENERAL PROGRAM.



The management take pleasure in announcing

Four Magnificently Illustrated Scientific Lectures

BY PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, of New York.

Dr. Doremus is one of the prominent scientists of the day. His lectures are illustrated by means of special apparatus and on a scale unrivalled anywhere. The expense involved is very great (the largest single outlay ever made by the Assembly), but the lectures will be well worth to Chautauquans all that they cost.



Another and wholly different feature of next summer's program will be:

The National Pageant.

BEAUTIFUL TABLEAUX ILLUSTRATING AMERICAN HISTORY.

This entertainment, which is controlled by Mrs. Pond-Pope, of Chicago, has been given with great success in several of our large cities. A large number of people in appropriate costumes take part in various scenes representing different periods of our national history.

POLITICAL EQUALITY.

Rev. Anna H. Shaw and Dr. J. M. Buckley will present the two sides of the "Woman Question," on successive days in August. While there will be no personal contact in debate, yet the same audience will have an opportunity to hear both sides discussed by prominent advocates.

For further details and general information address

W. A. DUNCAN, Secretary, Syracuse, N. Y.

WHAT COMFORT

Can a person enjoy who is afflicted with Catarrh? Expectorating, hawking, sneezing all the time—



an offence to himself and everyone else. The persistence with which this loathsome and dangerous malady clings to its victim is due to a scrofulous taint in the blood. The remedy is **AYER'S Sarsaparilla**. Those who give this medicine a persevering trial are permanently cured. When you are

troubled with **CATARRH**, take **AYER'S Sarsaparilla**, and take it faithfully. It searches out all impurities in the system and expels them through the proper channels. Don't waste time in local treatment, which only aggravates and prolongs the disease, and don't be persuaded to try any other medicine. Your only hope is in

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Has cured others, will cure you

A COLD SNAP

Produces a plentiful crop of colds, coughs, sore throat, bronchitis, croup, pneumonia, influenza, and other pulmonary disorders, the best remedy for which is

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

CHAUTAUQUA COLLEGE.

DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

THE essentials of the plan of University Extension are as follows: (1) A course of progressive weekly lectures on one subject by the same lecturer. (2) A printed syllabus or outline of each lecture distributed through the audience. (3) A quiz, or class exercise, at the close of each lecture. (4) Questions set at one exercise to be answered in writing before the next and submitted to the lecturer for correction and comment. (5) A reference library (a collection of books at a public library or other accessible place) of volumes bearing on the course. (6) A written examination at the end of the course.

By a recently developed plan of co-operation with professors in resident colleges Chautauqua College is now prepared to arrange for University Extension courses in almost all parts of the country. Circulars describing the plan more in detail and lists of available lecturers may be had by applying to the Executive Secretary of Chautauqua College.

DEPARTMENT OF LIBERAL ARTS.—TEACHING BY CORRESPONDENCE.

In connection with the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts many persons who have a desire for a thorough education and are unable to attend resident schools or colleges, get the instruction and training which they need by the now thoroughly tested correspondence system. That college work can be done thoroughly and with a large measure of satisfaction by correspondence has been abundantly proved: the testimony of those who have studied in this way and the fact that many continue their studies through several consecutive courses, are evidence of the success of this method. The professors in charge of the several departments include some of Chautauqua's most scholarly lecturers and representative members of the faculties of leading American colleges and universities. The value of the personal guidance and instructions of specialists whose very opinions carry authority must be recognized by those students who wish to study with the greatest advantage.

CONNECTED with the College proper and under the regular College professors there are several preparatory courses offered which are intended to fit students to do regular college work. Though designed primarily for beginners these courses are especially recommended to those who wish to review for thoroughness, and to teachers who wish to study methods.

THE courses outlined in the Calendar include Latin, Greek, German, French, English, Mathematics, Psychology, Political Economy, History, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, etc. Students may complete a full curriculum or take only such special courses as they may prefer. Upon those who complete a full curriculum the degree Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science is conferred by the Chautauqua Trustees, by virtue of a charter granted by the Legislature of the State of New York.

By the correspondence system of instruction each student is compelled to write out on paper the whole of every lesson. He cannot pass over several lessons without making a recitation, nor can he hope to escape a difficult part of a lesson. In this way the whole of every lesson is mastered, while at the same time the practice of writing it out on paper impresses it more permanently on the memory and trains the student in brevity and exactness of expression.

PROF. FREDERICK STARR, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, who is in charge of the School of Geology and Physical Geography, has returned from his trip to Europe where he has been engaged in special research, and will carry on the work of his department regularly. The best recent text books are used in this department, and suggestions are given to enable the student to do as much independent work as he may desire.

THE courses in Latin and Greek are broad and attractive. The principles of the grammar and syntax of the languages are mastered by an inductive method in the preparatory department, while in the College proper the student may make a very comprehensive study of the literature.

STUDENTS are received at any time and a full year from the date of enrollment is allowed for the completion of each course. Each student may go over the ground as rapidly or slowly as his own time and preference may determine.

DEPARTMENT OF THEOLOGY.

THE Department of Theology now offers courses in Hebrew, Biblical Greek, and in the Bible on the basis of these languages. This work is in charge of Dr. William R. Harper. Courses in other subjects usually included in the curriculum of resident theological seminaries are being arranged and will be announced in the near future.

THE aim of this Department is to supplement, but not to supplant, the local theological seminary. It does not invite to its courses students who can attend the seminary. It specially invites those clergymen who in youth and for any cause were crowded past the doors of the college and seminary into the pulpit where they must now remain. The majority of the clergymen in this country belong to this class. To them Chautauqua offers the advantage of professional guidance in the lines of study of the most value and interest to them in their work.

FOR Calendars of the College of Liberal Arts and Circulars of the Departments of University Extension and Theology, address John H. Daniels, Exec. Sec'y, Chautauqua College, Drawer 194, Buffalo, N. Y. Always enclose stamp for reply.



There are two ways to do it—one natural, the other unnatural. NATURE says:—boil the garments, and all dirt with the oily exudations of the body, can then be easily removed by a single effort with a pure soap like Ivory. ARTIFICE says:—save labor and fuel by a highly-chemicalled washing compound used in cold water.

The clothes always tell the story. They last from 4 to 9 times as long when Nature has her way with Ivory Soap.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

COPYRIGHT 1890, BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.

B. & B.

Our Mail Order Department business is growing every day. There must be good reason for it—there is. We are close students of the Dry Goods business, and have been for almost 23 years.

We always, when buying goods, try to look at it from the customer's standpoint—Are these the newest? Is the quality right? Will the people who we expect to buy say when they see these goods that they were well selected? As to price, we never buy unless we know that is right. Then another important point is for us to mark only such a small profit on that buyers can see at once that it is to their interest here to trade.

We believe in a large, active business and small profits, and you can demonstrate it for yourself and decidedly to your advantage, on our 1892 importations of Dress Goods, Suitings, Novelties, Chameleon Glaces or Changeable Indias, and regular India Silks in new printings. Scotch and American Zephyr Ginghams, Oxford Cheviots, all-wool French Challies, etc., altogether the largest and choicest collection we have ever shown—medium and fine. Embroideries and laces always have been specialties with us. You send for samples of Embroideries, and see if you don't get nice, neat, well-made patterns, different from what you generally see, or for samples of Dress Goods—the prices and the goods must be right, or we can't expect the preference of your orders.

BOGGS & BUHL,

115-117-119-121 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, PA.



MATERIALS for Crochet-Scarf like this illustration: 3 spools Brainerd & Armstrong's Crochet Silk and a No. 2 Star Crochet Hook. The scarf can be made with two balls by making it a trifle narrower than the directions call for.

Other articles for which this silk is specially adapted are: Ties, Umbrella Cases, Crocheted Beaded Bag, Lamp Shades, Handkerchief Cases, etc. Full directions for crocheting any or all of the above mailed to any address on receipt of one-cent stamp.

Ladies, ask your storekeeper for Brainerd & Armstrong's Crochet Silk. All colors warranted fast. The reliability and permanence of the dyes, the artistic coloring, large assortment of shades, together with the extensive variety of threads they produce, have placed this Company far in advance of all other manufacturers of silk thread for high class needlework trade.

The Brainerd & Armstrong Co.,

625 Broadway,
New York.

Our Silk Department.

The best products of the world's manufacture are represented in our Silk Stocks on the Main Floor and in the Basement. Our goods are selected to meet the requirements of all classes of buyers. The great volume of the business, wholesale and retail, enables us to keep these departments constantly supplied with the Newest and Best Novelties in Silk Fabrics. And we, every week, select for Special Sales, lines of goods which are offered at very much less than regular prices.

The Basement Salesroom is specially devoted to the sale of Staple and Fancy Silks, from 50 cents to \$1.00 per yard.

Those who cannot visit these departments in person may be satisfactorily served for anything they need by writing to our well-organized Mail Order Department.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway & 11th St.,
New York.



BEETHOVEN.
Specimen Portrait from Catalogue.

BEETHOVEN wrote his grandest music after he had become deaf, for he could *think* music. But as children must creep before they can walk, so they must hear musical sounds first that they may know musical thoughts later.

Then cultivate really musical tastes by providing really musical instruments. If a piano, let it be a good one.

We do not underfeed the growing body—no more should we give inferior nutriment to any developing capacity.

The young need the best obtainable to help form them.

Often a little spur to the will is needed, and a new piano will take them over the drudgery of practicing; but the newness should comprise being up to date in essentials as well as being shiny.

We send pianos on approval, to sell themselves, where no dealer sells them. If not satisfactory we pay railway freights out and return and assume all risks.

Our prices are high enough to pay us for making as good a piano as can be made, high enough to warrant your demanding a first-class instrument, but not so high as to drive you away if a first-class one is what you are going to have.

Write us and see what our catalogue, etc., will tell you.

Ivers & Pond Piano Company,

Masonic Temple, 183 Tremont St., Boston.

OUR PIANO CAN BE SEEN AT

J. G. RAMSDALL'S, 1111 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
F. H. CHANDLER'S, 300 Fulton Street, Brooklyn,
PHILLIPS & CREW'S Atlanta, Ga.,
THOS. GOGGAN & BRO.'S, Galveston, Texas,

W. J. DYER BRO.'S, St. Paul and Minneapolis,
PHILIP WERLEIN'S 135 Canal Street, New Orleans,
SANDERS & STAYMAN'S, Baltimore and Washington,
KOHLER & CHASE'S, San Francisco, Cal.,

and in 150 other Dealers' Warerooms. Write for information.

Mention THE CHAUTAUQUAN
when you write.



No. 630. STUDEBAKER EXTENSION-TOP CARRIAGE. To those who desire a handsome and stylish Family Carriage, afforded at a moderate cost, we commend our No. 630, an illustration of which is here given. Every part composed of best materials, made by experienced workmen, and elegantly finished. A comfort and delight in every home where introduced. Are you interested in something of the sort, adapted to both city and country driving? Among our other specialties are **Two-wheelers, Phaetons, Surreys, Buggies, Light Wagons**, etc. The most popular **Phaetons** for ladies and children on the market. Our lines also include the most desirable styles of **Victorias, Cabriolets, Coupes, Rockaways, Broughams, Coaches, Landaus**, etc. For further information, Catalogues, etc., address, mentioning **THE CHAUTAUQUAN**,

STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO., South Bend, Ind.

EXAMINE all the new bicycles for 1892, but do not buy any until you have seen the **WARWICK Perfection CYCLE** with Pneumatic or Cushion Tires. Then you will buy no other.

Made in **SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**



EVERY GRAIN OF IT

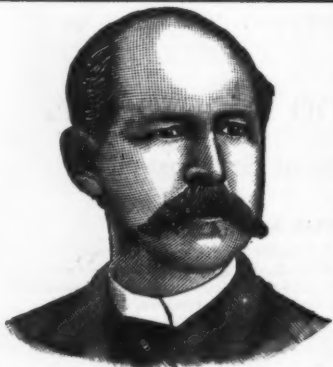
Is permeated with the soothing, pain-allaying virtues of fresh hops, strengthening, stimulating, healing gums—sweet, fresh and clean.

SWIFT AND CERTAIN RELIEF AND CURE

for every weakness, soreness, pain, inflammation and strain, no matter where located or how severe.

If you suffer, apply one; but keep them on hand for sudden ailments.

SMALL-BOULED dealers hate reliable goods, a notice to you to get the genuine **HOP PLASTER**, made by the **Hop Plaster Company, Boston**. You'll find our name on both sides. By mail, 25 cts., five for a dollar.



W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.00 SHOE THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD

Seamless shoe, without tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of fine calf, stylish and easy. They equal hand-sewed costing from \$4.00 to \$5.00.

\$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for \$5.00; equals imported shoes which cost from \$8.00 to \$12.00.

\$4.00 Hand-sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom made shoes costing from \$6.00 to \$8.00.

\$3.00 Polier Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy thick soles, extension edge.

\$2.50 fine calf, \$2.25 and \$2.00 Workingman's are very strong and durable.

Boys' \$2.00 and \$1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies' \$3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from \$4.00 to \$6.00. **\$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.75** shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.

Caution—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe. **TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.** Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you, and if they will not do so, send advertised price, stating kind desired and size and width usually worn. Shoes sent by mail to any part of the world, postage free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Do You Want One?



A Book. A book with a purpose. Not for the well and hearty; rather for the sick and weak, "other half" of humanity. The book is practical—it appeals to the common sense of common folks. It is historical—as trustworthy as Lossing or Bancroft.

History repeats itself. So does disease. Self-absorption (and a physician sometimes) leads each person in ill health to think he is traveling an unknown way of suffering. Would such an one but look about him he would find that he was one of a large procession. This fact can be turned to advantage by the wise sufferer, because identical experience is of the highest value in this short life of ours.

How eagerly we listen to the acquaintance whose experience of ill health matches our own. The book referred to contains just this—500 times multiplied. Every sufferer will here find his own symptoms and condition exactly described in the very words of truthful and get-at-able people.

The volume is DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S Brochure, describing their COMPOUND OXYGEN Treatment. It has often turned the whole life course of a reader. The ground it covers is as wide as human suffering; the facts it sets forth as reliable as those of Lossing or Bancroft.

Will you profit by the experience of others? It may be too late, when you get experience of your own. Send for the book at least. It is to be had for the asking.

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

66 Church St., Toronto, Canada.

MAGEE'S EMULSION

No other proprietary medicine has the endorsement of Physicians to the same extent.

None is used in Hospital practice with so large a percentage of satisfactory results.

No other remedy has cured so many cases of

CONSUMPTION

and other Pulmonary Diseases.

SCROFULA

is entirely eradicated from the system by its use.

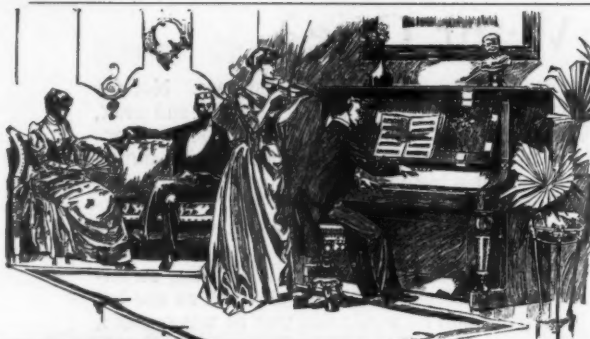
It is as easy to take as Maple Syrup or Honey, and can be retained by the most delicate stomachs without nausea.

IF YOU have a Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, or a generally run-down system, you can regain health and strength quickly by the use of

MAGEE'S EMULSION

Ask your Druggist for it, and take only that labeled
MAGEE EMULSION CO., Lawrence, Mass.





A few reasons for buying The Everett Piano.

BECAUSE:—They are made from the most carefully selected material.

BECAUSE:—Their tone is powerful yet pure, well sustained and of a sympathetic quality.

BECAUSE:—They contain all desirable improvements.

BECAUSE:—Each piano is warranted for seven years.

If not for sale by your local dealer, address THE JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.

"From Andante to Allegro," an illustrated pamphlet, will be sent free to any one who will mention where this advertisement was seen.

NEW BOOKS

The Young Pianists Guide.

A collection of Sonatas and other pieces of Standard value, leading gradually up to the easier Sonatas of Mozart, Haydn, etc. Compiled, thoroughly phrased and fingered, by G.M. SCHNEIDER. Sheet music size pages, bound in boards.

Price, \$1.25 by mail.

Calliathenic Exercises and Marches

with Pleasing Drill Songs and Music, for Schools, Colleges, Private Entertainments and Public Exhibitions. Prepared by FRANK L. BRISTOW. Price, 50 cents by mail.

Guitar Chords. | Chords for the Banjo.

A collection of Chords in the Principal Major and Minor Keys, intended for those who have not the time to take lessons. Prepared by F.W. WESSENBURG. Price of each, 50cts. by mail.

Model Practice Lessons.

A thoroughly Graded Elementary Course, selected from "The Repertoire," by DR. GEO. F. ROOT. Price, 25cts. by mail.

His Fortune.

A new secular Cantata for Schools, Societies and Public Entertainments. Arranged by MAGGIE RICE. Price 30c. by mail.

Ideal Four Hand Album.

Compiled from the best works of Wagner, Jambor, Grieg, Gomod, Jakschohn, Handel, Alford, Saint Saens, etc. Edited by J.O.V. PROCHAZA. Bound in boards. Price \$1.00 by mail.

The Musical Visitor.

A Monthly Journal of Music for Chorus and Organists. Price, \$1.50 per year. Single copies 15 cents.

PUBLISHED BY

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
East & Sons Music Co., The John Church Co.,
300 Wabash Ave., Chicago. 13 E. 16th St., New York



How Many Years

Will my Piano Last?

If it be this make, it may outlive you. Interesting Catalogue.

C. C. BRIGGS & CO.,
5 & 7 Appleton St. Boston, Mass.



FACTORY,
NEW HAVEN.

Tested by TWENTY-FIVE years' use, and with TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND persons who, each owning one, testify to their merits by recommending them to their friends. ALL PARTS, INCLUDING CASES, ACTIONS, TRON-FLATTS, SOUNDING-BOARDS, etc., are made by us in our own factory under our own patents. Catalogue, with illustrations of EIGHTEEN different styles sent free on application. Special discount at retail for introduction in towns not occupied by our agents.

THE MATHUSHEK PIANO MFG. CO.

New Haven, Conn.

80 Fifth Ave., New York.

VOSE & SONS' PIANOS.

ESTABLISHED IN 185



CELEBRATED FOR THEIR

Pure Tone,
Elegant Designs,
Superior Workmanship,
and Great Durability.
Sold on Easy Terms.

Old instruments taken in exchange. Write for catalogue and full information.

VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.,
170 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EMERSON 55 000 SOLD

FOR OVER FORTY YEARS

have enjoyed a high reputation. Brilliant and musical; tone of rare sympathetic quality; beautiful for vocal accompaniment. Durable constructed of finest material by most skillful workmen. Exceptional in retaining original richness and fulness of tone. Require tuning less often than any other piano. MODERATE PRICES. REASONABLE TERMS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

BOSTON
174 TREMONT ST.
NEW YORK
32 FIFTH AVE.

PIANOS



If You Are Going to Build in the Spring it is high time you were deciding upon your plans, materials, etc., and you should bear in mind that the most satisfactory coloring for the shingles of your house is

CABOT'S CREOSOTE SHINGLE STAIN.

Nearly all the modern artistic houses are shingled on the walls as well as the roofs and these stains add greatly to their beauty and protect them from all forms of decay.

For Samples of Colors on Wood, with Sheaf of Sketches of Creosoted Houses, send 6c. in stamps.

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Manfr.,

77 Kilby St.,

Boston, Mass.



Wood Mantels.

If you are building and wish *Hard Wood Mantels* or *Fire-Places* of the latest designs, write for our 72-page Catalogue, showing Mantels at all prices. Fire-place work a specialty.

INNES & CO., Cincinnati, O.

When writing for Catalogue please enclose six cts. in stamps for postage, and mention this magazine.

Could Lamps Speak

THEY WOULD SAY,

GIVE US AIR!

If the proper amount is not supplied to the flame the result will be imperfect combustion and a poor light. This defect of many lamps is entirely overcome in

THE

"B & H"

LAMP,

WHICH HAS A

DOUBLE CENTRE DRAUGHT

GIVING PERFECT COMBUSTION, AND THE BRIGHTEST LIGHT.

Look for Stamp "B & H." They only have this feature, insist on getting them.

HANDSOMEST STYLES,

LARGEST VARIETY.

Our small Book will interest you. Mailed on request. WE MANUFACTURE AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES.

BRADLEY & HUBBARD MFG. CO.,
New York. Boston. Chicago.
Factories, MERIDEN, CONN.

A Penny A Bath

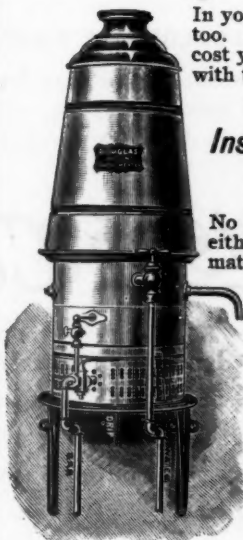
In your own bath room, too. That's all it will cost you to heat a bath with the

DOUGLAS

Instantaneous

Water Heater.

No labor about it either—a touch of a match and it is going. So simple it would surprise you, and just think how nice it is to always have hot water at hand, especially in cases of sickness, when its value is shown in an instant's use. You can learn more about it by writing for Catalogue No. 5.



The Instantaneous Water Heating Co.

141 & 143 Ontario St., Chicago, U. S. A.



His Anxiety.

Professor:—Say, wife, what shall I do with all this money I have inherited?

Mrs. Professor:—Put it out at interest.

Professor:—Why, that will only increase my anxiety.

COUGH FOLLOWING GRIP,

Is quickly cured by very small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption. After every spasm of coughing, even if occurring every few minutes, take five or ten drops, just enough to moisten the throat.

Piso's Cure For Consumption

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the best I ever used. It did me more good than any other I have taken, and it has cured me of headache many a time.—HENRY DECORTE, 132 South Mason Street, Saginaw, Michigan, August 28th, 1891.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."

CARLOS MARTIN, D. D.,
New York City.
Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea. Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

EDWIN F. PARDEN, M. D.,
"The Winthrop," 125th Street and 7th Ave.,
New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

"We are advertised by our loving friends."

GIVE THE BABY

MELLIN'S FOOD

If you wish your infant to be well nourished, healthy, bright and active, and to grow up happy, robust and vigorous.

The BEST FOOD for Hand-fed Infants, Invalids, Convalescents, Dyspeptics, and the Aged, is

MELLIN'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

Our Book for the Instruction of mothers,

"The Care and Feeding of Infants,"

will be mailed free to any address upon request.

DOLIBER-GOODALE CO.,

BOSTON, MASS.



MASTER EIDEMILLER, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

"SO BIG! MELLIN'S FOOD DID IT."

ELECTRO-SILICON



SILVER SOAP

FOR WASHING SILVERWARE

is a skillful combination of our famous polishing powder, ELECTRO-SILICON, and strictly neutral (void of alkali) soap stock. Absolutely harmless, it has superior cleansing and polishing properties combined when applied to Silver or Crystal. It is especially adapted to ware that requires frequent washing, and is pronounced the best silver soap made. Price, 15 cents per cake.

Leading dealers sell it; or we mail it, post-paid, on receipt of 20 cents in stamps.

THE ELECTRO SILICON CO., Proprietors, 72 John Street, New York.

"ARTISTIC DWELLINGS."

2d edition published Feb. 15, '92



HOUSES and COTTAGES

56 in number are shown, costing from \$650 to \$10,000.

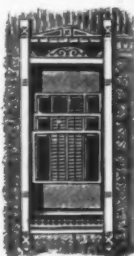
A \$1,200 COTTAGE.

PLANS, and ESTIMATES of COST. MANY CHEAP ONES. Honest, Sensible Houses, illustrating the latest ideas in building, are what we have to show. Sent prepaid for \$1.00.

FRANK P. ALLEN Architect,

OLD HOUSEMAN BLOCK,

Grand Rapids, Mich.



HARTMAN'S PATENT INSIDE SLIDING WINDOW BLINDS.

What better evidence can a builder have of the great popularity of Sliding Window Blinds, than to see in any Architects' or Builders' Journal, so many specifications calling for the above blinds, all over this great country? The blinds slide up and down in the window frame like sash, and stay at any position; don't interfere with curtains and window drapery, etc. Tens of thousands are in use. "Merit Wins" "The Fittest Survive." Send 4-cent stamp for 80 page illustrated catalogue to

HARTMAN SLIDING BLIND CO.,

No. 29 Beaver St., Wooster, Ohio, U. S. A.

THE PREMIER CAMERA



IS THE BEST IN MARKET.

Simple of Manipulation.

Plates or Films are used.

The Shutter is always set.
Covered with Leather.

PRICE \$18.00.

Send for Catalogue and copy of
Modern Photography.

ROCHESTER OPTICAL COMPANY,

7 S. Water St., ROCHESTER, N. Y.



ANDREWS'

"GEN" and
"RUGBY"
FOLDING BEDS.

Each furnished with our

Adjustable Cable
Supporting
Mattress.

Best in existence. Send
for illustrated catalogue,
also of

BANK and OFFICE
FITTINGS,
OPERA CHAIRS,
BRASS and WIRE
WORK.

ANDREWS'

METAL CHAIR.

Attractive, Light, Com-
fortable and INDESTRUC-
TIBLE. Composed of steel
which is TWISTED TO-
GETHER, and spring in
back.

Plated Brass, Nickel,
or Copper Finish.

Highly Polished and are
very beautiful, and the

CHEAPEST CHAIR

Ever made, quality and
durability considered.
Price, \$3 50 up.

A. H. Andrews & Co.,
215 Wabash Ave.,
CHICAGO.



The name at the top answers all of the questions.

LAFAYETTE.

Born 1755. Died 1834.
Who did more than any other foreigner for the cause of American independence?
Who organized the French National Guards in 1790 and gave them the tricolor cockade?
What French patriot was imprisoned five years by the Austrians at Olmutz?
Who laid the corner stone of Bunker Hill monument?
Who was leader of the French liberal party that dethroned Charles X. in 1830?
To whom did the American Congress vote \$200,000 and a township of land for his services in the Revolutionary War?
Of whom did Daniel Webster say, "He conducted the electric spark of liberty from the new world to the old"?

SAMPLE FROM "FOREIGN CHARACTERS."

THE GAMES OF CHARACTERS

SO POPULAR AT CHAUTAUQUA.

"Used in the Home, School, S. S., Societies, Sociables, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, and C. L. S. C.'s."

Game of Bible Characters,	700 Questions, price, 75 cents.
Game of American Characters,	700 Questions, price, 75 cents.
Game of Foreign Characters,	700 Questions, price, 75 cents.
Game of the States, with map,	700 Questions, price, 75 cents.
Game of Cities (American and Foreign),	700 Questions, price, 75 cents.
Game of the World,	1,000 Questions, price, \$1.00.

A Good Substitute for Euchre.

Rev. B. T. Vincent says,—"These games must do immeasurable good in placing meaningless and injurious games, and increase both knowledge and interest in the events and people, both Biblical and secular."

Highest recommendations given. Send for Circulars giving Testimonials. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of price.

AGENTS WANTED.

L. J. COLBY, 3226 Forest Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SHORT LINE OPEN
CHICAGO TO DENVER
AND FOOT-HILL CITIES
—THE BIG 5 LIMITED—
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.



This (Our No. 5) is a
BUSINESS MAN'S TRAIN

NOTE THE TIME.

After arrival of evening trunk line trains from THE EAST, it leaves CHICAGO at 10.00 p. m.; crosses the Bridge at OMAHA at 1.00 o'clock noon, and arrives DENVER 7.40 a. m.

WHAT COULD BE BETTER?
THE TRIP MADE WITH ONLY ONE DAY OUT. IT IS A MAGNIFICENT MODERN TRAIN. TRY IT.

THE NEW ROUTE IS
VIA OMAHA AND LINCOLN, NEB.

Our former Through Trains of Vestibuled Service and Fast Time that cross the Missouri River at Kansas City and St. Joseph are still running, and now "The Great Rock Island" can give their patrons choice of

3 ROUTES TO THE FOOT-HILLS

E. ST. JOHN, W. I. ALLEN, JNO. SEBASTIAN,
General Manager. Ass't Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Ticket & Pass't Agent.

THE IMPROVED**WATERBURY**

Is the most convenient Hand Camera ever introduced; it has a focusing scale and adjustment, two finders, speed regulator, can be used with or without tripod, for timed and instantaneous exposure. Its price is but moderate, but it can well compete with a more expensive apparatus. Its modification, "The Triad," is adapted for plates, celluloid, laminae, and transparent roll films.

"The Waterbury" is thoroughly endorsed by the Chautauqua School of Photography.

SCOVILL & ADAMS CO.,

423 Broome St., New York.

CHAUTAUQUA BADGES.

Graduates of the C. L. S. C. who wish the

OFFICIAL GOLD PIN should order from the Chautauqua Office at Buffalo, N. Y. These pins are not sold through local dealers.

The Official Graduates' Pin is a pyramid of solid gold with monogram C. L. S. C. in garnet enamel. Price, \$3.00.

The Class numerals are not indicated on this pin, but a gold chain and date will be furnished for \$2.00 additional. The pin is of the best quality of gold and furnished at a trifle above cost price.

The following badges may be worn by both graduate and undergraduate members:

1. The Monogram Badge. A small solid silver monogram, to be attached to the watch-chain or button-hole by a strip of narrow class ribbon. Price, including ribbon, 40c.

2. The Button Badge. Price, 10c.

(In ordering be particular to give class numerals.)

The only authorized official badges, etc., of the C. L. S. C. are to be secured at Buffalo, N. Y. Address for all of the above,

CHAUTAUQUA OFFICE Buffalo N. Y.

King of Kameras.

The new model Folding Kodak, with glass plate attachment, Asbury Barker frictionless shutter. Greatest range automatic exposure ever attained. No sticking on slow speeds. Accurate, reliable.

Best combined tripod and hand camera ever made. Best workmanship. Best Finish. Send for circulars.

THE EASTMAN COMPANY,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Beautiful Teeth, The Crown of Beauty!



When other charms have faded, a sound, white set of teeth redeems the countenance, but they should be brushed every day with **Sozodont**, in order to keep them white, or to render them so.

SOZODONT

is a composition of the choicest and purest ingredients for cleansing and preserving the teeth, hardening the gums, and imparting a delicate, cool, aromatic fragrance to the mouth. **Sozodont** has received the most flattering testimonials from many distinguished **Dentists, Physicians, Clergymen**, and others, who have carefully tested its merits, and from long and regular use are enabled to recommend it with confidence.

One Bottle of **SOZODONT** will last Six Months.

It is an exceedingly economical and inexpensive dentifrice. Purchasers are requested to note the size and fluid capacity of the bottle, and particularly to remember that, unlike *tooth powders* and *tooth pastes*, there is no waste.

Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

PERFECTION

KEEPS
FLOUR
PERFECTLY
DRY
AND
FREE
FROM
DIRT
VERMIN
ETC.



COMBINES
BIN
SIFTER
PAN &
SCOOP.
AERATES
AND
PRESERVES
FLOUR
FROM
MOLD

FLOUR BIN AND SIEVE

Avoids the great inconvenience of reaching into a barrel or sack. No scattering. Saves time and waste. Once tried you would not be without it for many times its cost. Send for circular.

Prices } 25 lbs. \$2.50 } Your dealer sells them
to hold } 50 lbs. \$3.00 } or ought to. If he does
100 lbs. \$4.00 } not, please write to us.
SHERMAN & BUTLER, Manufacturers,
26-28 West Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

IF YOU ARE SICK



From some long-standing ailment, or feel that your constitution (nervous system) is failing, or that some affliction has taken, or is taking, permanent hold of you, which you have been, and are still, unable to throw off or control, whether in the first or last stage—remember that **Dr. Gregg's Electric Belt and Appliances** and system of **Home Treatment** will cure you.

The **Gregg Electric Foot Warmer**, price \$1.00, keeps the feet warm and dry and is the only genuine Electric Insole.

Complete catalogue of testimonials, prices, etc., 6c. Circular free.

Big Inducements to Good Agents.

Address

THE GREGG ELECTRIC CURE CO.,

Suite 501 Inter Ocean Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

CLEANSSES

PRESERVES

BEAUTIFIES

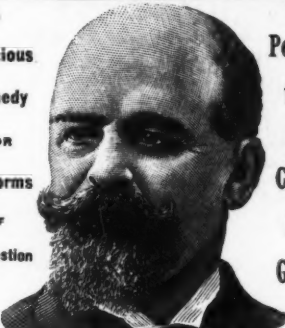
Sample Vial of RUBIFOAM MAILED FREE TO ANY ADDRESS



RUBIFOAM

FOR THE TEETH
DELICIOUSLY FLAVORED
PREPARED AND GUARANTEED BY E.W. HOYT & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF HOYT'S LOWELL, MASS.
THE CELEBRATED HOYT'S

A
Delicious
Remedy
FOR
All Forms
OF
Indigestion



THE
Perfec-
tion
OF
Chew-
ing
Gum.

BEEMAN'S PEPSIN GUM

1-3 of an ounce of pure Pepsin mailed on receipt of 25c. CAUTION.—See that the name Beeman is on each wrapper.

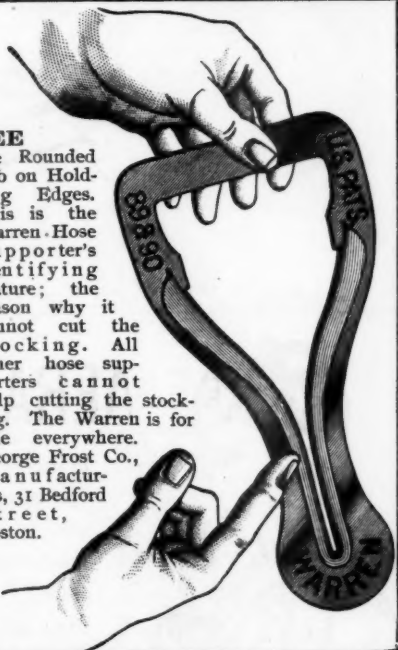
Each tablet contains one grain pure pepsin, sufficient to digest 1,000 grains of food. If it cannot be obtained from dealers, send five cents in stamps for sample package to

BEEMAN CHEMICAL CO., 12 Lake St., Cleveland, O.
ORIGINATORS OF PEPSIN CHEWING GUM.

GIVEN AWAY! WABAN ENTIRELY FREE

This is the most beautiful new ROSE of the year which we give to our customers of 1892. If you are interested in FLOWERS send for our CATALOGUE of the grandest novelties and specialties ever offered. IT WILL PAY YOU, write now.
ROBT. SCOTT & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

SEE the Rounded Rib on Holding Edges. This is the Warren Hose Supporter's identifying feature; the reason why it cannot cut the stocking. All other hose supporters cannot help cutting the stocking. The Warren is for sale everywhere.
George Frost Co., Manufacturers, 31 Bedford Street, Boston.




Don't be an old foggy any longer. You want warm feet this winter, don't you? Of course you do! Well, then employ the latest, best and most Scientific method to keep them warm and comfortable all winter.

Our **MAGNETIC INSOLES** (i.e.), **Foot Batteries**, will draw the blood from the head, cause perfect circulation, and a sensation of life, warmth and comfort you never experienced before. These **MAGNETIC FOOT BATTERIES** are the greatest scientific invention of the century! You can wear them all winter, without contact with fire.

MAGNETISM is "Bottled sunshine" and radiates the same genial warmth upon our bodies that the sun does upon our earth. To wear these **MAGNETIC FOOT BATTERIES** in your shoes is to have nature's vitalizing fires in contact with your blood, which is the life of our bodies. Every pair give satisfaction. May be worn night or day with equal comfort and satisfaction. \$1.00 a pair, any size; or three pairs for \$2.00. Postage paid, delivered to you, insured by us. Send for our book "Plain Road to Health." CHICAGO MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., 6 Central Music Hall, Chicago, Illinois.



I. Now, ven I haf dees urn gesphrinkled my vorks vill pe done, already!



AERATED OXYGEN

Is the generator of life, and promoter of health. The first great want of men and women is air—air; not air that is robbed of its vitality and vigor, but with as much ozone as it will carry, pure, uncontaminated; air chiefly Oxygen, in a bath of which deadly germs cannot live; air that tones up the system and enriches the blood; air that imparts a fresh lustre to the eyes and new color to the cheeks, and acts in its miraculous way for the renovation of the whole being. **AERATED OXYGEN** forbids the existence of all the deadly parasites that fasten on the delicate linings of the respiratory tract and waste their delicate tissues.

Write for our **FREE BOOK** of wonderful cures. We have eminent physicians who may be consulted **FREE**. **AERATED OXYGEN COMPOUND** is *Only One-Third* the price of other Oxygens, and is for sale only by the

AERATED OXYGEN CO.,

Offices 3 and 4 Central Music Hall Building,
CHICAGO, ILL.



THE RAINBOW ROSE.

No variety ever introduced has created such a sensation as this lovely rose. We have at a great expense purchased the true stock of this superb novelty and have propagated an immense supply, and are therefore able to offer it at a low price, so as to place it within the reach of all. The Rainbow is a grand plant for either pot or outdoor culture, and its showy, striped pink, carmine, and white blossoms never fail to excite admiration wherever exhibited. With all our experience in the growing of roses, we have never seen a variety that could equal this as a novelty. Its **BRILLIANT BLOSSOMS MAKE A WONDERFUL DISPLAY** when placed in a collection of other roses. If you want this Rainbow, true to name, it will pay you to order direct from us. Price, 25c. each; 3 for \$1. **RED ROVER**.—A beautiful English variety, buds large and firm, color rich crimson, very fragrant. Price, 25c.; 3 for 50c. **CLOTHILDE SOUFFLET**.—The lovely French rose that has created such a sensation. Color pearly white, deepening to pink at centre. A truly perpetual blooming variety. Price, 25c.; 3 for 50c. **PINK PERFECTION**.—One of the most fragrant of all roses. Color delicate pink. New and desirable. Price, 25c.; 3 for 50c. **SILVER QUEEN**.—The finest pure white ever-blooming rose; flowers large and produced freely. Price, 25c.; 3 for 50c. **SUNSET**.—This may be classed with the novelties. Color of flower, a rich apricot, sweet-scented and very handsome. Price, 25c.; 3 for 50c.

FOR \$1 WE WILL SEND THE ABOVE 6 ROSES, POSTPAID.

SOME SPECIAL OFFERS, POSTPAID.

- 6 Begonias (distinct varieties) 50c.
- 6 Carnations, assorted (our selection), 50c.
- 6 Double Pearl Tuberoses, 25c.
- 6 Mammoth English Gladioli, 25c.
- 15 Giant Verbena plants, 50c.

- 6 Hardy English Prize Pyrethrums, 50c.
- 3 Rare Geraniums—Grace May, Lolo, Jeannette A., 50c.
- 2 Abutilons, 2 Cuphea Llavaz, 2 Chrysanthemums, 50c.
- 15 Fanny Plants, 50c.
- 6 Hardy French Phlox, 50c.

3 RARE CLIMBERS, FREE.

MANETTIA VINE.—A wonderful ever-blooming climber; blossoms when plants are only two or three inches high. Flowers, bright yellow and scarlet. Price, 25c. each. **IPOMEA PANDEBATA**.—A rapid growing vine, with innumerable white blossoms. Perfectly hardy and very handsome. Price, 25c. each. **SOLANUM GRANDIFLORA**.—This is a beautiful climber for pot culture. Its star shaped white flowers are produced in large clusters. Very fragrant. Price, 25c. The above three climbers if bought separately, at catalogue prices would cost 70c. **WE WILL SEND THEM FREE** to every person who orders \$1.00 worth of any of the above named plants and mentions this magazine. This offer is made simply to introduce our superior stock.

SPECIAL OFFER. We will send postpaid all the above collections, including the three climbers, **FOR ONLY \$4.**

OUR MAMMOTH CATALOGUE of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Rare Novelties from Florida, Mexico, Brazil and Europe, is the most complete and reliable book of its kind ever published. It contains hundreds of illustrations, colored plates, with beautifully lithographed covers; also, our **Grand Premium List** and the reproductions in colors of our famous **Murprise Collection of Plants** (the finest and cheapest collection of flowering plants ever offered). Price of Catalogue, 25c., or will be sent **FREE** to all ordering anything in the above list.

\$3,000 GIVEN AWAY. In order to introduce our superior Northern Grown Stock, we are giving away over \$3,000 in cash and valuable premiums to our patrons this season. **Vase & Sons' Upright Piano**, valued at \$650, and hundreds of other valuable premiums are to be distributed. Every person has an opportunity to obtain one or more premiums. Our Catalogue gives a complete list. Address all orders to

L. L. MAY & CO., Seedsmen and Florists, St. Paul, Minn.

HAVE YOU SEEN

The LATEST FASHIONS in

PANSIES?

Probably not, for the remarkable improvements are very recent, and several are now offered for the first time, while new strains of the past few years have been perfected. Pansies are doubtless the most popular of all flowers raised from seed, and in order to give a new impetus to their culture, by acquainting all with the wondrous beauty of the LATEST NOVELTIES, we have decided to make the following

Special Offer**For 25 Cents**

we will mail one packet each of all the following:

For 1892, only.

PEACOCK PANSY. A grand fancy flower, petals edged with a thin white line, within which is a space of purplish crimson, passing into a rich central blotch of deep blue shading to black. The coloring is truly delicious.

ROSY MORN PANSY. This is a really beautiful rosy red color with a distinct white edge around each petal, while the three lower petals are blotched with a deep purplish red. The flowers are of perfect form and good size.

BURPEE'S DEFIANCE GIANT FANCY PANSIES. The flowers measure from two-and-one-half to four inches across; the ground colors are of all shades and they are both three-spotted and five-spotted, distinctly marked with the large blotches.

We have a beautiful plate, printed in nine colors, of the three distinct new Pansies named above, which we will mail enclosed flat with our FARM ANNUAL for 1892.

IMPROVED GIANT TRIMARDEAU.

Greatly improved in the enormous size of flowers, fine form and increased variety of colors.

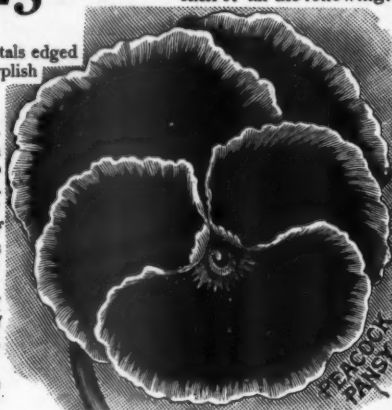
IMPERIAL GERMAN, Splendid Mixed Seed of over fifty colors, saved from the finest flowers by the German specialist, whose gardens we repeatedly inspected during the past Summer.

ALL FIVE of the above grand Novelties in Pansies, one packet of each, with instructions how to raise the largest Pansies, will be mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cts., or Five Complete Collections for \$1.00. No such offer was ever made before, and we hope to greatly extend the culture of Pansies by thus popularizing the finest strains of this beautiful flower. Will you not take this opportunity of becoming acquainted with their wondrous beauty? Our word for it, you cannot invest twenty-five cents in any other seeds that will give such satisfaction and delight.

ORDER NOW BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL for 1892, the most complete and ask for **Seed Catalogue of**

the year. With honest descriptions, truthful illustrations, and colored plates painted from nature, it tells all about the **BEST SEEDS**, including **RARE NOVELTIES** in Vegetables and Flowers, which cannot be had elsewhere.

(Please mention this paper.)

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philada., Pa.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S
ROSES
 ARE ON THEIR OWN ROOTS,
 and cost no more than the other kinds.
 Propagated and grown by special methods of
 our own, they grow and bloom wherever
 grass grows and water runs.
 We are much the largest Rose growers
 in America. Our mail system insures free
 and safe delivery, and makes us your next
 door neighbor. Our New GUIDE for 1892
 is the handsomest and best flower book out.
 Tells how to select, get and keep upwards of
 2000 varieties of **ROSES, BULBS,**
HARDY PLANTS and SEEDS.
 Free to every one, for the asking.
THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.
 Rose Growers & Seedsmen, WEST GROVE, PA.

THE NEW MODEL.

UNEQUALLED
 FOR
SIMPLICITY
 AND
DURABILITY



Our latest
 and best
 Mower com-
 bines the im-
 provements that
 years of expe-
 rience have pro-
 duced. It has no
 equal in the market
 for quality of work.
 Send for Circular and
 Price List.

**CHADBORN &
 COLDWELL**
 M'f'g Co.,
 NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Largest Manufacturers of Lawn Mowers in the World.

GALVANIZED



MAKE NO MISTAKE
in the matter of SEEDS. Demand and accept
only D. M. Ferry & Co's. No weeds from

FERRY'S SEEDS

A handsome book that tells all you want to know for
your garden, will be mailed free if you ask for it.
No planter, be he ever so expert, can afford
to do without it. Send to-day.

D. M. FERRY & CO.,
P. O. Box 1299 DETROIT, MICH.

\$500 FOR A TOMATO!

Last spring I offered \$500 to any person producing
a 3 lb. Mammoth Prize Tomato; T. R. Harris,
Abbott, Neb., won it with one weigh-
ing 3 lbs. 3/4 oz., and I sent him my
check for \$500. It measured over 8 1/2 in. in
diameter. 37 tomatoes grew on one stem
over 3 feet from the ground. Largest
plant on record 18 ft. 6 in. tall. This
mammoth strain creates a sensation
wherever it goes, and is the largest ever
offered. Thousands of my customers
have grown them to weigh over 45 ozs.
The quality is excellent; after you once
test it you will grow no others. If well
cared for they will produce 1 bu. to a
plant (see cut) of large, smooth, bright
red tomatoes, very solid with only a few
seeds in each, and entirely free from
rot. If started early, fruit ripens from
July 4th until frost. This year I offer
\$500 Cash to any person producing a
3 1/2 lb. tomato. (It can be done.) Full
directions how Mr. Harris grew his with
each order. Plant some, you may win
the prize. All my seed is saved from
large specimens.

SURE HEAD CABBAGE
Is all head and sure to head, very uni-
form in size, firm and fine in texture,
excellent in quality and a good keeper.
Single heads have weighed over 45 lbs.

EARLY SNOWBALL TURNIP
Is the earliest in the world, easy grown,
good size, excellent quality. Will be
far ahead of your neighbors.

My Catalogue, is worth 50 cts. to any
one who gets it. \$500 offered largest
order; \$500 for a pansy blossom \$500 for
a bean plant with 100 pods, and above
tomato prize.

I will send a packet each of Prize Tomato, Cabbage and
Turnip, with my Catalogue of Bargains for only 25 cents.
Greatest bargain catalogue ever sent out.

Every person sending silver for above collection, will
receive Free a packet. FINCH'S IMPROVED EXTRA
EARLY TREE TOMATO, and a 50 cent certificate for
seeds, your choice from my bargain catalogue **F. B. MILLS**,
F. B. MILLS, Rose Hill, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

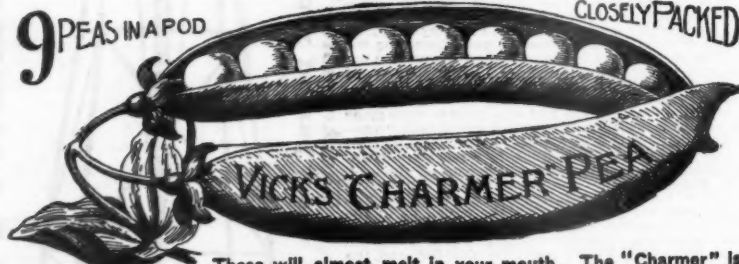


A REGULAR SCIMITAR

That Sweeps all before it.

9 PEAS IN A POD

CLOSELY PACKED



These will almost melt in your mouth. The "Charmer" is
very productive, high quality and sugar flavor. Has great staying qualities. Vines 3 1/2 to
4 ft. high. In season follows "Little Gem" and before the "Champion of England." We
have thoroughly tested it, and confidently recommend it as the best ever introduced.
Price by mail, per packet, 15 cents; pint, 75 cents.

GIVEN FREE, IF DESIRED, WITH ABOVE,

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE 1892,

which contains several colored plates of Flowers and Vegetables. 1,000 Illustrations.
Over 100 pages 8 x 10 1/2 inches. Instructions how to plant and care for garden.
Descriptions of over 20 New Novelties. Vick's Floral Guide mailed on
receipt of address and 10 cents, which may be deducted from first order.

JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N.Y.



My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver, and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE.

All druggists sell it at 50c. and \$1.00 per package. Buy one to-day. If you cannot obtain it, send your address for a free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address,

ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeRoy, N. Y.



KEMP'S BALSAM

My Throat Feels Bad, and
I MUST HAVE IT
To Stop My Cough."

It Cures Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and Indigestion. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and \$1.00.

**OF
LIME,
SODA,
IRON.**

CURES

**CONSUMPTION,
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS, DEBILITY,
WASTING DISEASES, and all
SCROFULOUS HUMORS.**

Almost as palatable as cream. It can be taken with pleasure by delicate persons and children, who, after using it, become very fond of it. It assimilates with the food, increases the flesh and appetite, builds up the nervous system, restores energy to mind and body, creates new, rich and pure blood, in fact, rejuvenates the whole system.

**FLESH,
NERVE,**

This preparation is far superior to all other preparations of Cod-Liver Oil; it has many imitations, but no equals. The results following its use are its best recommendations. Be sure, as you value your health, and get the genuine. Manufactured only by **DR. ALEXR. B. WILBOR,** Chemist, Boston, Mass. Send for illustrated circular, which will be mailed free.

DR. WILBOR'S

COMPOUND OF

Pure Cod Liver Oil And Phosphates

It has required much experience and care to enable the proprietor to combine the Oil and Phosphates so that they would become thoroughly efficacious together, and he has the only recipe by which this can be accomplished. Another important advantage which the Pure Cod Liver Oil possesses prepared in this way, over the plain cod liver oil, is the fact that besides adding largely to its medical qualities it preserves the oil pure and sweet for a longer period than it can be done in any other manner. This fact alone would recommend this form of using the Oil even if the phosphates did not also add vastly to the healing qualities of the preparation. The perfect incorporation of the phosphates with the cod liver oil has only been accomplished by the adoption of the most perfect rules of chemistry; and a medicine has been produced which while it is so efficacious is also perfectly

**BLOOD,
BRAIN.**

**PALATABLE
and pleasant.**

**WILBOR'S
COD LIVER OIL
WITH
PHOSPHATES**



II. Ach! mein gracious!

WITHOUT THE
ECONOMY
 VENTILATING
HEATERS
 AND WARM AIR FURNACES
ARE THE BEST

MANUFACTURERS OF — J. F. PEASE FURNACE CO.
 HOT WATER, STEAM, — SYRACUSE, N. Y. —
 & WARM AIR HEATERS. SEND FOR CATALOGUES.
 • SALE AGENCIES IN ALL LARGE CITIES AND TOWNS. •

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE (Hardy)



A rapid-growing, berry-bearing vine of great beauty. It is of vigorous growth and **ENTIRELY HARDY**. It begins to bloom in the late spring and continues blooming until frost. Following the flowers, the berries begin to form and increase in numbers until **THE WHOLE VINE IS ONE MASS OF BRILLIANT SCARLET FRUIT**, oblong in shape and about as large as a cherry; they remain perfect as late as February so that from August until late into the winter, it will be a mass of brilliant color. The **CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE** grows and thrives in any situation either shade or sunlight, and will take root in any soil, in fact nature has given it all the essentials for wide popularity.

Price: 40 cents each; 3 for \$1.00; 7 for \$2.00; 12 for \$3.00

DON'T FORGET. **LOGUE OF EVERYTHING** for the **GARDEN**, (which alone costs us 25 cents) provided you will state where you saw this advertisement. This Catalogue of 150 pages is bound in illuminated covers, and is the largest and handsomest ever issued. It is replete with many engravings and colored plates of all that is new and desirable in **SEEDS** and **PLANTS**.

If Catalogue alone is wanted, we will mail it on receipt of 25 cts., which amount can be deducted on first order from Catalogue. Postage stamps accepted as cash.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.

35 & 37 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK.



SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES & VINES

Wormy Fruit and Leaf Blight of Apples, Pears, Cherries, **EXCELSIOR SPRAYING** Grape and Potato Rot, Plum Curculionid prevented by using **OUTFITS**. **PERFECT FRUIT ALWAYS SELLS AT GOOD PRICES.** Catalogue showing all injurious insects to Fruits mailed free. Large stock of Fruit Trees, Vines, and Berry Plants at Bottom Prices. Address **WM. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**

NIAGARA GRAPE EATON VINES

and all old and new varieties. Extra Quality. Warranted true. Lowest rates. Introducers of the new Black Grape. Also other **SMALL FRUITS**. New Descriptive Catalogue Free. **T. S. HUBBARD CO., FREDONIA, N.Y.**



"It rests the back."
What does?

The Perfect Piano Chair

Adjustable, Artistic, Hygienic.

TEST OFFER.—Every purchaser of our chair (not dealers) sending us this advertisement will receive at our expense a year's subscription to this magazine or any on our list. Catalogue mailed free.

Blackmer Bros. & Co., Panorama Bldg., Chicago.



—WRITE US if you are
TO going to
BUILD.

Sample designs of
Model Homes
sent on application.

Our New Book—
"Cottage Souvenir" No. 2,
with over 200 illustrations, is
for all who
want to build.
A GEM

Price \$2. Send for prospectus and sample pages—free.
GEO. F. BARBER & CO., Architects, Knoxville, Tenn.

CALVERTED
WOVEN WIRE



FENCING
WIRE ROPE SELVAGE.
RABBIT & POULTRY FENCING.
*Patent Felt. McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., CHICAGO



GREAT OFFER!

PIANOS + \$35. + ORGANS!

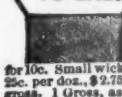
Direct from the Factory at Manufacturer's Prices. No such offer ever made before. Every man his own agent. Examine in your home before paying. Write for particulars. Address
THE T. Swoger & Son Pianos & Organs
BEAVER FALLS, PENNSYLVANIA.



From Rev. James H. Potts, D. D., editor of *Michigan Christian Advocate*, Detroit, Michigan—"To say we are delighted with the Piano does not express the fact. We are jubilant. If all your instruments are as fine in appearance and as pleasing in tone as this one, your patrons will rise by the hundred." Mention THE CHAUTAUQUAN.



A LIGHT
EQUAL
TO GAS.



Everlasting Wick Requires no trimming, as it will never burn out. Nothing but the oil burns, as the wick is "Mineral Wool," which cannot burn, and no black smoke or soot to discolor the chimney, &c. Gives a white, clear, brilliant light. Agents can make fortunes with it. Retail price, 10c. each. We will send 3 sample wicks for 10c. Small wicks, 20c. a doz., \$2.25 a gross. Medium 25c. per doz., \$2.75 a gross. Large, 30c. a doz., \$3.25 a gross. 1 Gross, assorted sizes, \$2.70. All postpaid. Address, F. O. WELSHLEY, Providence, R. I.

CHINESE MATRIMONY

Is a subject of much general interest. How it is associated with flower culture is told in the attractive advertisement of Peter Henderson & Co., in another column. Ladies will be especially interested in this advertisement—and what interests the ladies will certainly be worth the attention of the men.



\$22. FIRST CLASS CURTAIN DESK
Four and a Half feet long. Unlimited variety in stock and to order.
American Desk & Seating Co.
270-272 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, U.S.A.



**YOU
NEED
THEM.**

CRYSTAL GLASS BODY. SILVER PLATE TOP. Sample by Mail 25c. Each.
PAINE, DIEHL & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CORRESPONDENCE LESSONS in Art-History
by former student in the Collège de France, Paris. For particulars address Art-History Teacher, 1820 Nicolet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

—ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures

CATARRH

Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head.
Apply into the Nostrils.—It is Quickly Absorbed.
50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.



DO YOU
CROCHET
?

The GLASGO LACE THREAD CO., Glasgow, Conn., will distribute in Premiums \$2,000, Gold Coin, for the best specimens of fancy work, to be made only from the *Glasgo Twisted Lace Thread*. Open to all residents of the U. S.

\$2000.00 GOLD in Premiums.

Ask your dealer for circulars giving full information. If not to be had of him, write us. **DO NOT DELAY.** Thoroughly satisfactory proofs of our reliability furnished. GLASGO LACE THREAD CO., GLASGO, CONN.

Send 10c. for Sample Spool
Twisted Lace Thread.
500 Yards.

Send 10c. each for
Illus. Crochet Books,
No. 1 and No. 2.

KINDLY MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN YOU WRITE



LOVELY FACES;

WHITE HANDS.

Nothing will
WHITEN and CLEAR
the skin so quickly as

Derma-Royale

The new discovery for dissolving and removing discolorations from the cuticle, and bleaching and brightening the complexion. In experimenting in the laundry with a new bleach it was discovered that all spots, freckles, tan and other discolorations were quickly removed from the hands and arms without the slightest injury to the skin. The discovery was submitted to experienced Dermatologists and Physicians who prepared for us the formula of the marvelous Derma-Royale. THERE NEVER WAS ANYTHING LIKE IT. It is perfectly harmless and so simple a child can use it. Apply at night—the improvement apparent after a single application will surprise and delight you. It quickly dissolves and removes the worst forms of moth-patches, brown or liver spots, freckles, black-heads, blotches, sallowness, redness, tan and every discoloration of the cuticle. One bottle completely removes and cures the most aggravated cases and thoroughly clears, whitens and beautifies the complexion. It has never failed—IT CANNOT FAIL. It is highly recommended by Physicians and its sure results warrant us in offering

\$500 REWARD.—To assure the public of its merits we agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars CASH, for any case of moth-patches, brown spots, liver spots, black-heads, ugly or muddy skin, unnatural redness, freckles, tan or any other cutaneous discolorations, (excepting birth-marks, scars, and those of a scrofulous nature) that Derma-Royale will not quickly remove and cure. We also agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars to any person whose skin can be injured in the slightest possible manner, or for any complexion (no matter in how bad condition it may be), that the use of Derma-Royale will not clear, whiten, improve and beautify.

Put up in elegant style in large eight-ounce bottles.

Price, \$1.00. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

FREE BOTTLES TO PROVE ITS MERITS.

To advertise and quickly introduce Derma-Royale, 5,000 full size \$2.00 bottles have been provided for free distribution, one of which will be sent, safely packed in patent wooden box, (securely sealed from observation), safe delivery guaranteed, to anyone sending us their post-office address and **ONE DOLLAR** to help pay for this advertisement, boxing and other expenses, and who after having been benefited, will mention Derma-Royale to their acquaintances. Send money by registered letter or money order to insure its safe delivery. Postage stamps received as cash. Correspondence sacredly private. Address

THE DERMA-ROYALE COMPANY,

14 E. Corner Baker and Vine Streets, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

AGENTS WANTED Send for Terms. **BIG PROFITS** Sells on Sight.

KINDLY MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN YOU WRITE

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

BY

DR. SNYDER,

The Successful Obesity Specialist.



Mrs. L. M. Campbell, Argyle, Wis., before and after treatment by Dr. Snyder.

ARGYLE, Wis., Nov. 22, '91.—Dr. Snyder—DEAR SIR: I will now add my testimonial to the many you have regarding your splendid treatment. In my case your success has been remarkable. I am changed in health, appearance, and spirit. My health has not been so good for many years. I can now breathe easy, and the stuffy feeling and aches and pains are all gone. I can walk and work with ease. I can not say enough in favor of your grand treatment. Let the good work go on. The following statement of my weight and measurements will show the result of five months' treatment:

	Before.	After.	Reduction.
Weight,	330 lbs.	255 lbs.	75 lbs.
Bust,	43 in.	33 in.	10 in.
Waist,	42 in.	31 in.	11 in.
Hips,	43 in.	40 in.	13 in.

I will cheerfully answer all inquiries concerning the success of the treatment in my case when stamp is enclosed.

MRS. L. M. CAMPBELL.

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL.

No starving, no inconvenience, harmless, and no bad effects. Strictly confidential. For circulars and testimonials call or address with 6c. in stamps.

DR. O. W. F. SNYDER,

McVicker's Theater Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

200 SCHOOL DIALOGUES, RECITATIONS

and Readings, Humorous, Dramatic and Pathetic. Adapted for School Exhibitions, Social Gatherings and Public Entertainments. Postpaid 25c. U. S. BOOK CO., Kansas City, Mo.



FREE by return mail, full descriptive circulars of **MOODY'S NEW** and **WOOD'S IMPROVED TAILOR SYSTEMS OF DRESS CUTTING**. Revised to date. These, only, are the genuine **TAILOR SYSTEMS** invented and copyrighted by **PROF. D. W. MOODY**. Beware of imitations. Any lady of ordinary intelligence can easily and quickly learn to cut and make any garment, in any style, to any measure, for ladies, men and children. Garments guaranteed to fit perfectly without trying on. Address **MOODY & CO. CINCINNATI, O.**

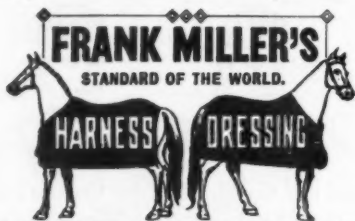
FREE

For 30 Days. Wishing to introduce our **CRAYON PORTRAITS** and at the same time extend our business and make new customers, we have decided to make this **Special Offer**: Send us a Cabinet Picture, Photograph, Tintype, Ambrotype or Daguerrotype of yourself or any member of your family, living or dead and we will make you a **CRAYON PORTRAIT FREE OF CHARGE**, provided you exhibit it to your friends as a sample of our work, and use your influence in securing us future orders. Place name and address on back of picture and it will be returned in perfect order. We make any change in picture you wish, not interfering with the likeness. Refer to any bank in Chicago. Address all mail to **THE CRESCENT CRAYON CO.** Opposite New German Theatre, CHICAGO, ILL. P. S.—We will forfeit \$100 to anyone sending us photo and not receiving crayon picture **FREE** as per this offer. This offer is **limited**.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
The Celebrated
**CHOCOLAT
MENIER**

Annual Sales Exceed 33 MILLION Lbs.

Write for Samples. Sent Free. Menier, Union Sq., N. Y.



For Harness, Buggy Tops, Saddles, Fly Nets, Traveling Bags, Military Equipments, Etc.

Gives a beautiful finish, which will not peel or crack off, smut or crock by handling.

SOLD BY ALL HARNESS MAKERS.

TUMORS

Internal or External, successfully Treated by New Method. No knife; no pain or shock. For pamphlet write The Sanitarium, Union Springs, N. Y.

THERE ARE POINTS about the **IMPERIAL WHEELS** that will interest you.



There must be, else why do we sell so many to good riders? Our '92 Catalogue tells the story.

SEND FOR IT.

AMES & FROST COMPANY, Makers,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
302 & 304 Wabash Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.



LADIES INFANTS CHILDREN YOUNG LADIES

A Very Satisfactory Garment.

WHY? Because it Supports Stockings and Underclothes from the SHOULDERS, and has no stiff cords; fits with perfect ease and freedom. Elegant, and strictly hygienic. Sold by leading dealers.

LADY CANVASSERS WANTED.

Send for Illustrated Price List.

THE FOT, HARMON & CHADWICK CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.



BEAUTY.

Wrinkles, Blackheads, Pimples, Freckles, Pittings, Moles and Superfluous Hair permanently removed. Flesh increased or reduced. Complexions beautified. The Form developed. Hair, Brows and Lashes colored and restored. Interesting Book (sealed), 40c., with sample Cremola Powder, 10c. Mme. Volare, 414 W. 47th St., N. Y. City.

THE "BABY'S DELIGHT" Exercising Machine.

PRICE \$3.00.



Have you seen this machine yet? If not, write to us at once. Has not your baby a right to The Best There Is? Send for Circulars, or order the machine direct.

We Guarantee Satisfaction.

The Wilder Manufacturing Co., 7 Canal Street, Salem, Mass.



BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

An elegant dressing exquisitely perfumed, removes all impurities from the scalp, prevents baldness and gray hair, and causes the hair to grow Thick, Soft and Beautiful. Infalible for curing eruptions, diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, and quickly healing cuts, burns, bruises, sprains, &c.

All Druggists or by Mail, 50 cts.

BARCLAY & CO., 44 Stone Str., New York.

FOR THE
**HAIR
AND
SKIN**
ESTABLISHED 1850.

Is It Not Better

To purchase

BOSTON LINEN (for society correspondence),

BOSTON BOND (for foreign correspondence),

BUNKER HILL (for everyday correspondence),

Writing papers that have a world-wide reputation for excellence in quality, correctness in size, and moderation in price, rather than those of inferior quality and without reputation?

How can you tell our papers?

Each sheet has its name, which you can see by holding to the light, watermarked therein. None genuine without it. If your dealer does not keep them and will not get them for you, send us your address and we will forward you **FREE** our complete samples, representing over 300 varieties.

SAMUEL WARD COMPANY (Incorporated),

Paper Merchants, Stationers, and Engravers,

49 and 51 Franklin St. (Entire Bldg.), BOSTON, MASS.

CALIGRAPH.



**Very Simple in Construction,
Adjustable for Wear,
Easy to Operate,
Powerful Manifolders,
Best for Mimeograph Work, &c.**

Send for Testimonial Letters and Information.

THE AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Branch Offices: 237 Broadway, New York.

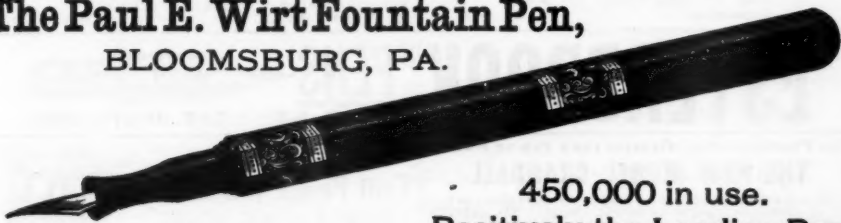
14 W. 4th Street, Cincinnati, O.

612 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ENGLISH FACTORY, COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER MAKES COMBINED.

**The Paul E. Wirt Fountain Pen,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.**



450,000 in use.

Positively the Leading Pen.

"An absolutely perfect reservoir pen, a pen compared with which all other pens are *frank failures*."

Ask your dealer or send for catalogue.

Mention THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

Mark Twain.



**CALIGRAPHS,
HAMMONDS,
REMINGTONS,
All Others.**

TYPE-WRITERS!

New or Second-Hand, any make, bought, sold, and exchanged. Good machines at half first cost. Get our prices before buying. Every thing guaranteed. Machines rented anywhere. Largest stock in America. Ribbons, carbon, linen papers, etc. New and enlarged catalogue describing all machines, including new makes, now ready. Only complete catalogue of the kind published.



NATIONAL TYPE-WRITER EXCHANGE 200 LaSalle St., CHICAGO, ILL.

EASTER MUSIC!**PRINCE AND SAVIOUR.**

A NEW SERVICE FOR EASTER SUNDAY. By Rev. Rosary Lowry. Familiar Hymns; new Choruses; appropriate Bible Readings; arranged for the Festival of the Resurrection. 16 pages.

ANNUAL NO. 16. An eight page collection of New Carols for Sunday-schools.

Price of either of the above, 5 cents each by mail; **\$4.00** per 100 by express, not prepaid. Previous issues at same prices. Send for Special Catalogue.

THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO.
81 Randolph St., Chicago. 76 East 9th St., New York.

S. COLLINS' SON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING INKS,

32 and 34 Frankfort St., N. Y.

Our Inks are used on THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.****GOLD MEDAL,**

PARIS, 1878 & 1889.

The Most Perfect of Pens.

THE KINDERGARTEN MAGAZINE is full to the brim each month with Home and School practical work. Child-Culture Study-Circle is a special department for Mothers; Music, Stories, Games, Delsarte, Gifts, Occupations,—everything necessary to the higher culture of the young. \$1.50 per year; 3 months' trial, 30 cts. KINDERGARTEN PUB. CO., 277 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

STUDY LAW

AT HOME.

Take a Course in the
Sprague Correspondence
School of Law (Incorporated.)
Send ten cents (stamps) for particulars to

J. COTNER, J.R., Sec'y,
DETROIT, MICH.
501 Whitney Block.

**KINDERGARTEN**AND
SCHOOL
SUPPLIES.J. W.
SCHERMERHORN & CO.,
3 East 14th St., New York.

It ought

to wave over your
school.

Write to G. W. Simmons, Oak
Hall, Boston, Mass., for Flag
Catalogue.

**How to
OBTAIN A BUSINESS
EDUCATION AT HOME**

By means of practical Correspondence instruction as
given by the CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL of BUSINESS.
Full particulars free. Address,
K. F. KIMBALL, Treas., Chautauqua Office, Buffalo, N. Y.

ESTERBROOK'S PENS

28 JOHN ST., N. Y.

THE BEST MADE.

The Type-writer is Mightier than Pen or Sword.

THE NEW MODEL CRANDALL

Is the best machine manufactured for \$50. Work in sight; 26 keys
and 84 characters; alignment cannot change. NO AGENTS'
COMMISSIONS. Discount on first machine ordered.

The **SMITH PREMIER** is the best type-bar machine
made. Price, \$95.

Send for catalogue and circulars, to

THE IRELAND-BENEDICT CO. (Limited), AGENTS,
Binghamton, N. Y., U. S. A.

BARNES'**Foot Power Machinery**

For Wood and Metal Workers.

Send for Catalogue.

W. F. & JOHN BARNES CO.,

904 Ruby St., ROCKFORD, ILL.

**A
NEW
LIGHT**

For Optical Lan-
terns, in Class,
Lecture Room, or
Parlor.

**A
NEW
LIGHT**

CATALOGUE FREE.
J. B. COLT & CO.,
16 Beekman St.,
New York.

**A
NEW
LIGHT**

BRANCH, 189 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., L. L. DAVIS, Manager.

TYPEWRITERS.

Largest like establishment in the world. First-class
Second-hand instruments at half new prices. Unpreju-
diced advice given on all makes. Machines sold on
monthly payments. Condition and title guaranteed.
Any instrument manufactured shipped, privilege to
examine. EXCHANGING A SPECIALTY. Instruction
book and packing box free. Wholesale prices to dealers.
Two (20 pp. and 40 pp.) illustrated catalogues free.

TYPEWRITER } 31 Broadway, New York.
HEADQUARTERS, } 206 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

SHORTHAND. Celebrated Fernin System; no Shading; no
Position. Trial Lesson and circulars free.
Write **PERNIN SHORTHAND INSTITUTE**, Detroit, Mich.

PLAYS

Dialogues, Speakers, for School,
Club and Parlor. Catalogue free.
T. S. DENISON, Publisher, Chicago.

PALMER'S Piano Primer. Endorsed by Dr. Mason, Mr. Sher-
wood, Mr. Parsons, and other great Pianists. 75c.
Dictionary of 2,500 Musical Terms, 25c. Book of
516 Interludes, \$1.50. H. K. PALMER, Lock Box 2841, N. Y. City.

"THE NEW YOST,"

The Only Perfect Writing Machine.



The ribbon, the shift-key, and other antiquated devices discarded.

"THE NEW YOST" prints direct from steel type, its work is never blurred, but is clean-cut and beautiful. The alignment is absolutely perfect and permanent. The paper-feed is an ideal success, the best ever applied to a typewriter. The line spacing is absolutely perfect. The type-bars are locked at the end of any line, or line of any length, so as to prevent one letter ever being printed over another. The key-board has been made wider, so as to entirely do away with the liability of the operator striking two keys at the same time. In speed and quality of work

**THE NEW YOST IS WITHOUT
A RIVAL.**

Attached to the machine is a tabulator which is simply a marvel; columns of figures can be made automatically, so to speak, without ever raising the carriage. It must be seen to be fully appreciated.

The No. 2 is provided with three interchangeable carriages, writing lines 7, 9½, and 12 inches long, and taking in paper 9, 12, and 16 inches wide respectively.

All these improvements and many others are the outcome of long and patient study on the part of Mr. Yost and his confidential advisers and assistants. Mr. Yost is the pioneer in typewriting, having put the Remington machine on the market, invented the Remington No. 2, invented, manufactured, and successfully introduced the Caligraph and the Yost machines, and now, after having produced the "New Yost," his last and best success is offered to the public as an ideal perfect typewriter. All legal complications having been settled and all differences having been harmonized, the Yost Writing Machine Co. has acquired ample capital to meet the demand of the public to any extent. An elegantly illustrated pamphlet will be sent on application.

YOST WRITING MACHINE CO.,

**71 and 73 Broadway, NEW YORK; 204 La Salle Street, CHICAGO;
and 40 Holborn Viaduct, LONDON.**

Bright! Popular! Scholarly!

WHEDON'S COMMENTARY.

Edited by D. D. Whedon, D.D., LL.D.

INTENDED FOR POPULAR USE.

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

FIVE VOLUMES. 12MO.

Per Volume, Cloth, \$1.50. Morocco, Extra, \$4.50.
Half Morocco or Half Calf, \$2.50.

- Vol. 1. Matthew and Mark.....By D. D. Whedon, D.D.
Vol. 2. Luke and John.....By D. D. Whedon, D.D.
Vol. 3. Acts and Romans.....By D. D. Whedon, D.D.
Vol. 4. Corinthians to Second TimothyBy D. D. Whedon, D.D.
Vol. 5. Titus to Revelation.....By D. D. Whedon, D.D.

THE OLD TESTAMENT.

EIGHT VOLUMES. 12MO.

Per Volume, Cloth.....\$2.

- Vol. 1. Genesis and Exodus } By Milton S. Terry, D.D., and
Fales H. Newhall, D.D.
Vol. 2. Leviticus and Numbers.....By Daniel Steele, D.D.
Deuteronomy.....By John W. Lindsay, D.D.
Vol. 3. Joshua.....By Daniel Steele, D.D.
Judges to Second Samuel.....By Milton S. Terry, D.D.
Vol. 4. Kings to Esther.....By Milton S. Terry, D.D.
Vol. 5. Psalms.....By F. G. Hibbard, D.D.
Vol. 6. Job.....By J. K. Burr, D.D.
Proverbs.....By W. Hunter, D.D.
Ecclesiastes and Solomon's Song.....By A. B. Hyde, D.D.
Vol. 7. Isaiah.....By H. Bannister, D.D.
Jeremiah, and The Lamentations of Jeremiah,
By F. D. Hemenway, D.D.
Vol. 8 (In Preparation.)

HUNT & EATON, Publishers, 150 Fifth Ave., New York.

The Busy Men and Women's Commentary.



A WORLD-RENOVED REMEDY for HOARSENESS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH. A neglected Cough or Sore Throat frequently results in an incurable Lung Disease or Chronic Throat Trouble. Acting directly on the inflamed parts, they give prompt relief. A standard remedy; sold everywhere, and recommended by physicians for over forty years. Singers and Speakers use them to clear the voice.

3,000 JOB LOT BICYCLES
20 TO 50% OFF.
And lowest prices guaranteed on all 1922 makes & 2d hd. Easy payments. We sell everywhere.
*1st Cushion \$35 June, balls... \$45 *401a. \$21 Victor Jr., balls... \$31
*100 Cushman \$11 make, reliable \$50 *118 105 Rambler, very good \$30
*114 145 High Grade, L. Rdstr. \$30 *50 other styles as cheap. All new.
Largest stock and oldest dealers in U.S. Agents, wanted, Cata. free. **House, Hazard & Co., 71 6 St., Peoria, Ill.**



WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP

For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion. The result of 50 years' experience. For sale at Druggists or sent by mail, 50c. A Sample Cake and 128 page Book on Dermatology and Beauty, illustrated, on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood Diseases and their treatment, sent sealed on receipt of 50c., also Disfigurements like Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, India Ink and Powder Marks, Scars, Fittings, Redness of Nose, Superfluous Hair, Pimples, &c., removed.

JOHN H. WOODBURY, DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
125 West 42nd Street, New York City.
Consultation free, at office or by letter. Open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

OVER 1200 BICYCLES
in stock. New and second-hand. Cash or time. Send for list.
A. W. GUMP & CO., Agents
DAYTON, OHIO. Wanted.
BICYCLES, GUNS & TYPEWRITERS taken in exchange.



SIR HENRY THOMPSON, the most noted physician of England, says that more than half of all diseases come from errors in diet.

Send for Free Sample of Garfield Tea to 219 West 45th Street, New York City.

GARFIELD TEA Overcomes results of bad eating; cures Sick Headache; restores the Complexion; cures Constipation.

HOW TO MAKE A FORTUNE.

WANTED—Salesmen: who can easily make \$25 to \$75 per week, selling the Celebrated Pinless Clothes Line, or the Famous Fountain Ink Eraser—Patents recently issued. Sold **ONLY** by salesmen, to whom we give **Exclusive Territory**. The Pinless Clothes Line is the only line ever invented that holds clothes without pins—a perfect success. The Fountain Ink Eraser is entirely new; will erase ink instantly, and is king of all. On receipt of 50c. will mail you sample of either, or sample of both for \$1, with circulars, price-lists and terms. Secure your territory at once. **THE PINLESS CLOTHES LINE CO., No. 150 Hermon St., Worcester, Mass.**



WHEN THE DEAFNESS IS CAUSED BY SCARLET FEVER, COLDS, MEASLES, CATARRH, &c. BY THE USE OF THE INVISIBLE **SOUND DISC** which is guaranteed to help a larger per cent. of cases than all similar devices combined. The same to the ears as glasses are to the eyes. Potentially in visible. Form flexible without removal. **M. A. WALES, Bridgeport, Conn.**

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS
Beware of Imitations.
NOTICE
AUTOGRAPH
OF *Stewart Hartshorn*
AND GET **THE GENUINE**
HARTSHORN

FLORIDA FOR PROFIT.

Orange and lemon groves planted and cultivated for non-residents, payments in installments, great profit to the owners. Full particulars in our monthly. Send stamp to

O. M. CROSBY, 99 Franklin St., N. Y.

Worst Cases Cured to Stay Cured if Uncomplicated by Organic Disease.
ASTHMA
Incurable cases declined.
WE WANT NAME OF EVERY ASTHMATIC. Examination free by mail.
P. HAROLD HAYES, M.D., BUFFALO, N. Y.

MY WIFE SAYS SHE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT FOR THE MONEY.
Bays a \$45.00 Improved Oxford Singer Sewing Machine; a perfect working, reliable, finely finished Sewing Machine, adapted for light or heavy work, with all latest improvements and complete set of attachments. A written guarantee for 5 years with each machine. Buy direct from manufacturers and save Dealers and Agents profits. Catalogue free.
OXFORD MANUFACTURING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

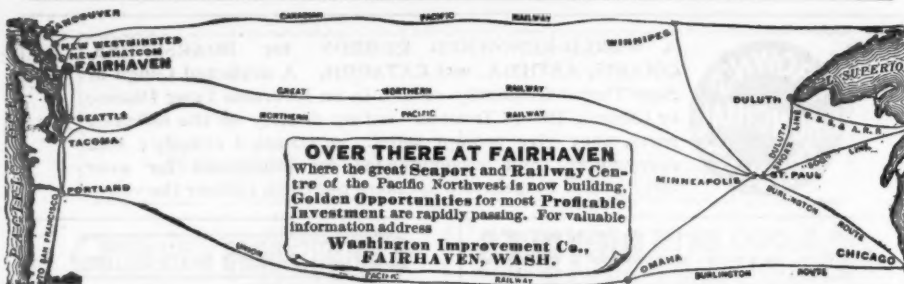
D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER.
For Brain-Workers & Sedentary People. Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths; the Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasia. Takes up but 6 in. square floor-room; new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors, & others now using it. Send for W.D. circular, 50 cts; no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 E. 14th St., N.Y.

Hatch Chickens by Steam. IMPROVED EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR

Will do it. Thousands in successful operation. Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Lowest-priced first-class Excelsior made. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other. Send 5c. for Illus. Catalog. **450 E. STATE, Quincy, Ill.**

D. NEEDHAM'S SONS,
Inter-Ocean Building,
Cor. Madison and Dearborn Streets,
CHICAGO.
RED CLOVER BLOSSOMS,
And FLUID AND SOLID EXTRACTS OF THE BLOSSOMS. The **BEST BLOOD PURIFIER KNOWN.** Cures Cancer, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Piles, Whooping-Cough, and all **BLOOD DISEASES.** Send for circular. Mention this magazine.





TACOMA Puget Sound Centre. \$5 MONTHLY for our lots. **Pays Much Better Than Savings Banks.** Address **TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., Tacoma, Wash.**

AGENTS make **100 PER CENT** and win **\$748** cash prizes on my Corsets, Belts, Brushes, and Remedies. Samples free. Territory. **Dr. Bridgman, 373 B'way, N. Y.**

TEACHERS WANTED. American Teachers' Bureau, St. Louis. 15th year.

IT WILL PAY YOU

to read pages 513 and 514 in **THE CHAUTAUQUAN** for January, 1902. Look it up and you'll be thankful for this hint.

10% NET FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS
Absolutely secure. Interest payable semi-annually by draft on New York. Personal attention given to all loans. Highest references. Address **FRANK J. HAMILTON, Fairhaven, Wash.**

8% NET FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS
Loans only made on improved and productive inside property. Sound Real Estate Investments. Mining Stocks and Properties. Write for full particulars and references. **H. F. COLLETT, Great Falls, Mont.**

7% Net Income on HIGH GRADE MORTGAGES
In the prosperous city of Ogden. Interest payable semi-annually. Security unquestioned. Refer to Utah and Citizens National Banks. Correspondence Solicited. **B. M. SHORT, Ogden, Utah.**

OREGON THE BEST FIELD FOR INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Present growth of **PORTLAND** is ahead of any city in the U. S. in proportion to its size. Wholesale trade, 1899, \$130,000,000; Banking Capital \$13,000,000; Buildings now under construction \$4,000,000. We have a plan for the investment of capital in best real estate in Oregon, in large and small amounts, cash or monthly installments of \$10 and upwards, absolutely safe and remarkably profitable. Send for full information and Bankers' references. **EUGENE D. WHITE & CO., Portland, Or.**

GUARANTEED!

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS Bearing Liberal Interest.
We guarantee both principal and interest. Loans made on productive real estate yearly increasing in value on a conservative basis, and only after personal examination by us. Interest payable in New York Exchange. We invite correspondence. Very highest references. **PUGET SOUND LOAN, TRUST, and BANKING COMPANY, (Paid Up Capital, \$125,000,) New Whatcom, Washington.**

Van Houten's Cocoa—Send for a can. See advertisements.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE CURE. 15c. by mail. **H. W. STREETER, Rochester, N. Y.**

"Some Winter Resorts and How to Reach Them." Just published. Brief, beautiful useful. Ten cents in stamps. Address: The Travelers Bureau of The News Series, Herkimer, N. Y. office.

SEE DS. 12 pkts. **FLOWER 10c.** 12 pkts. **VEGETABLE 30c.** Dahlias 30c. to Gladiol 30c. All 81. Half 50c. **H. F. BURT, Taunton, Mass.**

A LADY WANTED

In each locality to manage Toilet Parlor at home: write, obtain names, send circulars. \$5 to \$10 weekly. Our Toilets Are Back Free. Send Stamp. **SYLVAN TOILET CO., Fort Hare, Mich**

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became a Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PARALYSIS CURED without medicine. Rheumatism, Spinal Diseases and Dropsy easily cured. Address **Dr. C. L. THACHER, 6, Central Music Hall, Chicago,** for a valuable book **FREE** to all.

OLD COINS

\$13,388 Paid
For 149 Old Coins. Save all you get, coined before 1878, and

Send 2 stamps for illustrated list. Shows the highest prices paid. **W. Von BERGEN, 87 Court St., Boston, Mass.**

WANTED

TACOMA Realty. Choice investments made for non-residents; 25 to 100 per cent can be realized within next year. Lots from \$100 and acreage from \$10 upward. Improved property rented now for 10 per cent besides the increase in city and country properties. Ranches, garden, fruit, hog, farm, iron and coal lands, mining properties. Write **E. F. Russell & Co., Tacoma, Wash.**

MUSIC SELF TAUGHT

PROF. RICE'S SELF-TEACHING SYSTEM. All can learn music without the aid of a teacher. **RAPID, CORRECT, ESTABLISHED 13 YEARS. NOTES, CHORDS, ACCOMPANIMENTS, HARMONY.** Send stamp for Music Journal. Circulars free. Address **G. S. Rice Music Co. 243 State St. Chicago**

10 CENTS (silver) pays for your address in the "Agents' Directory" for **One Year.** Thousands of firms want addresses of persons to whom they can mail papers, magazines, pictures, cards, etc., **FREE** as samples, and our patrons receive bushels of mail. **Try it!** you will be **WELL PLEASED** with the small investment. Address **T. D. CAMPBELL, Box 900, Boyleston, Indiana.**

CATARRH ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, AND LUNG TROUBLES.

I have a new treatment by means of a patented instrument that is effecting remarkable cures in all the above diseases. Several thousands have been sold with most gratifying results in all the cases heard from. To tell my whole story in the newspapers would cost a fortune. I hope to get a hearing in this way. If people interested will kindly send me their address I will send them a pamphlet giving description, full particulars, and price, which is very low. If, after full information, it is desired, it will be sent on trial. Address

DR. W. F. SEMPLE, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

HOLD HIM RESPONSIBLE.

Your piano-maker knows how his varnish is going to wear—if you take good care of it. So do your carriage-maker, furniture-maker, cabinet-maker, house-builder.

Hold them responsible for it; not if you burn it or scald it or scour it with sand or scrub with ammonia.

Varnish likes cold water; it bears warm water and soap; but not heat or alkali.

Go for the man you bought of. A part of his business is to see that you get the varnish that lasts.

We have published a "People's Text-Book on Varnish" to help you; sent free if you write for it.

MURPHY VARNISH COMPANY.

FRANKLIN MURPHY, President.

Head Office: Newark, N. J.

Other Offices: Boston, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Chicago.

Factories: Newark and Chicago.

Pears' Soap

"Fine feathers" may "make fine birds"; but fine boxes and scent do not make fine soap, not even if the price is high.

The finest soap in the world is Pears'—the fineness is in the soap itself—and the price is strangely low, for a reason however—15 cents.

This is Pears' unscented. There are three variations upon it: scented, otto of rose, and shaving-stick. They are all the same, except shape and perfume.

There is also Pears' Glycerine Soap, which is scented. [Some skins are wholesomely touched by glycerine; some are not. If yours is not, of course you avoid it in soap.]

All equally fine as soaps; but perfume is costly, especially otto of rose. You may, or may not, care for it.

The distinguishing feature of Pears' is this: the fineness is in the soap.

What is it? What constitutes fineness in soap? It is freedom from fat and alkali. Fat makes soap disagreeable; alkali bites, makes tender, inflames.

Most toilet soaps are imperfectly made, unbalanced, excess of fat or alkali, often of both. They depend on boxes and perfume. A box that costs five cents adds forty cents to the price of the soap sometimes.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

VOL. XIV.

MARCH, 1892.

NO. 6.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS

Bishop H. W. Warren, LL.D. /Frontispiece.

REQUIRED READING

Paul Jones and the Capture of the "Scrapis"	John Clark Ridpath.	683
The First Annexation of Canada.	John G. Nicolay.	689
J. M. Buckley, D.D., LL.D.,		
H. R. Chamberlain,		
General Francis A. Walker,	Portraits.	694
C. M. Fairbanks,		
Growth and Distribution of Population in the United States.	General Francis A. Walker.	695
The Louisiana Purchase.	Samuel M. Davis, A.M.	698
Sunday Readings.	Selected by Bishop Vincent.	660
Physical Culture. II	J. M. Buckley, LL.D.	663
National Agencies for Scientific Research. V.	Major J. W. Powell, Ph.D., LL.D.	668
American Morals. I.	H. R. Chamberlain.	673

GENERAL READING

Rest.	George Newell Lovejoy.	678
The History of a Dollar Bill	Harold W. George.	679
Great Speeches by Eminent Men.	E. Jay Edwards.	682
Ocean Perils.	Felix L. Oswald, M.D.	688
The Ownership of Literary Property.	George Haven Putnam.	690
Luxum Attractions of To-Day.	W. H. Stenger.	694
Congregational Singing	Rev. Charles Alex. Richmond.	696
Don Carlos in History and in Poetry.	G. Valbert.	700
Metempsychosis.	Helen G. Hawthorne.	704
Sichel's Ideal Portraits of Classic Beauties.	C. M. Fairbanks.	705

WOMAN'S COUNCIL TABLE

Mrs. Fannie C. W. Barbour.		
Miss Helen Evertson Smith,		
Miss Bettie Garland,	Portraits.	714
"Katherine Armstrong."		
Women's Organizations in Chicago.		
Antoinette Van Hoesen Wakeman.		715
The National Library and its Librarian.	Fannie C. W. Barbour.	716
Different Sorts of Mothers.	Helen Evertson Smith.	719
Words to the Deaf	Katherine Armstrong.	721
Woman's Status in China.	Prof. C. Arendt.	723
What Women Owe to Inventions	Margaret N. Wishard.	725
The London Woman's Political Life. Elizabeth Robins Pennell.		727
The Fruits of Eden	Bettie Garland.	729

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Editor's Outlook: Peary's Arctic Expedition; Our Postal Department; Is the Church Aggressive?	730
Editor's Note-Book.	734

C. L. S. C. WORK

C. L. S. C. Outline and Programs.	737
C. L. S. C. Notes and Word Studies.	739
Questions and Answers.	741
The Question Table	743
The C. L. S. C. Classes.	745
Local Circles.	747

LIBRARY TABLE

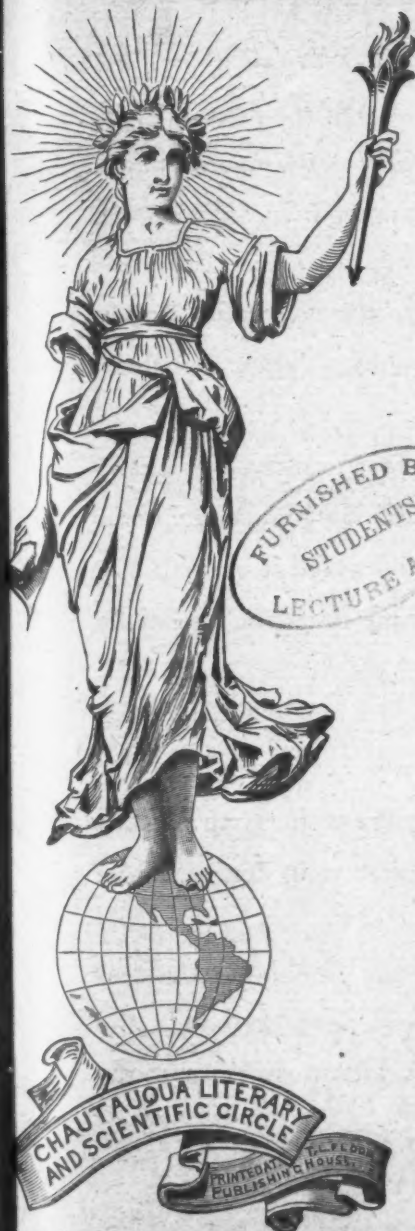
False and True; Economy; Ophelia; Conduct of Life; Old-Fashioned; Cotton Mather; The House of Seven Gables.	754
Talk About Books.	758
Summary of Important News for January, 1892.	762
Graduate Work.	764
The Chautauqua Assembly.	766
The Chautauqua Assembly. Continued.	768
Chautauqua College.	770

DR. THEODORE L. FLOOD, Editor,
MEADVILLE, PA.

LONDON, TRÜBNER & Co., 57 and 59 Ludgate Hill.
DUNDEE, SCOTLAND, REV. DONALD COOK, 6 Albany Terrace.

Entered according to Act of Congress, March, 1890, by THEODORE L. FLOOD, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Yearly Subscription, \$2.00.



FURNISHED BY
STUDENTS
LECTURE ASSOCIATION

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

A New Novel by the Author of "Robert Elsmere."

THE HISTORY OF DAVID GRIEVE.

By MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

Author of "Robert Elsmere," etc.

12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's new story is at once strongly realistic, and strikingly and variously illustrative of the currents of modern thought. . . . It deals not only with the religious problems which are being discussed with increasing zest throughout the civilized world, but it brings in question those essentially modern views of the influence of heredity and temperament upon life, which are doing so much to modify the old dogmatic conclusions. It is emphatically a novel of the period, and is informed throughout by the "Zeitgeist," . . . written with surprising strength and fire, . . . deeply interesting throughout and a very remarkable creation. . . . Finally it must be said that "THE HISTORY OF DAVID GRIEVE" IS A REMARKABLY POWERFUL, WELL SUSTAINED, INTERESTING, AND WELL WRITTEN NOVEL. It certainly requires some thought in its readers, for much thought has gone to its composition. But it will reward attention, and once read it will be remembered.—*New York Tribune*.

Uniform with Bryce's "American Commonwealth."

THE PLATFORM: Its Rise and Progress.

By HENRY JEPHSON.

Large Crown 8vo, 2 vols., \$4.00.

Mr. Henry Jephson, Private Secretary to Mr. Forster and Sir G. Trevelyan, in "The Platform," begins with the days when an open meeting for discussion of public affairs was condemned as scarcely less than overt treason, traces the slow growth of political speech-making and analyzes the elements in its development. To the student of politics this book should prove of great value and interest.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH: A Biography.

By WILLIAM STEBBING, M. A.

With Frontispiece. 8vo, \$2.60.

THE BROWNING CYCLOPEDIA.

A GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF THE WORKS OF ROBERT BROWNING.

With Copious Explanatory Notes and References on All Difficult Passages. By EDWARD BERDOE. Large 12mo, cloth, \$3.50.

A PRIMER ON BROWNING.

By F. MARY WILSON. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents.

It consists of a brief, compact, descriptive analysis of his several poems, or of a very large number of them, all made, obviously, after a close study of their subjects, and invaluable as guides by those who have not time to study them closely, yet would not be entirely cut off from enjoying their beauty.—*N. Y. Times*.

RELIGIOUS SYSTEMS OF THE WORLD.

A Contribution to the Study of Comparative Religion.
8vo, \$4.50.

TALES AND LEGENDS.

Of National Origin or Widely Current in England from Early Times. With Critical Introductions by W. CAREW HAZLITT. 8vo, \$3.50.

THE DILETTANTE LIBRARY.

16mo, cloth, 90 cents each.

The Art of Acting.

In Connection with the Study of Character, the Spirit of Comedy, and Stage Illusion. By PERCY FITZGERALD, M.A., F.S.A. With a Portrait of Frederic Lemaitre. 16mo, 90 cents.

BROWNING'S MESSAGE TO HIS TIME.

By Dr. EDWARD BERDOE. With a Portrait and Facsimile Letters. Second edition, revised and enlarged.

DANTE AND HIS IDEAL.

By HERBERT BAYNES, M.R.A.S. With a Portrait.

GOETHE.

By OSCAR BROWNING, M.A. With a Portrait.

DANTE.

By OSCAR BROWNING, M.A. With a Portrait.

BROWNING'S CRITICISM OF LIFE.

By W. F. REVELL. Shortly.

HENRIK IBSEN.

By the Rev. PHILIP H. WICKSTEED, M.A.

DOD'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE AND KNIGHTAGE.

Of Great Britain and Ireland for 1892. Fifty-second Year. 978 pages, \$3.75.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK 1892.

Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the Civilized World. Edited by J. SCOTT KELTIE. Revised after official returns. Twenty-ninth annual publication.

12mo, cloth, \$3.00.

MACMILLAN & CO., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

For the Complexion and Toilet.

STIEFEL'S SOAPS, (MEDICINAL.)

These soaps are scientifically prepared and are the safest for the complexion; the most elegant for toilet use, and the best deodorizers and disinfectors.

STIEFEL'S BIRCH TAR and SULPHUR SOAP insures whiteness and softness of the skin, and is invaluable in eruptions, dandruff, chilblains, etc.

STIEFEL'S FRECKLE SOAP is the best for freckles, liver spots, and other discolorations.

STIEFEL'S ARNICA SOAP is admirable for sensitive skins and for children's use. It may be used to replace arnica as a household remedy.

The list, with notes (which will be mailed on application to the agents, W. H. Schieffelin & Co., New York), includes: BORAX SOAP, CAMPHOR SOAP, ICHTHYOL SOAP, PINE-SCENTED SOAP, SUBLIMATE SOAP, and many others.

Stiefel's Soaps are obtainable of any druggist.

USE POND'S

EXTRACT

TO RELIEVE REDNESS OF THE SKIN. TO BATHE the FACE when CHAPPED or BURNING from Exposure to WIND or SUN. TO REDUCE ANY INFLAMMATION. TO CHECK ANY BLEEDING. TO CURE ANY ITCHING.

But refuse substitutes. Genuine has buff wrapper around bottle. Made only by Pond's Extract Co., 76 Fifth Ave., New York.

BURNETT'S PERFECTLY Standard PURE Flavoring HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACTS

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

FULL MEASURE.

No cartoons to hide long-necked and panelled bottles.

Thoughtful people should read the testimonials below, from cooks of national reputation.

JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston:

Gentlemen,—I have used your Extracts for years, knowing them the best to be found in the market.

MARIA PARLOA,
School of Cookery, Tremont Street.

From Professor Blot.

A good dish is often spoiled or rendered unpalatable by the use of a detestably cheap, impure and deleterious Flavoring Extract.

In answer to inquiries from the ladies of my various classes, I invariably reply that during the past two years of my lectures on cookery, "I certainly prefer those prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston, above all others."

FERRIS' GOOD SENSE

CORSET WAISTS

have rapidly grown in favor the past 5 years.

Worn by over a

MILLION

SENSIBLE

WOMEN

AND

Children.

These Waists Conform to the

NATURAL BEAUTY

of the human form as

GOD made it, and are

not made after

"French" Patterns.

BEST Materials

throughout.

BEST FOR

Health, Comfort,

Wear and Finish.

Clamp Buckle at Hip

for Hose Supporters.

Tap - Fastened

Buttons—won't

pull off.

CORD - EDGE BUT-

TON HOLES—won't

wear out.

MARSHALL FIELD

& Co.,

Wholesale Western

Agents,

FOR SALE BY

LEADING

RETAILERS,

or mailed FREE on

receipt of price by

FERRIS BROS.,

341 Broadway, N. Y.



Satisfaction
Guaranteed
or
Money
Returned.
TRY
THEM.

FIT
ALL
AGES

Infants

to

Adults.

Children

50

70

75

Prices

70

75

80

85

Young

Ladies

1.00

1.10

Ladies

1.00

1.25

1.50

1.75

2.00

AVOID
Inferior
imitations.
BE SURE
your Corset
is stamped
GOOD
SENSE
Send for illus-
trated circular.

Manufacturers,
FERRIS BROS., 341 Broadway, N. Y.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL
COMFORTING

COCOA.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder.
Highest of all in leavening strength.—
Latest U. S. Government Food Report.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
106 Wall St., New York.

For Women.

There is nothing that will so surely cure the

Aches And Pains

As DR. GROSVENOR'S famous
BELL-CAP-SIC plasters.
All Druggists. 25 cts.



The genuine has a bell
on the back cloth

2857

2

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa



from which the excess of
oil has been removed,
**Is Absolutely Pure
and it is Soluble.**

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has more
than three times the
strength of Cocoa
mixed with Starch,
Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far
more economical, costing less than one cent a
cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening,
EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted
for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

Give 'em fits! They
deserve it; for the fit of a lady's
corset largely determines her
comfort, the fit of her dress, and
the elegance of her figure.

DR. WARNER'S CORALINE
CORSETS embody the experi-
ence of eighteen years' careful
study of the needs of American
women. They are made in 24
styles and fit every variety of
figure.

Coraline has stood the test of
twelve years of experience as a
stiffener for corsets, and it is
the unanimous opinion of over
12,000,000 American ladies that
it is superior to whalebone,
French horn, steel, or any other
material ever used.

For sale everywhere.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen is the Cheapest because it is the Best.
"I still find it to be the best I ever used."
—Chauncey M. Depew.
Send for a Circular and Price List.
L. E. Waterman Co., 156 Broadway, N. Y.



KNABE PIANOS FIFTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC
upon their excellence alone have attained an
UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE, which estab-
lishes them as unequalled in TONE, TOUCH,
WORKMANSHIP, and DURABILITY. WAREHOUSE: 148 5th
Ave., near 20th St., New York; 22 and 24 E. Balt. St., Baltimore; and
817 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.

"I still find it to be the best I ever used."



Send for a Circular and Price List.
F. P. Waterman Co. 155 Broadway N. Y.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen is the Cheapest because it is the Best.